ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*THE TIMES, Tuesday, March 18, 1930*

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*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**BALFOUR.**—On March 15, 1930, at Downholme, Ringmer, Sussex, to CONSTANCE (*née* Campion), wife of IVOR H. C. BALFOUR, M.R.C.S.—a daughter.

**BUDGETT.**—On March 15, 1930, at Ripley, Bromley, Kent, to JESSIE (*née* Whyte), wife of S. GORDON BUDGETT, late of the Sudan Political Service—the gift of a daughter.

**CAMPBELL.**—On March 14, 1930, at a nursing home, to MARGARET, wife of CAPTAIN C. CAMPBELL, R.A.O.C., 3, The Common, Woolwich—a son.

**COGGINS.**—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, at Highclere, Farnborough, Hants, to DOROTHY, wife of J. T. COGGINS—a daughter.

**ECCLES.**—On March 14, 1930, at 8, Upper Montagu-street, to SYBIL and DAVID ECCLES—a son, who lived only a few hours.

**KEY.**—On March 14, 1930, to WINIFRED EVELYN (Trotty), wife of THOMAS GARBUTT KEY, of Upminster, Essex—a daughter.

**LAWFORD.**—On March 11, 1930, at Mortimer, Cape, to ARTHUR LORAINE and MARGARET GREGORY (*nom de plume* Foster) LAWFORD—a daughter (HELEN LORAINE).

**MAITLAND.**—On March 15, 1930, at Manchester, to MARY, wife of DR. H. B. MAITLAND—a daughter.

**MITCHELL.**—On March 17, 1930, at 23, Ovington-square, S.W.3, to CONSTANCE MARGARET, wife of LT.-COLONEL J. P. REYNOLDS MITCHELL, of Whitestaunton Manor, Chard—a son.

**PEGG.**—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Hong-kong, to FRANCES (*née* Huxtable), the wife of H. HANDLEY PEGG—a son.

**PITT-PITTS.**—On March 15, 1930, at a nursing-home in Bournemouth, to ROSALIND, wife of the Rev. W. ARTHUR PITT-PITTS, of the Church Missionary Society, Kenya Colony—a son.

**POOLE.**—On March 15, 1930, to MARJORY (*née* Pyke), wife of JOHN CHICHESTER POOLE, 61, Cadogan-square, S.W.1—a son.

**PRALLE.**—On March 13, 1930, at Elton, East End-road, Finchley, N.3, to EILEEN (*née* Stevens), the wife of ERIC PRALLE—a daughter.

**ROBB.**—On March 16, 1930, at 39, Wood-vale, London, N.10, to MARJOURIE (*née* Bruce), wife of DOUGLAS R. ROBB, C.A.—a daughter.

**RYAN.**—On March 16, 1930, at 7, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT F. RYAN—a son.

**SKENE.**—On March 12, 1930, at Shillong, India, to BARBARA, wife of CAPTAIN S. G. S. SKENE, 2/8th Gurkha Rifles—a daughter.

**SLOWE.**—On March 16, 1930, at Tabley, Wadhurst, Sussex, to MARIE, the wife of C. R. SLOWE—a son (Richard John).

**SMITH.**—On March 15, 1930, at "Holmwood," The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex, to PHYLLIS CORDELIA (*née* Williamson), wife of THOMAS E. SMITH—a son (THOMAS ROGER JAMES).

**SOLOMONS.**—On March 16, 1930, at 57, Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W., to ELLA (*née* Sniders), wife of DR. BARNET SOLOMONS—a son. (Australian and African papers, please copy.)

**STAMMERS.**—On March 17, 1930, to DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN R. STAMMERS—a daughter.

**TROTTER.**—On March 14, 1930, to OLIVE, wife of BALFOUR A. TROTTER—a daughter.

**TROUBRIDGE.**—On March 16, 1930, at 14, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3, to LILLY, wife of COMMANDER THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, Royal Navy—a son.

**VASSE.**—On March 15, 1930, at 1, Spencer-parade, Northampton, to KATHLEEN, wife of FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT G. H. VASSE, Air Force—a daughter.

**WALLIS.**—On March 15, 1930, at the Rectory, Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton, to JOAN (*née* Wilson), wife of AIDAN ARNOLD WALLIS, The Wells House, Malvern Wells—a son.

**WARRINGTON.**—On March 15, 1930, to BERYL, wife of HOWARD WARRINGTON, "Torrisholme," Berryrood, Nocturn—a son.

**WORTHINGTON.**—On March 16, 1930, at the War Memorial Hospital, Courleton, to PHYLLIS (*née* Grace), wife of PAYMASTER COMMANDER ROGER E. WORTHINGTON, D.S.C., R.N.—a daughter.

**YOUNG.**—On March 8, 1930, at Johannesburg, to MARION, wife of RALPH GEORGE NORWOOD YOUNG—a daughter. (By Cable.)

## MARRIAGES

**BARTER : CLARK.**—On March 15, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Shenfield, ARTHUR REGINALD BARTER, Royal Artillery, to BARBARA MARY BERNEY CLARK, only child of Major and Mrs. R. H. Brent Clark, of Backwell, Somerset.

**DE SMIRNOFF : RUSSELL.**—On Tuesday, March 11, 1930, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, VLADIMIR DE SMIRNOFF, son of Count Eugraf de Smirnoff, to PHILIPPA CAROLINE, eldest daughter of the late MAJOR-GENERAL RUSSELL, of Aden, and Mrs. Russell, 52, Elm Park-gardens.

**JOHNSTONE : WARDEN.**—On March 15, 1930, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, LIEUT.-COM. EDMUND JOHNSTONE, R.N., Retd., son of the late Revd. R. Johnstone and of Mrs. Johnstone, Cunmertrees, Bracknell, to ELEANOR MARGARET, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM WARDEN, Buenos Aires, formerly of Oxton, Cheshire.

**JOWERS : WILKINSON.**—On March 15, 1930, at the African Memorial Church, Colaba, Bombay by the Venerable Ma'dindale, Archdeacon of Bombay, FRANCIS WILKINSON JOWERS, Indian Police, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jowers, of Hartfield, Palmeira-avenue, Hove, to SHEILA MAUDE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. WILKINSON, of 16, Queen's-gardens, Poona. (By cable.)

**LARGE : SKEY.**—On March 14, 1930 (by Fauncel, at Sywell, Northants, by the Rev. C. B. Walters, Rector of the Parish, CHARLES HENRY LARGE, of Swaffham, Norfolk, to EDITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. SKEY, of Overstone.

**LIGHTFOOT : MUNRO.**—On Feb. 15, 1930, at Grahamstown, South Africa, WILLIAM GEORGE NOEL, only son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM C. LIGHTFOOT, of Ryde, Surrey, to MARJORIE EDITH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. MUNRO, of Grahamstown, South Africa.

**MONIER-WILLIAMS : PURCHASE.**—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at St. John's Church, Redhill, by the Rev. L. MANNERING, M.A., M.C., assisted by the Rev. R. Hall Jolliffe Davies, LIEUT.-COMMANDER WILLIAM HENRY MONIER-WILLIAMS, D.S.C., R.N. (Retd.), youngest son of the late Outram Faithfull Monier-Williams and Mrs. Monier-Williams, of Stanley Cottage, Reigate, to VIOLET MAUD, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN B. PURCHASE, of Blackstone, Redhill, Surrey.

**NEWTON : PENNELL.**—On March 14, 1930, at Moshaneng, South Africa, CHARLES TERRINGTON, second son of Mr. and the late Mrs. C. NEWTON, Lincoln, to ETHEL ALLENBY, younger daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. W. R. PENNELL, Swallowbeck, Lincoln.

## DEATHS

**ANTROBUS.**—On March 16, 1930, MARIE, the wife of CRAWFORD J. ANTROBUS, of Eaton Hall, Congleton, Cheshire. Funeral at Eaton Church, on Thursday, March 20, at 2 p.m.

**ASTON.**—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at Southsea, after a short illness, ELIZABETH ASTON (the dearly beloved companion of Miss Alexia Stawell Riversdale, late of Kilbrittain Castle, County Cork, Ireland). Funeral Milton Cemetery, Southsea, midday, to-morrow (Wednesday). Never forgotten. R.I.P.

**BAGNALL.**—On March 15, 1930, at Avishays, near Chard, HENRY HASLOPE BAGNALL, aged 85. Funeral at Chaffcombe on Thursday, March 20, at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

**BERNERS.**—On March 17, 1930, at Queen Anne's mansions, WILLIAM THOMAS BERNERS, formerly of Calcutta, aged 95 years. Funeral arrangements later.

**BERNHARD.**—On March 15, 1930, at Windmill House, Shirley, Surrey, of meningitis, DAVID JAMES, only child of WILMA and FRANK BERNHARD, aged 7 years.

**BOWYER.**—On March 15, 1930, at Reading, LUCY AMELIA, widow of EDWARD BOWYER, aged 86.

**BRACKENBURY.**—On March 15, 1930, at Eversley Park, Chester; COLONEL HERBERT WILLIAM BRACKENBURY, late Royal Artillery, in his 80th year. Funeral at Chester to-day (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m.

**BRADLEY.**—On March 14, 1930, ELEANOR MARY, wife of HERMAN BRADLEY, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Alfred Bird, Bart., M.P., of Solihull, Warwickshire.

**BUSH.**—On March 15, 1930, at Longham, ADMIRAL SIR PAUL WARNER BUSH, K.C.B., M.V.O., aged 74. Funeral at Hamprestan to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

**CALVERT.**—On March 16, 1930, at 2, Portman-mansions, THERESE JANE, wife of JAMES CALVERT, C.B.E., M.D., F.H.C.P. Funeral at Knockholt Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m.

**CHAMLEY.**—On March 16, 1930, JANE AGNES, widow of CAPT. CHAMLEY, of Warcop House, Westmorland, aged 91. Funeral at 2 to-morrow (Wednesday).

**CLODD.**—On March 16, 1930, at Strafford House, Aldeburgh, EDWARD CLODD, J.P., aged 89. No flowers.

**CORK AND ORRERY.**—On March 15, 1930, at Seamore Court, W.1, after a short illness, ROSALIE, widow of the tenth EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, 11.10 a.m. on Friday, March 21. Flowers to KNIGHTS, 45, Edgware-road, W.2, by Thursday evening.

**COVENTRY.**—On March 16, 1930, passed away, the COUNTESS OF COVENTRY.

**DYKE.**—On March 17, 1930, at Frith End House, Bordon, Hants, COLONEL EDWARD HART DYKE, late R.A., aged 92 years.

**EVEN.**—On March 14, 1930, at Fleet, Hants, SUSAN ELLEN, widow of BT. COLONEL GEORGE EUGENE EVEN, C.B., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluchis.

**EVERITT.**—On March 14, 1930, BERNARD ALLEN, of 44, Emeretale-road, Richmond. Funeral St. Luke's, Kew Gardens, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

**GALLATLY.**—On March 16, 1930, JOHN GALLATLY, of Lavender Farm, Ascot, and 10, Arthur-street, E.C., aged 82 years. Funeral private. Memorial Service at 12 o'clock on Friday, March 21, at St. Magnus's Church, Lower Thames-street, London Bridge.

**GRANT.**—On March 16, 1930, at Sidmouth, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH ANN GRANT, of Caynham House, Ludlow, widow of Andrew Grant, formerly M.P. for Leith, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Townsend, of Glasgow. Funeral Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, Thursday, March 20, at 12 noon. Flowers to Temperide Garage, Ludlow, by to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

**HADOW.**—On March 16, 1930, very suddenly, EDWARD MACGREGOR HADOW, of Uffington Vicarage, Faringdon, Berks. Funeral Uffington, 2.30, Thursday. No florists' wreaths.

**HAMILTON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Villa Monterey, Cannes, ALICE HAMILTON, sister of Margaret Lady Waterlow.

**HAMMOND.**—On March 16, 1930, at Old Court, Nottington, ANNIE, last surviving daughter of the late Revd. EGERTON D. HAMMOND, aged 79. Funeral Chilton Hungerford, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

**HANNA.**—On March 16, 1930, at Heathmere, Peters-field, ROSAMOND, widow of COL. H. B. HANNA and daughter of the late Robert Hervey, of Collar House, Prestbury, in her 92nd year. No flowers, by request.

**HARTLEY.**—On March 14, 1930, at Rendon, JOSHUA HARTLEY, youngest son of the late Dr. Joshua Hartley, of Malton, Yorks.

**HARVEY.**—On March 14, 1930, at Falmouth, SIR ROBERT HARVEY, aged 82. Funeral Harberton, Totnes, South Devon, leaving Dundridge 3 p.m., Thursday, March 20. Cars will meet London train arriving Totnes 2.33. No flowers, by request.

**HAWARDEN.**—On March 15, 1930, suddenly, at 13, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, CAROLINE VISCOUNTESS HAWARDEN. Requiem at Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, at 11.30, Thursday, March 20. Burial at Wimbledon Cemetery, 12.15. Flowers may be sent to 13, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon.

**HAYES.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. Michaels, Azores, ALICE MAUD HAYES, widow of George William Hayes, H.B.M. Consul for the Azores.

**HERMON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Brook Hill House, Cowfold, Ethel, widow of LIEUT.-COL. E. W. HERMON, D.S.O., aged 56. Funeral at Cowfold Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.15. Cars will meet 12.5 train from Victoria, arriving Horsham 1.29.

**HICHENS.**—On March 15, 1930, IDA DOUGLASS, daughter of the late REV. RICHARD HICHENS. Funeral at Birch to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

**HIRSCHEL-COHEN.**—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Johannesburg, LASSIE, daughter of the late Dr. James Hislop, 1, Queen's-crescent, Glasgow, dearly beloved wife of H. HIRSCHEL-COHEN, and loving mother of Mrs. J. J. Melvill, of Boksburg, South Africa, in her 66th year.

**HOPKINS.**—On March 15, 1930, at the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell-street, W.C., CHARLES HADLEY HOPKINS, late of Bournemouth, aged 84 years. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.45 p.m. (Australian papers, please copy.)

**HOUGHTON.**—On March 15, 1930, at Little Moy, Bournemouth, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of the late HENRY JAMES and MARY JONES HOUGHTON.

**HUNTER.**—On March 16, 1930, at 45, Elvaston-road, Hexham, the REV. CHARLES BERNARD RODERICK HUNTER, M.A., formerly Rector of Ryton, County Durham, aged 69 years. Service at Hexham Abbey at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by burial at Hexham Cemetery.

**JENKS.**—On March 15, 1930, very suddenly, FREDERICK JAMES JENKS, dearly loved husband of Mary Jenks. Funeral at High-road Baptist Church, Ilford, 3 p.m., Thursday.

**JESSON.**—ROBERT WILLIAM, dear husband of the late ANNIE HANDALL JESSON, of 10, Archers-road, Southampton. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Sedley, Tuesday), at 11.15.

**JOHNSON.**—On March 8, 1930, at Mafeteng Hospital, Basutoland, GRACE, wife of WILFRID JOHNSON, Clearwater, O.F.S. (By cable.)

**KIRK.**—On March 13, 1930, at Beaulieu-sur-Mer, the REV. HENRY KIRK, M.A., beloved husband of Margaret L. Kirk, for 30 years Secretary to "The Bishop of London's Fund," aged 77.

**KISLINGBURY.**—On March 15, 1930, at Fairfield, High-road, Woodford Green, WILLIAM CHARLES, ALGERNON, the second son of the late ARTHUR KISLINGBURY, of Flushler. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Woodford Green, at 2.15 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), and cremation at Golders Green, at 4 o'clock on the same day. No flowers.

**KNOWLES.**—On March 14, 1930, at Belmont, Stratford-on-Avon, CARRIE, the beloved wife of HARRY HERBERT KNOWLES, R.I.P.

**LONGSHAW.**—On March 16, 1930, at 16, Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, HANNAH MARIA LONGSHAW, in her 89th year. Interment Holy Trinity Church, Southport, on Thursday, March 20, at 2 p.m.

**LOTHIAN.**—On March 16, 1930, at Edinburgh, ROBERT SCHOMBERG KERR, MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, in his 54th year. The funeral will be private.

**MAY.**—On March 17, 1930, at Springfield, Tuckenhay, Totnes, the REVEREND FREDERICK GRANVILLE MAY, sometime Rector of St. Mellion and afterwards of Cardinham, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 72. Requiem service at Thurlestone, at 10 a.m., and interment at Cardinham, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, 20th.

**MILES.**—On March 15, 1930, after short illness, JANE MILES, devoted maid and friend to Miss Constance Bury, 180, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

**MOIR.**—On March 16, 1930, very suddenly, at Marshill, Alloa, ARCHIBALD PATRICK MOIR, M.B.E., D.L., Provost of Alloa, aged 60. Funeral Thursday, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, and *cortège* thereafter to Sunnyside Cemetery. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

**MOSLEY.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wotton-under-Edge, MARY HELEN MOSLEY. Funeral at Southwell Minster, Notts, on Thursday, March 20, at 3 o'clock.

**MOXON.**—On March 15, 1930, at 40, Earl's-avenue, Folkestone, suddenly, of heart failure, RICHARD MOXON (formerly of Canterbury), in his 83rd year. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, St. Martin's, Canterbury.

**NALDRETT.**—On March 15, 1930, at Elmside, Exeter, HENRY MORRISH, EDWARD JAMES NALDRETT, K.C., J.P., late of Lodsworth, Sussex, and 2, Temple-gardens, Temple, in his 73rd year. Funeral service at Eastbourne Parish Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon. Interment at Lodsworth at 12.30.

**ORTON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wylfa, Bangor, North Wales, of pneumonia, PROFESSOR EDMUND OWTON, F.R.S., M.B.O.U., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wales (Bangor).

**PATERSON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Sunningdale, COLONEL PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon, at Sunningdale.

**PINSON.**—On March 17, 1930, FLOREN'E KATHLEEN, beloved elder daughter of the late JOHN FOSTER and of MRS. PINSON, The Lane House, Crowthorne, V.A.D., 1914, W.R.E.N.S., 1918.

"She asked lite of Thee and Thou Gavest it her even for ever and ever."

**RAWORTH.**—On March 16, 1930, at Maidenhead, KENNETH LIONEL, B.A.(Oxon), son of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. ALFRED RAWORTH, and brother of Mrs. Doris Mount Jones, of 20, Mayfield-road, Sutton, Surrey, aged 37. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, Thursday, March 20, at 3 p.m.

**RENNIE.**—On March 15, 1930, at 2, Chester-square, CHARLOTTE AMABEL RENNIE, daughter of the late Sir John Rennie. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, at 11.15 to-day (Tuesday). Burial Kensal Green Cemetery.

**RYAN.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wandsworth Common, LILY, widow of L. A. RYAN. Funeral at Surbiton on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

**ST. CEDD.**—On March 12, 1930, at 40, Gladstone-street, S.E., REGINALD GRAHAM WHITEWORTH, the beloved husband of AGNES WARTON ST. CEDD, in his 62nd year.

**SCOTT.**—On March 15, 1930, at her home, 15, Nottingham-place, London, W., CATHERINE, daughter of the late RUSSELL SCOTT, in her 94th year. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 p.m. at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

**SERJEANT.**—On March 15, 1930, at St. Beneta Abbey, near Bodmin, Cornwall, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ELSON SERJEANT, aged 72 years. Funeral at Roche to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m.

**SHADGETT.**—On March 16, 1930, in London, MINNIE SHADGETT, late of Shanghai, China. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (Victoria, B.C., and China papers, please copy.)

**SLADEN.**—On March 14, 1930, ETHEL SLADEN, daughter of the late Thomas Butterworth Sladen, of Streatham Hill, aged 53.

**SMITH BARRY.**—On March 13, 1930, ROBERT COURTENAY SMITH BARRY, of Ballydemond, Midleton, Co. Cork.

**STIRLING.**—On March 15, 1930, at Muiravonside House, Linlithgow, COMMANDER THOMAS WILLING STIRLING, R.N., beloved husband of Mabel Marie Stirling, in his 64th year. Funeral private from Muiravonside House, to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

**TROUGHTON.**—On March 5, 1930, at 71, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1, RICHARD BROWN TROUGHTON, born August 12, 1837, last survivor of his generation of nine, fourth son of the late William David Troughton, formerly of 15, New-street-square, City, many years at the "Standard" Newspaper Office.

**UPTON.**—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, at Hollyhurst, Woodside Park, N.12, KATE ELLEN, wife of WILLIAM J. UPTON, aged 64 years. No flowers, by special request.

**UROUHART.**—On March 16, 1930, at 47, Hurlingham-court, S.W.6, HENRY UROUHART, of the above and also 8, Lime-street, E.C.3, in his 87th year. Funeral service to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.15 p.m. at All Saints' Parish Church, Fulham (Putney Bridge Station), and afterwards at Golders Green.

**WHEELER.**—On March 16, 1930, at 20, Palace-court, London, MARY, widow of EDWIN WHEELER, formerly of Yokohama, Japan, in her 83rd year. Funeral at Brookwood, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3.30 p.m. (Japan papers, please copy.)

**WILKINSON.**—On March 15, 1930, at 30, Thicket-road, Anerley, MARION HARRIET, the widow of A. J. ANSTRUTHER WILKINSON.

**WILKINSON.**—On March 16, 1930, at 17, Wolstonbury-road, Hove, MARIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late JOHN and ANNIE WILKINSON, late of Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, aged 76.

**WINNALL.**—On March 16, 1930, in a London nursing home, passed peacefully away, WILLIAM, beloved husband of MINAH ISOLIS WINNALL (*née* Nichol), and eldest son of the late Thomas and Mrs. Winnall, of Seaford, Leicestershire. Service at St. Augustine's Church, Grove Park, on Thursday, March 20, at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Chislehurst Cemetery at 11.45 a.m. (Australian and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

**WOODWARD.**—On March 16, 1930, at his residence, 31, Coventry-road, Ilford, JAMES WOODWARD, B.A., B.Sc., aged 72. No flowers, by request.

**WOOLDRIDGE.**—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, suddenly, at 90, Oakwood-court, W.14, J. J. MAY WOOLDRIDGE, widow of Professor Wooldridge, and younger daughter of the late Stephen Olding, Esq., of the banking firm of Rogers, Olding and Co. Service and interment to-morrow (Wednesday) at Kensal Green Cemetery, 12.30 p.m. Funeral leaves Oakwood-court 12 o'clock.

**ZWINGER.**—On March 16, 1930, JAMES LIONEL ZWINGER, late Bank of England. Funeral at Brookwood on Friday, March 21. Train leaves Waterloo 11.50.

## IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**FELLOWES.**—Killed in action in the Straits of the Dardanelles, March 18, 1915, MIDSHIPMAN IVON GORDON FELLOWES.

Born to know not winter, only spring, a being
Trod the flow'ry earth way, blithely for a while
Took his share of music, joy of thought, and seeing,
Came and stayed and went—and never ceased to smile.

With fadeless love and radiant remembrance.—His MOTHER.

**HOSE.**—In ever-loving memory of ROBERT HENRY (BOBBY), Second Lieutenant Bedfordshire Regiment, killed in action near Arras (France), March 18, 1917, buried at Agny.

**WALSH.**—To the beloved memory of A. C. M. WALSH (SMILER), 2nd Lieut., R.H.A., who died March 18 of wounds received at Neuve Chapelle, March 11.

## DEATHS (continued)

**GRANT.**—On March 16, 1930, at Sidmouth, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH ANN GRANT, of Caynham House, Ludlow, widow of Andrew Grant, formerly M.P. for Leith, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Townsend, of Glasgow. Funeral Warriston Cemetery, Edinburgh, Thursday, March 20, at 12 noon. Flowers to Temperide Garage, Ludlow, by to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

**HADOW.**—On March 16, 1930, very suddenly, EDWARD MACGREGOR HADOW, of Uffington Vicarage, Faringdon, Berks. Funeral Uffington, 2.30, Thursday. No florists' wreaths.

**HAMILTON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Villa Monterey, Cannes, ALICE HAMILTON, sister of Margaret Lady Waterlow.

**HAMMOND.**—On March 16, 1930, at Old Court, Nottington, ANNIE, last surviving daughter of the late Revd. EGERTON D. HAMMOND, aged 79. Funeral Chilton Hungerford, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

**HANNA.**—On March 16, 1930, at Heathmere, Peters-field, ROSAMOND, widow of COL. H. B. HANNA and daughter of the late Robert Hervey, of Collar House, Prestbury, in her 92nd year. No flowers, by request.

**HARTLEY.**—On March 14, 1930, at Rendon, JOSHUA HARTLEY, youngest son of the late Dr. Joshua Hartley, of Malton, Yorks.

**HARVEY.**—On March 14, 1930, at Falmouth, SIR ROBERT HARVEY, aged 82. Funeral Harberton, Totnes, South Devon, leaving Dundridge 3 p.m., Thursday, March 20. Cars will meet London train arriving Totnes 2.33. No flowers, by request.

**HAWARDEN.**—On March 15, 1930, suddenly, at 13, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon, CAROLINE VISCOUNTESS HAWARDEN. Requiem at Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, at 11.30, Thursday, March 20. Burial at Wimbledon Cemetery, 12.15. Flowers may be sent to 13, Lingfield-road, Wimbledon.

**HAYES.**—On March 4, 1930, at St. Michaels, Azores, ALICE MAUD HAYES, widow of George William Hayes, H.B.M. Consul for the Azores.

**HERMON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Brook Hill House, Cowfold, Ethel, widow of LIEUT.-COL. E. W. HERMON, D.S.O., aged 56. Funeral at Cowfold Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.15. Cars will meet 12.5 train from Victoria, arriving Horsham 1.29.

**HICHENS.**—On March 15, 1930, IDA DOUGLASS, daughter of the late REV. RICHARD HICHENS. Funeral at Birch to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

**HIRSCHEL-COHEN.**—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Johannesburg, LASSIE, daughter of the late Dr. James Hislop, 1, Queen's-crescent, Glasgow, dearly beloved wife of H. HIRSCHEL-COHEN, and loving mother of Mrs. J. J. Melvill, of Boksburg, South Africa, in her 66th year.

**HOPKINS.**—On March 15, 1930, at the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell-street, W.C., CHARLES HADLEY HOPKINS, late of Bournemouth, aged 84 years. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.45 p.m. (Australian papers, please copy.)

**HOUGHTON.**—On March 15, 1930, at Little Moy, Bournemouth, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of the late HENRY JAMES and MARY JONES HOUGHTON.

**HUNTER.**—On March 16, 1930, at 45, Elvaston-road, Hexham, the REV. CHARLES BERNARD RODERICK HUNTER, M.A., formerly Rector of Ryton, County Durham, aged 69 years. Service at Hexham Abbey at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by burial at Hexham Cemetery.

**JENKS.**—On March 15, 1930, very suddenly, FREDERICK JAMES JENKS, dearly loved husband of Mary Jenks. Funeral at High-road Baptist Church, Ilford, 3 p.m., Thursday.

**JESSON.**—ROBERT WILLIAM, dear husband of the late ANNIE HANDALL JESSON, of 10, Archers-road, Southampton. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Sedley, Tuesday), at 11.15.

**JOHNSON.**—On March 8, 1930, at Mafeteng Hospital, Basutoland, GRACE, wife of WILFRID JOHNSON, Clearwater, O.F.S. (By cable.)

**KIRK.**—On March 13, 1930, at Beaulieu-sur-Mer, the REV. HENRY KIRK, M.A., beloved husband of Margaret L. Kirk, for 30 years Secretary to "The Bishop of London's Fund," aged 77.

**KISLINGBURY.**—On March 15, 1930, at Fairfield, High-road, Woodford Green, WILLIAM CHARLES, ALGERNON, the second son of the late ARTHUR KISLINGBURY, of Flushler. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Woodford Green, at 2.15 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday), and cremation at Golders Green, at 4 o'clock on the same day. No flowers.

**KNOWLES.**—On March 14, 1930, at Belmont, Stratford-on-Avon, CARRIE, the beloved wife of HARRY HERBERT KNOWLES, R.I.P.

**LONGSHAW.**—On March 16, 1930, at 16, Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, HANNAH MARIA LONGSHAW, in her 89th year. Interment Holy Trinity Church, Southport, on Thursday, March 20, at 2 p.m.

**LOTHIAN.**—On March 16, 1930, at Edinburgh, ROBERT SCHOMBERG KERR, MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, in his 54th year. The funeral will be private.

**MAY.**—On March 17, 1930, at Springfield, Tuckenhay, Totnes, the REVEREND FREDERICK GRANVILLE MAY, sometime Rector of St. Mellion and afterwards of Cardinham, Bodmin, Cornwall, aged 72. Requiem service at Thurlestone, at 10 a.m., and interment at Cardinham, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, 20th.

**MILES.**—On March 15, 1930, after short illness, JANE MILES, devoted maid and friend to Miss Constance Bury, 180, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

**MOIR.**—On March 16, 1930, very suddenly, at Marshill, Alloa, ARCHIBALD PATRICK MOIR, M.B.E., D.L., Provost of Alloa, aged 60. Funeral Thursday, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Alloa, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, and *cortège* thereafter to Sunnyside Cemetery. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

**MOSLEY.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wotton-under-Edge, MARY HELEN MOSLEY. Funeral at Southwell Minster, Notts, on Thursday, March 20, at 3 o'clock.

**MOXON.**—On March 15, 1930, at 40, Earl's-avenue, Folkestone, suddenly, of heart failure, RICHARD MOXON (formerly of Canterbury), in his 83rd year. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, St. Martin's, Canterbury.

**NALDRETT.**—On March 15, 1930, at Elmside, Exeter, HENRY MORRISH, EDWARD JAMES NALDRETT, K.C., J.P., late of Lodsworth, Sussex, and 2, Temple-gardens, Temple, in his 73rd year. Funeral service at Eastbourne Parish Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon. Interment at Lodsworth at 12.30.

**ORTON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wylfa, Bangor, North Wales, of pneumonia, PROFESSOR EDMUND OWTON, F.R.S., M.B.O.U., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wales (Bangor).

**PATERSON.**—On March 16, 1930, at Sunningdale, COLONEL PHILIP JOSEPH PATERSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon, at Sunningdale.

**PINSON.**—On March 17, 1930, FLOREN'E KATHLEEN, beloved elder daughter of the late JOHN FOSTER and of MRS. PINSON, The Lane House, Crowthorne, V.A.D., 1914, W.R.E.N.S., 1918.

"She asked lite of Thee and Thou Gavest it her even for ever and ever."

**RAWORTH.**—On March 16, 1930, at Maidenhead, KENNETH LIONEL, B.A.(Oxon), son of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. ALFRED RAWORTH, and brother of Mrs. Doris Mount Jones, of 20, Mayfield-road, Sutton, Surrey, aged 37. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, Thursday, March 20, at 3 p.m.

**RENNIE.**—On March 15, 1930, at 2, Chester-square, CHARLOTTE AMABEL RENNIE, daughter of the late Sir John Rennie. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, at 11.15 to-day (Tuesday). Burial Kensal Green Cemetery.

**RYAN.**—On March 16, 1930, at Wandsworth Common, LILY, widow of L. A. RYAN. Funeral at Surbiton on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

**ST. CEDD.**—On March 12, 1930, at 40, Gladstone-street, S.E., REGINALD GRAHAM WHITEWORTH, the beloved husband of AGNES WARTON ST. CEDD, in his 62nd year.

**SCOTT.**—On March 15, 1930, at her home, 15, Nottingham-place, London, W., CATHERINE, daughter of the late RUSSELL SCOTT, in her 94th year. Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 p.m. at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley.

**SERJEANT.**—On March 15, 1930, at St. Beneta Abbey, near Bodmin, Cornwall, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ELSON SERJEANT, aged 72 years. Funeral at Roche to-morrow (Wednesday), at 3 p.m.

**SHADGETT.**—On March 16, 1930, in London, MINNIE SHADGETT, late of Shanghai, China. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (Victoria, B.C., and China papers, please copy.)

**SLADEN.**—On March 14, 1930, ETHEL SLADEN, daughter of the late Thomas Butterworth Sladen, of Streatham Hill, aged 53.

**SMITH BARRY.**—On March 13, 1930, ROBERT COURTENAY SMITH BARRY, of Ballydemond, Midleton, Co. Cork.

**STIRLING.**—On March 15, 1930, at Muiravonside House, Linlithgow, COMMANDER THOMAS WILLING ST

## SHIPPING

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### P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Morea .. | 11,000 | Holland | — | Mar. 21 |
| Rasmak .. | 11,000 | Thornton | — | Mar. 28 |
| †Viceroy of India | 19,700 | Ohlsen | Mar. 28 | Apr. 4 |
| Malwa .. | 21,000 | Browning | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 |
| †Kaiser-i-Hind .. | 11,540 | Headlam | Apr. 11 | Apr. 18 |
| Ranpura .. | 16,650 | Furlong | Apr. 17 | Apr. 25 |
| †Dwarka .. | 11,989 | Morton | Apr. 25 | May 2 |
| Naldera .. | 16,650 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 |
| Conoria .. | 15,000 | Cartwright | May 9 | May 16 |
| Moroa .. | 11,000 | Holland | May 16 | May 23 |
| †Karmala .. | 11,000 | Thornton | May 23 | May 30 |
| Narkunda .. | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 |
| †Malwa .. | 11,000 | Britten | June 6 | June 13 |
| Rajputana .. | 16,600 | Cadia | June 13 | June 20 |

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitral .. | 15,000 | Sippers | Mar. 21 | Mar. 27 |
| †Moldavia .. | 21,000 | Browning | Apr. 4 | Apr. 11 |
| ‡Moldavia .. | 16,500 | Allin | Apr. 17 | Apr. 24 |
| Nadera .. | 16,600 | Harrison | May 2 | May 9 |
| ‡Menkalia .. | 16,500 | Rhodes | May 16 | May 22 |
| Narkunda .. | 16,500 | Parker | May 30 | June 6 |
| †Cathay .. | 15,000 | Griffin | June 13 | June 19 |
| Rogilan .. | 21,000 | Townshend | June 27 | July 4 |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangalore (cargo) | 6,000 | — | Mar. 28 | — |
| Behar (cargo) .. | 6,000 | — | Apr. 11 | — |
| *Nowshera .. | 7,000 | French | Apr. 25 | — |

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mantua .. | 11,000 | Higsett | Mar. 21 | Mar. 28 |
| *Lahore (cargo) | 5,304 | — | Mar. 22 | — |
| Khiva .. | 9,000 | Dickinson | Apr. 3 | — |
| Ranpura .. | 16,600 | Furlong | Apr. 17 | Apr. 25 |
| Karmala .. | 9,000 | Rolfe | May 1 | — |
| Morea .. | 11,000 | Holland | May 16 | May 23 |

* Not calling Southampton.

### BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Middlesbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *MASULA .. | 7,261 | — | Mar. 22 | Mar. 29 |
| *MUNDRA .. | 7,275 | Apr. 12 | Apr. 9 | Apr. 19 |
| *WARTZILD .. | 6,660 | Apr. 26 | May 7 | May 17 |
| *HATIPARA .. | 8,182 | May 24 | May 21 | May 31 |

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Middlesbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANTUA .. | 8,303 | — | — | Mar. 22 |
| MERKARA .. | 8,296 | Mar. 19 | Mar. 29 | Apr. 5 |
| MARGHA .. | 8,278 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 12 | Apr. 19 |
| MORVADA .. | 8,193 | Apr. 16 | Apr. 26 | May 3 |

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Middlesbro | LONDON | Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALDA .. | 8,066 | — | — | — | Mar. 22 |
| MODASA .. | 9,070 | Mar. 22 | Apr. 2 | Apr. 11 | Apr. 19 |
| MADURA .. | 9,077 | Apr. 19 | Apr. 30 | May 9 | May 17 |
| MATIANA .. | 9,067 | May 17 | May 28 | June 6 | June 14 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. A STEAMER | Tons. — | Middlesbro. — | Immingham — | LONDON — |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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|---|---|---|
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| RANGITANE (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | May 9 |
| ROTOROA .. | 12,500 | June 6 |
| REMUERA .. | 11,500 | June 13 |
| RANGITIKI (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | July 4 |

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|---|---|---|
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| MAKURA .. | — | April 16 |
| NIAGARA .. | April 30 | — |
| MAKURA .. | — | May 14 |

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| ORSOVA .. | 12,000 | Mar. 29 | Apr. 4 | Apr. 6 |
| ORVIETO .. | 12,000 | Apl. 26 | May 2 | May 4 |
| ORONSAY .. | 20,000 | May 24 | May 30 | June 1 |
| ORAMA .. | 20,000 | June 21 | June 27 | June 29 |
| ORVIETO .. | 20,000 | July 19 | July 25 | July 27 |
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| City of Poona .. | 7,485 | April 4 | Bombay and Karachi |
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CARONIA Mar. 29 *SCYTHIA .. April 5
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† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

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*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

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LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

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BAHIA .. .. S.S. "ZEELANDIA" .. 10 APR.
RIO DE JANEIRO .. S.S. "ORANJE" .. 24 APR.
SANTOS .. .. S.S. "GELRIA" .. 15 MAY.
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America .. .. Mar. 27 | Geo. Washington .. Apl. 11
Pres. Harding .. .. Apl. 2 | Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

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The Motor-Ship AMERIKA

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIBERNIA .. | Mar. 27 | *CILICIA .. | May 30 |
| *ETRURIA .. | May 16 | *CASTALIA .. | July 1 |

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
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Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMERONIA .. | Mar. 21 | CALIFORNIA .. | Apl. 4 |
| TRANSYLVANIA .. | Mar. 28 | TUSCANIA .. | Apl. 18 |

ANCHOR LINE, 95, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 52 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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to

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES, Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Southampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ARLANZA .. .. | 14,999 | Mar. 24 | — |
| DEMERARA .. .. | 11,484 | — | Mar. 29 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) .. | 22,071 | Apl. 11 | — |
| *ALMANZORA .. | 15,551 | Apl. 21 | — |
| DARRO .. .. | 11,484 | — | Apl. 26 |
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) | 22,181 | May 7 | — |
| ORDUNA .. .. | 11,477 | — | May 10 |
| *ARLANZA .. .. | 14,936 | May 21 | — |

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

### THE PACIFIC LINE

to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA. Spain. CANAL.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| ORDUNA .. .. | 15,367 | Apl. 8 |
| OROPESA (omits Bermuda) .. | 14,075 | Apl. 17 |
| ORBITA .. .. | 15,498 | May 1 |
| OROYA (omits Bermuda) .. | 12,227 | May 15 |

### R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

27 DAYS' CRUISE

FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 28th March, to MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c. Fares 60gns. and upwards, also

32 DAYS' CRUISE

FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 23th April, to BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA. Fares 60gns. and upwards. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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### CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

| | |
|---|---|
| MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) .. | Mar. 22 |
| MONTCALM .. .. | Mar. 29 |
| MONTCALM .. .. | Apr. 5 |
| MONTROSE .. .. | Apr. 12 |

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | |
|---|---|
| DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. | Mar. 21 |
| DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. | Mar. 28 |
| DUCHESS OF YORK .. .. | Apl. 4 |
| DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) .. | Apl. 11 |

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| | |
|---|---|
| MINNEDOSA .. .. | Mar. 24 |
| D. OF BEDFORD .. .. | Mar. 29 |
| MELITA .. .. | Apl. 3 |
| D. OF ATHOLL .. .. | Apl. 12 |

### JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

| | |
|---|---|
| EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. | Apl. 17 |
| Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool .. | Apl. 8 |
| EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. | Apl. 24 |
| Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool .. | Apl. 25. |

### NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

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AORANGI .. Apl. 2 NIAGARA .. Apl. 30

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Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
15, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

### AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Largs Bay | 14,184 tons from Southampton | Apl. 2 |
| Moreton Bay | 14,145 tons from Southampton | Apl. 30 |
| Hobsons Bay | 14,130 tons from Southampton | May 28 |

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

### NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

### SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *MATAROA | 12,500 tons from Southampton | 28 Mar. |
| TAINUI | 11,020 tons from Southampton | 25 Apl. |
| *TAMAROA | 12,500 tons from Southampton | 23 May |
| CORINTHIC | 12,387 tons from Southampton | 20 June |
| IONIC | 12,351 tons from Southampton | 18 July |

* Oil burners. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Antenor" | 11,174 tons from Liverpool | March 29th |
| "Hector" | 11,198 tons from Liverpool | April 26th |
| "Ajax" | 10,850 tons from Liverpool | May 24th |
| "Harpedon" | 11,321 tons from Liverpool | June 21st |
| "Patroclus" | 11,314 tons from Liverpool | July 19th |
| "Hector" | 12,351 tons from Liverpool | Aug. 13th |

London: Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

### SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) S.S. ASCANIUS | From Liverpool | 12th APL |
| S.S. EURIPIDES | Liverpool | 24th MAY |
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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

| | London | Southampton. |
|---|---|---|
| *KILDONAN CASTLE .. | Mar. 20 | — |
| *BALMORAL CASTLE .. | — | Mar. 21 |
| †BRAMPTON CASTLE .. | Mar. 27 | — |
| *ARMADALE CASTLE .. | — | Mar. 28 |

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| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing Liverpool. | Sailing Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shropshire .. .. .. | 15,000 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 27 |
| Oxfordshire .. .. .. | 12,500 | Apl. 4 | Apl. 13 |
| Staffordshire .. .. .. | 15,000 | Apl. 11 | Apl. 20 |
| Gloucestershire .. .. | 12,500 | Apl. 25 | May 10 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

### N.Y.K. LINE. (JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FUSHIMI MARU .. | 11,000 | Mar. 22 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 31 |
| HAKOZAKI MARU | 10,500 | Apr. 5 | Apl. 12 | Apl. 14 |
| HAKUSAN MARU | 10,400 | Apl. 19 | Apl. 26 | Apl. 28 |

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### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMBORD .. April 2 and April 14 .. R. DE PIERREFEU
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Mar. 25 and April 7 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND RED SEA.
MARIETTE PACHA .. Mar. 25 and April 1 .. LOTUS

For passages and all particulars apply :
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FORTNIGHTLY TO

### STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS

GLENIFFER .. .. from London Mar. 29
GLENOGLE .. .. from London Apl. 12

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

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## SHIPPING (continued)

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No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "ALMEDA STAR" | COMFORT | 20 MAR. |
| "ANDALUCIA STAR" | LUXURY | 10 APRIL |
| "AVELONA STAR" | AND | 24 APRIL |
| "AVILA STAR" | SERVICE | 8 MAY |

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DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under veterinary supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 3110.

MOLASSINE BISCUITS keep dogs healthy.—Write for free sample to the Molassine Co., Ltd., Dept. D.52, Greenwich, S.E.10.

NOTHING BETTER is known for cleansing down and prevention of parasites than PULVEX VERMIN POWDER. Of Chemists, Stores, or suppliers of Spillers' Dog Foods. 9d. and 2s. 6d. tins.—Cooper, McDougal and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

THE BIDBURY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT for KENNELMAIDS; highly recommended.—Mrs. Crichton, Bi-Bury Kennels, Bodhenstone, Havant. Tel. 72.

VIMLET WHOLE FOOD is a complete dog diet more nutritious than any other food and readily eaten by all dogs. All dealers. Free samples from the Molassine Co., Ltd., Dept. W.P.5, Greenwich, S.E.10.

YOUR BEST PALS best PAL—SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG FOODS. 20,000 Dealers sell these.

### FARM

LADY MARCIA MILES, F.R.S.A., takes Lady Poultry Kennel and gardening STUDENTS. Terms reasonable.—Apply Prospectus, Merrymount Farm, Radnage, High Wycombe.

LAVENDER and HERB FARM.—Roots of culinary, medicinal and sweet-scented Herbs for Sale; lavender pot-pourri and dried herbs. Pupils taken. Cottage hostel. —B.Sc., Little Wilderness Herb Farm, Seal, Sevenoaks.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

*Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

### FURNITURE

OFFICE FURNITURE JUST PURCHASED.—We have just purchased the entire contents of eight handsomely furnished offices nearly. These are furnished throughout in mahogany, including board table (10ft. by 4ft.), dwarf bookcases, 5ft. mahogany knechole desks, set of two arm and eight small chairs, Chippendale design, with hide seats, divan easy chairs, upholstered in hide, Axo, carpets, &c., &c. All at attractive prices. Can be viewed on the premises by appointment with us.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. 'Phone Central 1756.

### WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 225, High Holborn, W.C.1, Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Trunks, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Parcels attended or cash by return. Holborn 7177. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1792), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily; prompt settlement.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

*3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.—The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER of PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Men) in the Education Officer's Department.
Salary £400 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 a year.
Duties.—To take part in the inspection of the instruction in physical education of men and boys in schools, colleges, and institutes and also in the conduct of teachers' classes in Swedish gymnastics. Applicants should hold the diploma of one of the recognised physical training colleges.
Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope marked "P.E. Men" essential) for form of application, which must be returned not later than Thursday, 10th April, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGUE H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.—The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of ASSISTANT ORGANIZER of PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Women) in the Education Officer's Department.
Salary £400 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £600 a year.
Duties.—To take part in the inspection of the instruction in physical education of women and girls in schools, colleges, and institutes and also in the conduct of teachers' classes in Swedish gymnastics. Applicants should hold the diploma of one of the recognised physical training colleges.
Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. (stamped addressed foolscap envelope marked "P.E. Women" essential), for form of application, which must be returned not later than Thursday, 10th April, 1930. Marriage terminates contract of service. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGUE H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd-street, W.C.1.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY and INQUIRY OFFICER (Male) REQUIRED at once. Salary £260 per annum. Candidates must be Shorthand-typists and have knowledge of Hospital administration and accountancy, and must be prepared to join the Hospital's Pensions scheme.—Apply by letter, stating age and experience, and enclose copies of three recent testimonials; not later than March 24, to the Secretary of the Hospital.

COUNTY BOROUGH of WOLVERHAMPTON.
CLERK.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of CLERK in the Town Clerk's Office, Wolverhampton. Candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of advertising and publicity work. Salary £400-£500 according to experience.
The salary will be subject to deductions in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1925, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.
Further particulars and conditions can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Applications, giving particulars of age, training and experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials to be delivered to me not later than Monday, the 31st day of March, 1930.
J. BROCK ALLON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Wolverhampton.

LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
HEADMISTRESS of the WEST LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEADMISTRESS of the above School, which becomes vacant on the retirement of Miss J. A. C. Anderson at the end of the Summer Term.
Applicants must possess an Honours Degree of a British University and have had good teaching experience.
The salary will be £800, rising by biennial increments of £25 to £700.
Particulars of the School, the list of duties and form of application may be obtained from the undersigned. The completed forms of application must be returned not later than the 28th March.
JAMES GRAHAM, Director of Education.
Education Department, Calverley-street, Leeds.

THE COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS invite APPLICATIONS for THREE POSTS as ASSISTANT INSPECTORS of ANCIENT MONUMENTS.
Candidates should possess knowledge and practical experience in archæological matters.
Salary £300-£15-£450 per annum, plus bonus (at present equivalent to £299-£600), although an initial salary up to £345 per annum may be given in certain circumstances. Candidates must have attained the age of 23 and must not have attained the age of 30 on the 1st April, 1930, but those who have served, or are serving in His Majesty's Forces, may deduct from their age for this purpose the period during which they have so served up to a maximum of five years.
Application to be made in writing not later than Friday, 25th April, on a form to be obtained from the Establishment Officer, H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.
The University Court has received intimation that PROFESSOR C. SANFORD TERRY, M.A. (Cantab.), Litt.D., LL.D. (Glasg.), Mus.D. (Edin.), D.Litt. (Durham), Mus.D. (Oxon.), intends to RESIGN from the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY as from 30th September, 1930.
The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court.
The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,075.
Persons who desire particulars may obtain these from the Secretary.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
READERSHIP in GERMAN.
The University Court will shortly proceed to fill the VACANCY in the READERSHIP in GERMAN caused by the appointment of Mr. A. H. J. Knight, M.A. (Cantab.), to a Lectureship and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Salary proposed is £600 to £700, according to experience and qualifications. Duties to start on 1st October, 1930, or as may be arranged.
Persons of British nationality who desire to be considered for the office are requested to lodge their names with the Secretary to the University on or before Friday, 2nd May, 1930, together with 16 copies of testimonials and a full statement of qualifications, age, and previous experience.
The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post, 12 copies of one, 1s. 3d., 30, 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER for old-established window-glass business in Lancashire; must be used to the thoroughly experienced in costing, and a good organizer.—State salary, and experience to Box G.329, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

ADVERTISEMENT Manager for London district required by growing Trade Weekly in hardware and allied trades; must be man of experience in this line. Write a successful space-selling record, who has the driving capacity to develop new business; good opportunity to increase earnings.—Write in confidence to Box A.388, The Times, E.C.4.

A First-class Representative, with established connexions amongst chemists, required to sell a nationally known product for home use; medicine salesmen need not apply.—Write, in confidence, to Box 763, Dorland, 14, Regent-street, W.1.

A First-class Saleswoman of good address and pleasing personality required to sell to gentlemen's grocers, and hardwaremen a nationally known product for home use; a well-paid position for the right woman.—Write in first place to Box 763, Dorland, 14, Regent-street, W.1. Applications will be treated with confidence.

AS a Career, selling offers big prizes to men who have the right qualities irrespective of what their previous experience may have been, whether commercial or professional. This is the biggest selling organization of its kind in the world and every vacancy mentioned is held by a man who graduated as a salesman. Before we can sell our highly developed product we must prove to you by proving the unprofitableness of old methods under modern conditions. This means that we require men accustomed to discussion and able to present a case cogently. If you are such a man and feel you have the ambition to make big money and qualify for a still bigger job, please write to us in confidence telling us the essential facts about yourself and your experience.—Write Box A.401, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT Designer required for Rubber Flooring; must be used to preparing accurate drawings and designs for coverings floors of public halls, churches, &c.; applicants to give fullest details as to their education, experience, practical training and subsequent experience in this work; good prospects for right man.—Write Box T.1490, The Times, E.C.4.

HIRE Purchase Manager or Manageress wanted controlling staff in every aspect of the business as applied to ladies' medium to high class wear.—Write, giving full particulars as to qualifications, past experience, age, and salary required, to Box 02338, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Organising Superintendent (Jewess) for Working Girls' Club in Stepney; full-time post; previous experience essential.—Write Mrs. Elton, 9, Hollycroft-avenue, W.3.

LAW.—Young Lawyer, preferably just admitted Bar, wanted for law office in Canada; must be energetic and promising. Write, giving age, training, and references, in first instance to Box A.175, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Managing Clerk required by busy London Solicitors. Thorough experience of litigation, particularly Chancery and Company work essential. Salary £200 to £250.—Apply by letter, stating experience, Box 633, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LEAGUE of Nations Secretariat.—Examination will be held on 28th April next for Secretary-Stenographer (French-English). Health Section. Initial salary: 8,700 Swiss francs.—Applications for information to be addressed immediately, League of Nations Offices, 16, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

MANUFACTURERS, whose products are sold chiefly by recommendation, have vacancies for Two Live Salesmen in London.—The position is congenial and offers great scope to men possessing drive. Full support by advertising, &c., will be given to the appointed men.—Write Box A.400, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, good appearance and personality, owning a car and living within 20 miles of London, wanted for agreeable, lucrative, outdoor occupation. No investment of capital required, but only those willing to work, not merely job-hunters, need apply for interview. —Write Box A.398, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, a Manager, aged 28-38, for small and highly select West End Tobacconist; conversational manner, smart appearance, and attractive personality more important than wide experience, although this is naturally desirable; excellent opportunity for character-ful salesman.—Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box T.1541, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN required for London.—Exceptional opportunity immediately for a first-class Salesman; good education and appearance essential; age 30-40; with world-wide organization; no travelling; payment by results; prospects unlimited; only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box P.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

SPECIALITY Salesmen, preference own cars, wanted immediately, most districts, augment our £1,000 per annum Commission Staff. Best and cheapest safety hat 6d. Cigarette Automatic Vending Machine; other machines also available.—Letters only, Exercise Service Co., Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

SURVEYOR-AUCTIONEER required, age about 30; must be experienced, energetic, efficient, and a good negotiator, able to develop and manage a new business connected with a well-established company in eastern suburbs; practical knowledge of surveys, dilapidations, and general property valuations essential; good prospective position offered.—Write, with full particulars, to Box G.858, The Times, E.C.4.

THE services of an educated gentleman are required by important London house for special interviewing work; preference to one well versed in business efficiency; position is worth £600 per annum; permanency and scope for advancement to right type of man.—Write, stating fully details of past occupation, age, if disengaged, to Box A.397, The Times, E.C.4.

THERE exists an opening with a Toilet Preparation firm for a young Chemist of ability and imagination; he would be paid a reasonable wage and overriding commission according to ability of production and commensurate increase of sales.—Write Box T.1525, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO first-class Lady Interviewers required; must reside in S.W. postal area.—Apply Mr. Hughes, Third Floor, 18, Warwick-street, W.1 (or 'phone Gerrard 9203 for appointment). Electrolux, Ltd., manufacturers, cleaners, floor polishers, water softeners, and refrigerators.

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED, gentleman as Companion to backward youth; good walker; good at games; cheerful, tactful; some knowledge nursing; personal reference.—Write Box P.1194, The Times, E.C.4.

A BANDON Fear of the Future! Your Future—How to Make it Secure, is the title of a wonderful book illustrated in colour that comes to you free and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere. It will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a safe, well-paid position. You will be able to save money and look forward to retirement from business at an age when you can still enjoy the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid work. There is nothing to pay for this remarkable book which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. There is no obligation in sending a postcard asking for your copy.—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," Evening," or Postal" Course, 108 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A.R.E. you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of salesmanship. Go ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await those on the British School of Salesmanship (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904-0905.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept 1), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S. 2/1, St. Albans.

SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 24 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Write for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

### JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

JOURNALIST with daily newspaper experience required in London several hours each week.—Write Box 07621, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRESS Telegraphist wanted; two all-round Morse and keyboard Operators.—Write, stating fullest particulars, experience, qualifications, Box A.385, The Times, E.C.4.

### ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys and girls for executive posts in the mobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Surveyor, London, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium; excellent opportunity for capable boy.—Box A.143, The Times, E.C.4.

DANCING.—Girl leaving school required to train; country connexion; good prospects and salary after training; premium moderate.—Write Box T.1527, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box 07622, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VACANCY in Mayfair Beauty Salons for lady; excellent prospects; references exchanged.—Write Box T794, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

VACANCY occurs in City solicitor's office for Articled Pupil; excellent opportunity and prospects; premium. —Write Box 06590, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

### LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist required with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, cards, and accounts; secretarial duties of waiting on client; initiative and controlling staff; good disciplinarian essential; state age, experience, and salary required and when free to commence.—Write Box T.1536, The Times, E.C.4.

HILLID Children's Aid Association, Woolwich.—Wanted, Assistant Secretary (woman); training and experience desired; £150.—Write S. Thomas-street, S.E.18.

UNIVERSITY Woman, seeking prospective partner (no investment), offers another graduate the secretarial assistantship she has been waiting for; unique opportunity for a kind, in the world and every variety of position is held by a man who graduated as a salesman. Before we can sell our highly developed product we must prove to you by proving the unprofitableness of old methods under modern conditions. This means that we require men accustomed to discussion and able to present a case cogently. If you are such a man and feel you have the ambition to make big money and qualify for a still bigger job, please write to us in confidence telling us the essential facts about yourself and your experience.—Write Box A.401, The Times, E.C.4.

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## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

*3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)*

A Capable General Clerk desires post; bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting; costing, correspondence, &c. Write Box P.1191, The Times, E.C.4.

A Capable Man (29), excellent references, possessing a well-reliance and sound judgment, combined with personality, ability and untiring energy, desires Responsible Position with some reputable company. A thorough knowledge of accountancy in all its branches, hire-purchase finance in its entirety, office organisation and management, and company law and secretarial duties. Drive any car. Commencing salary £250-£300 per annum.—Write L. C. F., 31, Clifton-road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

A DVERTISER, 34, apprenticed Scotch bank, 10 years in a Colonial bank in London, desires post better prospects. Town or country.—Write Box P.1067, The Times, E.C.4.

A DVERTISER, experienced interviewer and businessgetter, wishes to acquire new appointment; sound knowledge organising sales; excellent references.—Write Box 06506, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A.M.A. (Cantab.), 30 years of age; wide commercial experience; fluent French and German; extensive experience in buying and selling throughout Europe; individual handling of turnover over £100,000 per annum; exceptionally intimate knowledge of foreign markets; used to taking sole control and creating business.—Write Box A.402, The Times, E.C.4.

AN experienced business man (30) desires change offering greater scope for proved ability; tall, good presence, ex-officer 17th Lancers.—Write Integrity, Box A.388, The Times, E.C.4.

ART Silks, Cottons, Casements, &c.—Buyer desires change to London house wishing to buy direct in the grey; would open Manchester office if necessary.—Write Box 10 Lane, Post Office, Bolton.

CANTEEN and Sports Ground Manager, thoroughly experienced in works canteen and county cricket ground; would also coach works cricket team; economical disciplinarian; excellent testimonials.—Apply Secretary, E. C. 34, York-road, Waltham Cross, Herts.

CAPABLE Male Shorthand-Typist, with general business ability, seeks situation.—Write Box N.169, The Times, E.C.4.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER, age 36, experienced correspondence, requiring advancement seeks progressive berth London; excellent testimonials.—Write Box A.304, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMISTRY.—Graduate of three Universities, with four years' experience of factory production, requires immediate employment of any description.—Write Box P.1192, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMANDER, R.N., 43, retired, seeks post responsibility; administrative, secretarial, yacht master, &c. —Write Box P.1193, The Times, E.C.4.

COMMERCIAL Manager and secretarial, administrative, executive Post of responsibility, sound concern with good prospects.—Write Box T.1268, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary-Stenographer (French-English), Health Section. Initial salary: 8,700 Swiss francs.—Applications for information to be addressed immediately, League of Nations Offices, 16, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

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DRAPERY, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS.
FIRST-CLASS visiting Dressmaker, recommended.—Write Box 07603, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
UPHOLSTRESS.—Lady very strongly recommends excellent all-round upholsteress for carpets, loose covers, curtains.—Write Box 03038, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

### DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)*

### GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady thoroughly recommend French Governess for girl 12? Country.—Mrs. Edward Bolitho, Trengwainton, Heamoor, Cornwall.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION; R.C.; experienced; English mother; girl 11; good French; other subjects, maths., music; keen outdoor life, travel; salary £120; send copies references.—Write Box T.1524, The Times, E.C.4.

HOLIDAY Post, South Kensington.—Intelligent, capable Nursery Governess (30 to 35) required for boy 10; April 14-May 8; elementary lessons; daily 9.30 to 8.30, or resident.—Write Box T.1531, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess (29 to 30) required, April, for three children, ages 9,

## DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
### (Continued from Page Three)

SWISS Lady, 21, very musical, French, English, good needlewoman, wishes post as Nursery Governess.—49, Fairlawn-road, Kensington, W.14.

SWISS Young Lady wants place as Governess or Lady Companion; diploma of commercial school, speaks German, French, and English, good references.—Write Gertrud Rüegg, 62, Rue Condorcet, Paris, 9.

A Lady requires engagement as Companion-Housekeeper to widower; best similar position six years.—Write Box K.776, The Times, E.C.4.

A U Pair.—Young French Lady, refined, musician, requires post in English family; willing to travel; excellent references.—Mlle. Metivier, 14, Rue Poilleux, Angers, A. and L., France.

A U Pair.—Well-educated Austrian girl (21) wishes home with good English family for about six months to learn language; light duties; German governess; cheerful companionship.—Write Box (8015, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

A U pair.—Young French Lady, diplômée, musical, cheerful, wishes post Companion-Governess with good family, to learn English; in exchange her family would receive English lady in France.—Belfrment (Aveyal), Avenue-sur-Eure, Nord, France.

DAILY Swiss-French Companion-Help or Nursery Governess (23); fond children; 2 years' references; first request.—Mme. Bouvier, 2nd floor, 7, Regent-street, W.1.

DR. and Mrs. Summerhays recommend with confidence their late aunt's Useful Companion (gentlewoman); kind, tactful, adaptable, highest credentials, excellent needlewoman, knowledge of nursing; age 48; salary £50.—Miss Russell, Osborne House, The Common, Ealing, W.5.

LADY, middle-aged, R.C., desires post as Companion-Housekeeper; good cook; excellent references.—Write Box P.1158, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly recommends her luminous Companion-Governess (25); free Kodet; present post 3½ years; fully certificated, hons. (Oxon.); all subjects; sports; must drive car.—Write Box G.1240, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY gives service; experienced driver, light household duties, return occasional home.—Box 757, Whitings, 236, High-holborn, W.C.

NURSE-COMPANION (untrained) seeks post with invalid; experienced; good lifter; housekeeping; excellent reference.—Box S, 48, Warple-road, Egham.

SCOTCH Lady, with highest references, desires post as Secretary-Companion; experienced traveller and correspondent.—Write Box 8810, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

YOUNG SWISS Gentlewoman; fluent French, German, some English, requires post in good family as Companion to young ladies; no salary, pocket money; excellent references exchanged.—Write Box 07600, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG English lady, greatly travelled, held responsible positions as governess-companion 4 companion or Governess; no objection to East or India not objected to; now in Germany; free in May; salary not under £100.—Write Box T.1526, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Chauffeur-Companion-Housekeeper seeks post; experienced driver, capable, domesticated; highest references; daily or resident.—Write Box P.1193, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Austrian Matron requires post in School. May.—Write E. F., 18, Newsbend-road, Bournemouth.

COLLEGE-TRAINED, very experienced Nurse, gentlewoman; baby from month; Southern Counties preferred.—Wood, Little Danes, Pixfield, Sevenoaks, Kent.

LADY, trained nurse, with children's training; excellent needlewoman, knitter, cutter; 2 years' abroad.—Write Box T.1552, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse requires easy, either seaside or country; 2 paralysis, arthritis, mental, etc.; good needlewoman; supply excellent references; fee 2½ gns. per week.—Write Box G.971, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAINED Nurse, 34, capable, adaptable, good needlewoman, seeks permanent post, anywhere; no hot night duty.—Write Box 03040, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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COUNTRY or English Governess.—Lady A recommends finest languages, literature, good music, interesting teacher, M. Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Marylebone-lane, W.1. Welbeck 1460.

ENGLISH Governess, 27 (Matriculated), Latin, French, piano, games.—T., Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

FOREIGN Nursery Governesses, mothers' helps, useful maids, at pair with pocket money. Supplied by Women's Employment, 43, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

GOVERNESS; 32; 10 years' experience; usual subjects; French, music drawing, nature study, games; school preferred.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

HOUSE Companion-Help; 24; three years' reference; domesticated; cooking; can drive car.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

HOLIDAYS.—Well-recommended English and French ladies; resident, daily, visiting.—Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Break-street, W. Mayfair 1460.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (sisters), ages 28 and 30; highly recommended; £24.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

KITCHENMAID (now in London); £40; 22½ and 24 years.—Collins' Agency, Bury St., Edmund's.

KITCHENMAID or Scullerymaid; disengaged; strong healthy, country girl; clean worker; used to good service; highly recommended.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

LADY Gives service, experienced driver, light household duties, return occasional home.—Box 757, Whitings, 236, High-holborn, W.C.

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KITCHENMAID or Scullerymaid; disengaged; strong healthy, country girl; clean worker; used to good service; highly recommended.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

NURSES, Permanent or Temporary, with reliable references, can be supplied for town and country.—Apply Regina Burnet, Dept. 26, 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Mayfair 2242.

NURSE or Maid-attendant lifter; lady or gentleman; temporary or permanent invalid cooking.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

NURSE'S Helper, fine tall, refined girl, well trained; 3 a clean, methodical worker; good needlewoman; 3½ years' reference; highly recommended; £22.—Agency, Bond's Agency, Chichester.

NURSE or Mother's Help; 3 discreet, superior, refined country girl; very fond of children; good needlewoman, knitter; five years' reference; £40.—Mrs. Skeffington-Child, Shellingford, Faringdon.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID or Mother's Help disengaged; superior girl, good needlewoman; fond children; excellent reference; £26.—Jobson Boyd's Agency, Lewes.

NURSE Nurse or Nursery maid; nearly 20; one year present place nurserymaid, two children 10 and 7½; previously 2½ years fourth housemaid; good needlewoman; free shortly in London; wants same.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

NURSE, experienced, baby or toddlers; personal reference.—162, Harlesden-road, Willesden Green.

CHINESE Amah seeks passage to Malaya in return for services on voyage.—For particulars write Box T.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

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FOUR Nurses, 2 Nurse-Helps, 1 Nursery-maid, 1 Parlourmaid, require situations for girl of 22 as Nursemaid, and for girls just leaving school.

GENTLEWOMAN desires post as Nurse or Mother's Help; 3 children; disengaged; age 23; good needlewoman; London preferred; £1 weekly.—Write Box G.862, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Nurse (trained) very experienced trustworthy Nannie, who will with pleasure, for nine years, to take first baby from the month.—Write Box 02844, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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TEMPORARY Nannie highly recommended, free March 19.—K., 4, Kensington-square, W.8.

A Well-recommended Nurse, in Essex, five any part. Horse Countries preferred; children about 2 years; nearly three years present post (from us); other posts four and five years; £32; middle-aged, strong and healthy.—Miss Russell, Osborne House, The Common, Ealing, W.5.

LADY, middle-aged, R.C., desires post as Companion-Housekeeper; good cook; excellent references.—Write Box P.1158, The Times, E.C.4.

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## PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

EDUCATED woman, domesticated, experienced housekeeper, management, accounts, correspondence, seeks position of trust; age 42.—Write Box T.1535, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN (23), well educated, experienced, travelled, and intelligent, seeks post as Companion, Housekeeper, Secretary, or Receptionist; highest references.—Write Box 8809, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

## LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

AS responsible Housekeeper, lady (middle-aged), practical housekeeper, experienced, seeks post quiet household; fully competent trained staff; C. if flat, cook; necessary arranged; interview; references.—Write Box T.1529, The Times, E.C.4.

A S Housekeeper, to one in well-equipped cottage, bungalow, or flat, or would exchange home and pets in owner's absence; free.—Write Box T.1550, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, employers going abroad for five months; highly and personally recommended; age 28; fully experienced. All descriptions of meals and dinner cooks always available.—(Generals excepted). Special of Cookery, 52, Mortimer-street, W.1. Marshalls School

DOMESTIC Staff.—Lady, 34, would run flat or house for gentleman; experienced; good references.—Write Box T.1548, The Times, E.C.4.

DUTIES for family three undertaken by two thoroughly efficient; highest references; £55-£65.—Write Box N.174, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED Lady, 42, recently widowed, desires management bachelor's flat; capable manager; highest references.—Write E.824, care of Deacon's, Wisbech, Cambs.

EXPERIENCED Housekeeper (gentlewoman) desires management of country house; cook and manager; good references.—Write Box N.172, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Housekeeper seeks post school, catering numbers; experienced, very capable.—Miss Head, 13, Lupus-street, Victoria, S.W.1.

LADY Housekeeper (Scottish, middle-aged, experienced) desires re-engagement; widower, family, London or neighbourhood.—Write Box 05823, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO Gentlewomen desire posts together, domesticated, Cook-Housekeeper, one experienced Chauffeur; £60 each.—Write B., 97, Handbelle-road, Highgate, N.19.

## LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CHELSEA or Kensington; lady recommends for Daily Dressmaking; Lady's Maid; 25; wholly 30s. daily 7s. 6d.; free middle of March.—Miss Taylor, 99, Cheyne-walk, W.10.

LADY'S Maid, temporary or permanent; good needlewoman and packer; 41; good wages.—Jones, 101, Tranmere-road, Earlsfield, London, S.W.18.

LADY'S Maid; good dressmaker; to elderly lady; passenger.—Albert Allen, 72, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

SITUATION required as Useful Maid, capable needlewoman; good references; disengaged March 22th; near London preferred.—C. Weatherley, Oakhurst, Mount-pleasant, Haslemere-on-the-Hill.

FRENCH Lady's Maid, 28; plain dressmaker, packer, and traveller.—Social Bureau, 169, Sloane-street.

GOOD French; Swiss, lady's maid; useful maids, experienced and others; 1 50-160.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street, Langham 3441.

## PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can supply to Colleges and Schools experienced Cooks, Cook-Housekeepers, Lady Cooks, Lady Working Matrons, Sewingmaids, Parlourmaids, Housemaids, Dormitorymaids. Tele. 3141 and 3142 Derby.

DOORMAID (daily) seeks post doctor's house; reference; four years last post.—Wimpole-street.—Write Box 2997, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PARLOURMAIDS; experienced; good references; disengaged early dates.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 0636.

PARLOURMAID, under; small; 17; £28; two years. £150.—Fulhamroad, Stuart's Agency.

PARLOURMAID and Head Housemaid; disengaged; suitable, reliable servants; thoroughly accustomed to best; service; excellent references required.—Apply Mrs. Gibbs, 3, Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 0141.

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid; excellent, well trained, old-fashioned type, servants; daisy cooking; all duties; good silver cleaner, valeting; highly recommended; £25-£45.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

A superior Cook, age 50; wages £75; requires post in London; excellent reference.—Apply, Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. Phone Sloane 5564.

COOK (equal chef), disengaged (28); superior; first-class cooking; punctual, economical; used good service; six years' reference; £50.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOK (good chef), disengaged (38); superior; first-class cooking; punctual, economical; used good service; six years' reference; £50.—Paul's Agency, 140, Western-road, Brighton.

COOK, good 19 years' excellent; 37; 25s.; free.—Miss Matthews' Agency, Eastbourne. Tele. 1676.

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COOK, 41; £52, year's personal; free.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

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COOK, disengaged; 30; thoroughly reliable; all dishes; used to housekeeping; punctual; good references; 15 months last situation; £40.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

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COOK, single-handed; 30; plain and fancy; handy working, clean, sober, honest.—M. Rodman, 33 Castle Agency, 8, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone 685.

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COOK or Cook-Housekeeper disengaged; excellent cook to meet requirements; thoroughly clean, all dishes; used to good service; £45.—Miss Hoden, Bond's Agency, Lower Canal, Salisbury.

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COOK, single-handed; or Cook-General; well trained country servant; dainty cook, clean, economical; early riser; five years' reference; £52.—Susan Bond's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

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COOK and Parlour or House-Parlourmaid; excellent, well trained, old-fashioned type servants; daisy cooking; all duties; good silver cleaning, valeting; highly recommended; £45-£48.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

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COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, 36, 29; good cooking; clean entire duties; 2½ years personal reference; free. Interview 9, Bridge, at Castle Agency, 8, Sheet-street, Windsor. Phone 685.

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COOK-GENERAL; disengaged; thoroughly experienced; reliable; good cook; clean worker; three years' reference; £40.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

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COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; 21-30; London, Trinity Agency, Guildford. Tele. 594.

COOK-GENERAL, neat country servant; three years' excellent character; kitchenmaid; trained good cook; clean, sober, honest.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 8, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2191.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, neat, old-fashioned type country servants; thorough workers early risers; good cooking; excellent character; £52-£54.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, Devonshire; 2 in family; excellent five years' reference; £57 per annum.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Ewell, Surrey. Phone, Windsor 814.

HEAD Housemaid of Three, near Guildford or near London, now in Surrey; nearly 5½ years last post head of three; good height; thoroughly experienced; excellent needlewoman; good appearance; bath; Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

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HOUSEMAID (under); disengaged; 21; fond children; good needlewoman; two years' reference; £26.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

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HOUSEMAID (under); disengaged; thoroughly experienced; reliable; good cook; clean worker; three years' reference; £40.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID (under); disengaged; thoroughly experienced; reliable; good cook; clean worker; three years' reference; £40.—Bruton's Agency, 14, St. George's-place, Canterbury.

HOUSEMAID (under); disengaged; superior servant, good cook, thoroughly clean, excellent reference; £45.—Helen Boyd's Agency, 14, High-street, Lewes.

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, well-trained, reliable maid for lady; £30; 2 in family; excellent references.—Miss Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young; all parlour boys and daily; £24.—Mrs. Hoden, Bond's Agency, Lower Canal, Salisbury.

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# Law Report, Mar. 17

## SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Criminal Appeal—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Talbot, and Mr. Justice Finlay—dismissed the application of Clarence Charles Hatry for leave to appeal against the sentence of 14 years' penal servitude passed on him by Mr. Justice Avory at the Central Criminal Court on January 28. (REX v. HATRY.)

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Charles, and Mr. Justice Humphreys—delivered their considered judgment in the case in which they had quashed, that fresh evidence might be heard, the inquisitions of Dr. John Divine, Coroner for the City and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, on inquests which he held on December 5 and 6, 1929, into the deaths of two men who died as the result of a collision between a motor-lorry in which they were and a motor-car belonging to Mr. George Walton, of Hessle. The Court, in reserving judgment on the alleged irregularities at the inquest, said that they made no reflection on the Coroner. They now held that, apart from the fresh evidence, there had been irregularities sufficient to invalidate the inquest in two matters; but that other alleged irregularities had not been made out. (REX v. DIVINE: EX PARTE WALTON.)

A settlement was announced of the action before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claimed from Mr. S. B. Joel and other members of the Diamond Syndicate damages for alleged conspiracy in limiting the output of diamonds by the plaintiff company. The defendants denied the charges. Counsel, in announcing the settlement, said that the charges of fraud against the defendants would be withdrawn and each side would pay their own costs, an action for an account which had been entered between the parties having also been settled. (UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS.)

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### JOINT WILL IN PROBATE MOTION
### HACK, A., DECEASED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The question arose on this probate motion whether the Court could admit to probate the joint will of husband and wife, the husband having died, coupled with a former will of his which had not been revoked by the later joint will.

Mr. NOEL MIDDLETON, applying for a grant of probate of both documents on behalf of the widow and a son of the testator, as executors, said that the testator, Mr. Arthur Hack, a gardener, of Grayswood, Haslemere, Surrey, died on December 30, 1929, leaving about £500. In January, 1909, he had made a will leaving all his property to his wife, whom he appointed sole executrix. On November 7, 1928, the testator and his wife made a joint will, the operative words of which were:—

> We devise and bequeath all our estate and effects whatsoever we are entitled to dispose of at our deaths unto our three children [names given] in equal shares to each and we appoint them sole executors and administrators absolutely.

There was no other revocation clause in this joint will, said counsel, and, though the terms of the later will were rather odd, they were not so inconsistent with the earlier as to make it impossible for the two wills to stand together. It was true that in the Goods of Raine (1 Sw. and Tr., 144) it had been held that probate could not be granted to a joint will during the lifetime of the survivor, but later cases tended to show that that decision was bad law. Counsel referred to *In re* Heys, deceased (30 *The Times* L.R., 637; [1914] P. 192) and Parzi-Smyth ([1898] P.7), and pointed out that the death of a testator always gave effect to a will.

The widow would take a life interest in the estate, and at her death the children would take in equal shares. All three children were of age and had consented to the course proposed being taken, subject to the approval of the Court.

Mr. Justice Bateson said that, in view of all the beneficiaries consenting, he would admit both documents to probate as prayed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, for Messrs. Burley and Geach, Petersfield.

### *LORD ATKIN INDISPOSED*

Owing to indisposition, Lord Atkin was unable to take his seat at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS
### DESTRUCTION OF RUMANIAN OILFIELDS
### RUMANIAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS, LIMITED v. THE KING

(*Before* Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Thankerton, *and* Lord Macmillan.

The House to-day, after consideration and without calling on Counsel for the Crown, dismissed this appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal, reported in *The Times* of December 16, 1920, reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Darling (as he then was) reported in *The Times* of March 29, 1920, in favour of the appellants.

The appellants were an English company owning oilfields in the kingdom of Rumania, and the company was under the control of British shareholders. A petition of right was brought against the Crown by the appellants on an oral agreement alleged to have been made at Ploesti, in Rumania, on November 25, 1916, for payment of compensation, put by the appellants at the total sum of £1,235,513, in consideration of the appellants allowing the British Military Representative then in Rumania forthwith to take possession of and wholly to destroy the appellants' property to prevent the advancing Germans from obtaining possession of it in going order or in a condition capable of repair.

The Judge at the trial held that the agreement had been made out, but the Court of Appeal came to a contrary decision on the facts.

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. John H. Watts, and Mr. John H. Thorne appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Edward Clayton, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Crown.

Lord Buckmaster, after reviewing the evidence at length, came to the conclusion that the appellants had failed to establish that the alleged agreement was made on November 25, 1916, and moved that the appeal be dismissed.

The other noble and learned Lords concurred.

Solicitors.—Mr. Arthur Rutherford; Treasury Solicitor.

## COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL
### AGE LIMIT IN BORSTAL SENTENCES
### REX v. SCOFFIN

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Talbot, *and* Mr. Justice Finlay)

The Court of Criminal Appeal allowed this appeal against sentence of Sidney Scoffin, who had been convicted of larceny at Rochdale Petty Sessions on January 22, 1930, and had been sent to the Manchester Assizes for sentence under section 10 of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, as amended by section 46 (1) of the Criminal Justice Act, 1925. He was there sentenced by Mr. Justice Swift, on February 18, 1930, to three years' detention in a Borstal institution. The Court now substituted a sentence of six months in the second division.

The section, as amended, provided:—

> Where a person is summarily convicted of any offence for which the Court has power to impose a sentence of imprisonment for one month or upwards without the option of a fine, and—(a) it appears to the Court that the offender is not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age . . . it shall be lawful for the Court, in lieu of passing sentence, to commit the offender to prison until the next assizes or quarter sessions, whichever appears to the Court to be more convenient, and the Court of Assize or Court of Quarter Sessions as the case may be shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and, if it appears to the Court that the offender is of such age as aforesaid and that for any such reason as aforesaid it is expedient that the offender should be subject to such detention as aforesaid, shall pass . . . sentence of detention in a Borstal institution . . .

The appellant was born on February 17, 1909, and the Commission Day for Manchester Assizes was February 17, 1930. He was accordingly under 21 at the date of conviction, but over 21 at the time when he appeared at the Assizes for sentence, and the question arose whether it was competent for the Court to pass a sentence of detention in a Borstal institution.

Mr. E. G. Woodward appeared for the appellant; Mr. P. E. Brierley for the Crown.

### JUDGMENT

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that it was perfectly obvious that on the Commission Day of the Assizes the appellant was more than 21 years of age—namely, one day more, and that on the day when he was sentenced he was two days more. The statute provided that a person might be sentenced to detention in a Borstal institution "if it appears to the Court that the offender is of such age as aforesaid"—namely, not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age. There were two serious difficulties in the contentions put forward by counsel in support of the sentence passed—one, to convince the Court that "not more than 21" meant "not so much more than 21," and the other to convince the Court that, in a proper case, "is" meant "was."

There was much to be said for the view that the statute might well have been somewhat differently worded, but that was a matter for separate inquiry. The Court had no doubt that the appellant was above the age referred to in the statute, and he must, therefore, be denied the benefits of Borstal and must, instead, go to prison for six months in the second division. The sentence would date from the Commission Day of Manchester Assizes.

Solicitors.—The Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

## COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL
### HATRY'S APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE DISMISSED
### REX v. HATRY

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Talbot *and* Mr. Justice Finlay)

The Court of Criminal Appeal refused the application of Clarence Charles Hatry, the company director, for leave to appeal against the sentence of 14 years' penal servitude which was passed on him on January 28 by Mr. Justice Avory at the Central Criminal Court on his pleading "Guilty" to charges of forgery and conspiracy.

Hatry was charged with conspiracy, with John Gialdini and other persons unknown, to forge and utter valuable securities purporting to be bearer scrip certificates relating to part of the authorized issue of Swindon, Wakefield, and Gloucester stock. He was also charged with forging and uttering scrip certificates purporting to be certificates relating to the stocks mentioned.

With Hatry were charged Edmund Daniels, Albert Edward Tabor, and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, who were sentenced on various counts to terms of penal servitude. They have not appealed.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson appeared for the appellant; Mr. H. D. Roome for the Crown.

Mr. Birkett, in opening the application for leave to appeal, said that the first indictment on which Hatry was charged consisted of 39 counts; and in the result a sentence of 14 years' penal servitude was passed on counts 2-26, which charged the forging and uttering of certain scrip certificates of the corporations of Wakefield, Swindon, and Gloucester.

The Lord Chief Justice.—What was the total amount of money involved in the forgeries of the corporation stock?—£795,000.

What was the total amount of money obtained on fictitious certified transfers of shares?—£400,000.

### The Various Counts

On counts 28-39 of the first indictment, continued counsel, a sentence of five years' penal servitude, to run concurrently with the sentence of 14 years, was passed. On counts 1 and 27, the two conspiracy counts, there was imposed a sentence of two years' hard labour, also to run concurrently.

The second indictment contained 12 counts. The appellant pleaded *Guilty* to counts 2-6, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, to run concurrently with the 14 years' on the first indictment.

Apart from the figure of £795,000, said Mr. Birkett, there was a further figure of £822,000 due and owing by Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to the three corporations in question. That £822,000 had been referred to by Mr. Justice Avory in passing sentence. That loss was the inevitable loss which arose in consequence of the complete collapse of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and the associated companies, consequent on the disclosures which were made to Sir Gilbert Garnsey.

The first thing that he must make clear, continued Mr. Birkett, was that he did not seek to minimize the gravity of the matter. Nor at any stage in the Court below had he done that. He realized the immense gravity of the case quite apart from the amount or figures. The offence, he recognized, struck at the confidence which was the basis of commercial dealing in the City of London and elsewhere, and impeded and impaired the way of national restoration in a time of great industrial difficulty.

While, however, the gravity should not be minimized, the burden which Hatry had to bear should not be increased beyond the just burden which he ought to bear. In the Court below Sir Gilbert Garnsey, in evidence, put a figure of loss, consequent on the collapse of the associated companies, as £12,500,000. That figure was a calculation made by him, and to it there was to be added the loss of the share capital held by outside investors, which Sir Gilbert put at £1,200,000. Sir Gilbert estimated that there was a deficiency of £13,500,000 in all.

Mr. Birkett then referred to some of the matters incorporated in the £13,500,000, and said that it had been a task of very great difficulty for the appellant's advisers to free Mr. Hatry from all sorts of matters which had been associated with his name and with which he had had nothing to do. The Hatry crash coincided with a period in the City and in the country when there were failures of every kind, much of which had been attributed to the appellant with which in truth and in fact he had nothing to do.

### The Question of Punishment

He (counsel) wished to deal with two matters. First, the question of punishment on the individual who came before the Court acknowledging the crime. Secondly, the deterrent effect on the community at large by the sentence imposed on that individual.

He took it that the modern view of the punishment of the individual, as a result of the action of the Judges, was that the sentence to be imposed as punishment ought not to be such as would maim, or break, or destroy. In the present case, considering the above point, the matters relating to the offence for which the appellant was punished became exceedingly important, as did also the character of the individual who was being punished.

With regard to the circumstances relating to the offence, counsel again reiterated his appreciation of its gravity from whatever aspect, and agreed that the punishment must of necessity be severe. He wished, however, to urge that the offence, grave as it was, was not a culminating point of a long history of fraud. The Court were, of course, perfectly familiar that one of the factors which influenced the mind of a Judge was whether or not the prisoner was a man who on the facts and the history had been guilty of a long series of frauds of which the offence before the Court was but the culminating point, or whether there were circumstances which showed that that was the first time that the offence had been committed.

In the present case, before June, 1929, there was nobody who could make any charge of that nature, or indeed of any other criminal nature, against Hatry. That factor was of very great importance. In the history of Hatry, given at the Central Criminal Court, it was made plain that he had been concerned with many important companies, running into millions of money, which had been successful. In 1930 Hatry had also sacrificed his personal fortune of £750,000 in an endeavour to save a concern with which he was connected.

The Judge at the trial had said that the plea put forward by Hatry had been the threadbare plea which was put forward by every dishonest clerk who had stolen his employer's money and hoped to pay it back when he backed a winner. He (counsel) wished to submit that the offence, which was a first offence, was one which was committed in a moment of terrible and overwhelming temptation.

### Every Penny to Save the Position

Mr. Birkett referred to the negotiations which were conducted and which led to the interview of June 23, 1929, when the decision was taken which led to the prosecution. It was only a matter of days that were required to put matters straight, and Mr. Hatry was successful in certain negotiations to that end, but they were successful too late. It was a matter for the greatest possible consideration that the motive with which the thing was done was not a motive of personal gain, because it was shown in the Court below that every penny that Mr. Hatry possessed was put into the companies to save the position.

There was no thought of ultimate fraud. It was a great gamble in which he pledged his liberty and reputation and everything that made life worth living that he might save from ultimate loss a great many innocent people.

Counsel then dealt with the character of Hatry, and said that he was a man who was anxious at all times during his commercial life to save loss to those who had been associated with his companies. Many of the matters with which he had been concerned had been exceedingly helpful to commerce and industry in general.

It was indicative of the character of the man that when disaster came he made a voluntary confession. Mr. Justice Avory took the view that it was only because discovery was imminent that he took the step of confessing, but, with all deference to the Judge, that was an injustice to the appellant. He made a voluntary disclosure simply because he might limit the area of loss and misery that might arise. That should be taken into consideration on the question of sentence. He rendered all the assistance in his power to the prosecution, and had he not done that the evidence against him would have been slight. Mr. Justice Avory, when he (counsel) said that at the Old Bailey, interrupted him with the observation that such an observation strained his credulity. Having looked again at all the evidence and the facts, he would still say that the direct evidence against Hatry would have been surprisingly slight had he not made the voluntary confession. Every step since that voluntary disclosure had indicated that he was a man who had endeavoured to keep the loss to other people circumscribed and as small as possible.

The sentence of 14 years' penal servitude on a man of the appellant's position and age was a terrible sentence. The punishment to be inflicted on an individual ought to be a punishment which would leave a man some hope.

On the question of the punishment being a deterrent to the community at large, counsel asked whether anybody could doubt that if, for example, 10 years had been imposed, the deterrent effect of that sentence would not have been equally pronounced. He asked the Court to say that the sentence was too severe and ought to be reduced.

### Judgment

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), in giving the judgment of the Court, referred to the nature of the offences and to the punishment of 14 years' penal servitude, and said that the magnitude of the matter was an element which was not at all to be overlooked.

It was to be observed that the maximum sentence on every one of the counts 2 to 26 inclusive in the first indictment was 14 years' penal servitude. The sentence that was passed on the appellant was the maximum sentence on one out of all those counts.

With reference to the financial aspect of the matter, it was not necessary to repeat the whole of the extraordinary story, but it clearly appeared that the amount obtained on the forged certificates was no less than £795,000, and at the date of the trial, at any rate, there was still owing to the Corporations of Swindon, Gloucester, and Wakefield a total of £822,000.

The Judge, in passing sentence, described the frauds as the most appalling frauds that had ever disfigured the commercial reputation of this country. He said that every one of the forgeries was such as to merit a sentence of penal servitude, and, moreover, that he was unable to imagine any worse case under the statute.

"This Court," continued the Lord Chief Justice, "shares his opinions, and, in our view—and all proper attention has been paid to everything of every kind which has been so eloquently urged by Mr. Birkett on behalf of the appellant—the true conclusion is that this sentence is not one day too much. The application would, therefore, be dismissed."

Mr. Birkett.—May I make an application that the sentence should run from the date of conviction, and not from to-day?

The Lord Chief Justice said that the rule observed by the Court was that sentences should not run from the date of conviction unless leave to appeal had been given or unless there had been incidental delay for which the appellant was not in any sense responsible. The Court found on inquiry that such delay as there might appear to have been in the present appeal was due to the length of documents and the like which had had to be transcribed and which were now before the Court in those large bundles. The Court saw no reason to depart from the rule, and the sentence would run from this date.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wontner and Sons; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

## HOUSE OF LORDS
### OBSERVATIONS ON PROTECTION AGAINST CERTAIN APPEALS
### DAWSON v. DAWSON

(*Before* Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Thankerton, *and* Lord Macmillan)

In dismissing an appeal by Edwin Norman de Vere Dawson, who appeared in person, Lord Buckmaster made reference to the signature of counsel to the petition of appeal and the appellant's "case." The appeal arose out of a claim by the respondent, Muriel Simpson Dawson, who sought to recover from her brother-in-law, the appellant, £150 15s. 7d., which she had paid to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue as executrix of the will of the appellant's father.

After the residuary estate had been distributed, the appellant instituted proceedings in the Chancery Division against his brother and Mrs. Dawson, raising questions, among others, as to the incidence of certain estate and succession duties which had been left unpaid. Mr. Justice Eve gave judgment in favour of Mrs. Dawson, and declared that Mr. Edwin Dawson and his brother were liable to pay those duties and any interest thereon in equal shares. That judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

When the duties had been paid by Mrs. Dawson she claimed from Mr. Edwin Dawson repayment of his half-share of the money, and Mr. Justice Horridge, whose judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, gave judgment in her favour. Mr. Edwin Dawson now appealed to the House of Lords in person.

Without calling on counsel for the respondent, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Lord Buckmaster said that the appellant appeared to have confused his mind by reading certain law treatises which must have applied to circumstances that no longer existed. No appeal had been taken against the order of Mr. Justice Eve and the Court of Appeal, and it must now be accepted that it was too late to appeal, and he (Lord Buckmaster) had heard no special reason why it should be challenged. He did not think that he should part with the case without making one or two further comments.

It was always an unfortunate thing when any person got into his mind that proceedings which had taken place in due order and process of law had caused him some injustice or wrong. That idea frequently disturbed the judgment of anybody who was possessed by it, and it frequently led to the infliction of great hardship on innocent people against whom proceedings were improperly instituted or who had taken proceedings which were improperly and vexatiously defended. He could not help thinking that some such circumstance had happened here.

That there might be some check on the prosecution of proceedings which had no real substance up to this House two protections had been devised. One was that a petition of appeal should be signed by counsel, and the other was, unless leave were given excusing it, that the "case" should also be so signed. He greatly regretted that in this case those protections had proved wholly inadequate. The petition of appeal had been signed by counsel declaring that this matter, which in their Lordships' opinion was wholly unworthy of their attention, was a proper and fit subject-matter for appeal. What he regarded as more grave was that counsel had signed a case of 76 pages, which, on no conceivable hypothesis whatever, could properly represent the matter which would have to come before their Lordships' House for consideration.

That House was always accustomed to rely, and it was rare that it did not rely, on the judgment of counsel in those matters. He repeated his regret that in this particular case reliance appeared to have been misplaced.

The other noble and learned Lords concurred.

## ALLEGED SUICIDE PACT
### RETIRED ARMY OFFICER CHARGED

At the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday Edward Morton Durrant, 41, was charged on remand with the murder of Julia Ivy Bardsley, 49, at Lissenden-mansions, Highgate, on March 3, and with attempting to commit suicide at the same time by inhaling gas. Mr. Percy Robinson, solicitor, defended.

The accused, said Mr. Wallace, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, was a retired Army officer with a disability pension, and had lived for about 10 years with the woman Bardsley. Occupying a room in their flat was a Malay named Tann, who had been arrested on a charge of performing an illegal operation on a woman at that address. On February 28 the police called at the flat to see Captain Durrant and take a statement from him. There was no suggestion against either Durrant or the dead woman, but as they had lived in the flat and had let the room to Tann, it was necessary to take a statement from them. The next day but one Isabella, daughter of the dead woman, found her mother lying in bed and Captain Durrant lying with his head resting against her body. A gas jet by the fireplace was turned on and gas was escaping. She turned it off, went for the police and a doctor, and when they arrived the woman was dead. Captain Durrant was carried out, artificial respiration was resorted to, and he was removed to hospital. He recovered consciousness and said, "We agreed to do it together. It didn't work."

Evidence having been called, the accused was remanded.

### *MAGISTRATE AND MATCHSELLER*

"I have no sympathy with these prosecutions against poor people who have matches to sell," said Mr. Bingley at the Marylebone Police Court on Saturday, when a woman appeared before him on a charge of placing herself in Bayswater-road with boxes of matches in her hand to beg or gather alms. "If I wanted a box of matches I should take one," added the magistrate, "but if I gave her a penny and didn't want any matches, so much the better for her." The woman, Annie Smith, a servant, pleaded that she was trying to sell a few matches to get a night's lodging. She was discharged, the magistrate adding that he did not blame the police, for, of course, they had their duty to do.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### KING'S BENCH DIVISION
### DIAMOND LITIGATION SETTLED
### UNITED DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRITISH GUIANA, LIMITED v. JOEL AND OTHERS

(*Before* Mr. Justice McCardie *and a Special Jury*)

After an hour and a half's consultation between counsel, a settlement was announced in the action in which United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited, of 32-34, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., claimed, for alleged conspiracy to cheat and defraud, damages against Mr. Solomon Barnato Joel, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Walter Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Henry Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co., all of 39, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.; Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, of Charterhouse-street, E.C.; Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, of Staple Inn, E.C.; Mr. Reuben Cohen, of Southampton-row, W.C., and Mr. Hugh Owen Leonard Stack, of 32-34, High Holborn, E.C.

The plaintiff company alleged that, when it had a contract with the Diamond Syndicate under which the syndicate undertook to buy all the output of the company's fields in British Guiana, Mr. Otto Oppenheimer, who was acting as technical adviser to the company, instructed his representatives in British Guiana to take steps which would result in cutting down the prices paid to the company for the diamonds and so lessen its power to purchase from the natives and consequently reduce its output.

The plaintiff company said that, in doing that, Mr. Oppenheimer was acting in the interests of the Diamond Syndicate, which was anxious to restrict the output of diamonds throughout the world.

The defendants denied all the allegations of conspiracy and fraud made against them.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. H. C. Marks appeared for the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Limited; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy for Mr. S. B. Joel, Mr. J. B. Joel, Messrs. Barnato Brothers, Mr. Dunkels, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. Claridge, and Messrs. A. Dunkelsbuhler and Co.; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Arthur H. Davis for Mr. Otto Oppenheimer; and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus and Mr. Gabriel Cohen for Mr. Tilley, Mr. Reuben Cohen, and Mr. Stack. Mr. Paul Bennett held a watching brief for an interested party.

Mr. Bevan, announcing the settlement, said that for a fortnight he had been waiting to put forward the case for the Diamond Syndicate, which was, as it always had been, a complete denial of the charges of fraud and collusion that had been made. Those charges were to be withdrawn, and he had to say that none of the syndicate had had any part in any of the transactions which had been complained of. In such relations as they had had with the company they had acted with complete good faith and honesty. It was now possible to do what had been quite impossible until that moment—namely, to deal with the action for an account which had been entered between the parties. That action had been dealt with. The present proceedings would be withdrawn, each of the parties paying their own costs.

Mr. Birkett said that he was glad to have an opportunity of stating what Mr. Otto Oppenheimer would have said himself if the case had gone on. Mr. Oppenheimer had conducted the business under the contract between the syndicate and the plaintiff company in the manner which he thought was in accordance with its proper interpretation. He had acted throughout in perfect good faith and he honestly believed that the drop in the world prices of diamonds justified a deduction in the prices which were to be paid to the plaintiff company.

Mr. Beyfus said that he assented to the settlement with some regret as it deprived Mr. Tilley, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Reuben Cohen of the opportunity of going into the witness-box and giving an account of their stewardship as directors of the company. But, as all charges of fraud against them were being withdrawn, and as their costs of the action had been provided for, it was difficult not to assent to the withdrawal of the proceedings.

### The Question of Arbitration

He assented the more readily as, he thought, it had already appeared that the substantial quarrel between Mr. Tilley, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Cohen and Mr. Victor Coen [a director of the plaintiff company who had given evidence for 8½ days, during 7½ of which he had been under cross-examination] was whether a claim by the company against the syndicate should be the subject-matter of arbitration or litigation and it had already been made abundantly clear that, in passing the resolution in favour of arbitration, they acted with the consent and approval of the solicitor of the company and of an independent person.

Mr. Tilley had been described as the private accountant of Mr. Otto Oppenheimer. In fact, he was a member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co., who had acted for many years as accountants for Mr. Oppenheimer. That business was so small a proportion of the firm's business that the fees received from it during the last five years had only amounted to 1 per cent. of the total receipts. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Stack, and Mr. Cohen were in no way parties to the accounts action and were, therefore, not involved in the settlement of it.

Sir Patrick Hastings said that, in consenting to the course which had been adopted, he wished to make it perfectly plain that it in no way affected the view of the plaintiff company with regard to the absolute honesty of Mr. Victor Coen.

The position of the different defendants was different. With regard to the syndicate, it might well be that there was no evidence of fraud against any individual member of the syndicate and, if the action had proceeded, it was quite possible that the liability of the syndicate would have depended on the acts of others. Mr. Bevan having stated that no member of the syndicate had any personal part in the transactions complained of, the company was willing to withdraw any charge of fraud against the members of the syndicate.

The company felt that Mr. Otto Oppenheimer had treated it with great harshness and injustice, but, as Mr. Birkett had said that he had acted in the belief that his conduct was justified by the world fall in prices, the company was willing to accept that his conduct, although unjustified, was not dishonest.

He (counsel) agreed that the claim against the other defendants was that they had not taken proper steps to enforce their claims against the syndicate. The company accepted the view that they had acted honestly and in the interest of the company as they conceived it.

The action for an account had been settled on terms which were quite satisfactory to the plaintiff company.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that he felt sure that counsel had acted wisely in bringing the complicated litigation to an end.

He released the jury from further service for six years.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott; Messrs. Deacon and Co.; Messrs. Lovell, White and King; Mr. G. A. Herbert.

## PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
### 10 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 10 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute today:—

Craggs v. Craggs and McGian; Lonzhurst, M. K. N. v. Lonzhurst, V. R.; Farrell v. Farrell and Jones; Lowenthal, H. K. v. Lowenthal, H. P.; Fidler, H. v. Fidler, C. A. C.; Silcock, E. E. v. Silcock, N.; Riley-Smith v. Riley-Smith and Drabble. Cases in District Registries:—Brook v. Brook and Hodgkiss; White v. White and Heathcote; Cawsey v. Cawsey and Green.

Mr. Justice Maugham made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of:—Symphony Gramophone and Radio Company, Limited; M. C. Construction Company, Limited; Dennis, Limited; Alfred Leach, Limited; Johnson Neal, Limited; Hat Box Company, Limited; Sydney Jousiffe, Limited; Crofton Securities, Limited; Margate Super Cinemas, Limited; and Celtic Collieries, Limited.

### *NEW UNDER-TREASURER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE*

Sir Henry Beresford-Pierse has retired from the office of Under-Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and Mr. T. F. Hewlett has been appointed in his place. Mr. Hewlett, who is an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, has occupied the position of Chief Clerk and Accountant to the Middle Temple for 17 years.

Dennis Lyon Morton Noonan, 25, independent, of Nevern-square, Earl's Court, was committed for trial by the Marlborough-street Magistrate on Saturday on a charge of killing Sidney Edward Jenkins by knocking him down with his motor-car in the South Carriage Drive, Hyde Park, at 7.50 on March 1. He pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, and was admitted to bail.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
### KING'S BENCH DIVISION
### IRREGULARITIES AT AN INQUEST
### REX v. DIVINE: EX PARTE WALTON

(*Before* Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Charles, *and* Mr. Justice Humphreys)

On February 11, that fresh evidence might be heard, the Court quashed the inquisitions of Dr. John Divine, Coroner for the City and County of Kingston-upon-Hull, on inquests held by him on December 5 and 6, 1929, with a jury, into the deaths of two men, Mr. Frederick Thomas Rispin and Mr. Harold Boddy, who died on November 30 and December 1, 1929, respectively. Both inquests had resulted in a verdict of *Manslaughter* against Mr. George Walton, of Hessle, who had been committed for trial on the Coroner's inquisitions.

The Court, in reserving judgment on the other points raised, said that they made no reflection on the Coroner.

[At the second inquest, held in an adjoining division, the jury returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*, and no charge was made against Mr. Walton.]

The Court to-day delivered its reserved judgment.

Mr. P. E. Sandlands showed cause; Mr. C. Paley Scott supported the rule.

### Judgment

Mr. Justice Talbot read the judgment of the Court. His Lordship said that the rules had been granted under section 6 of the Coroners Act, 1887, and section 19 of the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, on two grounds:—(1) Irregularity in the proceedings at and connected with the inquest; (2) the discovery of new facts and evidence.

Dealing first with the second ground, his Lordship said that the affidavits filed in support of the rule disclosed evidence which appeared to be material and important; they also accounted satisfactorily for the fact that that evidence was not tendered at the inquest, already held. The Coroner himself was willing, and indeed desired, that a fresh inquest should be held to hear that evidence, and his counsel added that he (the Coroner) would prefer that the fresh inquest should be held before the Coroner of another district.

In those circumstances they considered that the conditions laid down by the statute had been satisfied and ordered new inquests accordingly. They wished to add that they must not be taken to give any encouragement to applications for fresh inquests merely on the ground that further evidence was available.

On the other points raised they had deferred their decision, which they now gave. The first irregularity set forth in the rule was that "the Coroner viewed and discussed a damaged vehicle with a man who subsequently acted as foreman of the jury." There was at Hull a peculiar practice as to the summoning of jurors for inquests by which 11 jurors were summoned out of a total panel of 16 or 17 persons. Though it was common to use the voters' list as a list of jurors, no list was prescribed by statute, and, so long as the Coroner obtained the attendance of the statutory number of qualified jurors, the method was left largely to his discretion. They felt bound to say that to confine the area of selection to 16 or 17 persons out of a great city appeared to be very objectionable.

Apart from the obvious risk of practical inconvenience, it was quite contrary to the principle of the jury system, which was the determination of questions of fact by persons taken at haphazard from the body of qualified persons. It was an entire departure from that to have a small panel of "regular jurymen." They (the Court) were not called on to say whether the practice was actually illegal. They expressed no view on that, but it was in their view improper, and had in fact led to what they held to be an irregularity in the present case.

### The Visit with the Foreman

His Lordship then described a visit before the inquest of the Coroner with a Mr. Ralph, who was afterwards foreman of the jury, to the garage where Mr. Walton's motor-car was. The Court could accept without reserve the Coroner's statement that no discussion of the circumstances or causes of the accident took place, though they did not suppose that the examination of the vehicles passed in total silence. But it was plain that there was ample opportunity for discussion if they had wished to discuss.

It had been pressed on the Court by counsel that, an inquest being a court of inquiry only, the procedure was much less rigid than at a trial, whether criminal or civil, and it was argued that, apart from dishonesty or deliberate partiality, there was nothing to prevent the jury from satisfying themselves as to the facts in any way they might think proper, so long as no material evidence was actually excluded and no evidence was formally taken except on oath.

In the opinion of that Court it was contrary to public policy that a Coroner should take, before an inquest was held, one or more persons who were to serve on the jury and privately investigate with them any of the facts of the case, whether or not there was anything in the nature of discussion. They thought that even at common law what was done by the Coroner and Mr. Ralph was misconduct, for which the Court would have quashed the inquisition. But the powers and duty of the Court had been enlarged by section 6 of the Coroners Act, 1887.

The words "necessary or desirable in the interests of justice" were the critical words. The Court was not to attend to mere informalities, but if the inquest had been so conducted that there was a real risk that justice had not been done, the inquest ought not to stand. At least, nothing should be allowed which made it certain that the jury would be influenced by things which they had heard or seen outside the Court, and it was clear that the proceedings of the Coroner and Mr. Ralph in this case, however well intended, must have had that effect.

It had been said over and over again that it was hardly more important that justice should be done than that it should appear to be done, and nothing was more certain to defeat that than that it should be evident that a jury had formed a provisional opinion on the case before hearing the evidence. It would be wrong to impose a limit which the law had not imposed on the right of a coroner's jury to ask questions of witnesses; but no one could wonder that a man against whom a verdict of manslaughter had been found should feel that he had not been fairly treated when questions were put to him by the foreman obviously based on information obtained outside the Court.

The next ground taken was that the Coroner joined the jury in their inspection and discussion of the damaged vehicle without allowing any other parties to be present, and allowed Police-constable Farmery to speak to them and point out to them certain matters. There was, of course, no objection to a view by the jury, nor could the Court say that the Coroner was doing anything wrong if he went with the jury, though it was probably better that he should not. If he did, he should carefully abstain from discussion of the case with them. In the present case the Court accepted the sworn statement of the Coroner that he did so abstain. The Court found that the allegation that he did not allow others to be present was not made out; nor was he bound to do so. It was a matter for his discretion.

### A Crucial Point

But the third point was substantial. It was clear that what the constable told the jury was of great, and indeed crucial, importance, and formed the basis of their conviction that Mr. Walton's car must have been travelling at a high speed. That inference depended entirely on the information given by the police-constable to the jury. He had already given sworn evidence, but it was most improper that he should have been allowed to give that exceedingly important evidence outside. They thought that that was good ground for quashing the inquisition.

The next ground, that the Coroner failed to direct the jury, was not made out. As to the last ground, that he failed to read over his notes to the witnesses before they signed them, the matter was regulated by section 4 (2) of the Act of 1887. No doubt if a Coroner thought that there was any uncertainty what a witness meant, or if the witness requested it, his deposition ought to be read over, and the witness might be justified in refusing to sign until it was. But the Court had no right to add a positive requirement to those which Parliament had enacted.

In the result, they were of opinion that, apart from the new evidence, the visit of the Coroner and Mr. Ralph to the garage before the inquest, and the conduct of the constable at the view, were irregularities constituting good ground for quashing the inquisitions.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Collyer-Bristow and Co., for Messrs. Laverack, Wray and Iveson, Hull; Messrs. Smith and Hudson, for Messrs. Rollit and Farrell, Hull.

### *PEPPER THROWN IN POSTMAN'S FACE*

William Lovelace, a postman, of Romford, was taking a mail-bag from a G.P.O. delivery van at Alborough-road Sub-Post-office, Seven Kings, on Saturday night, when a man ran towards him and threw pepper in his eyes. The man seized the mail-bag, but Lovelace, although temporarily blinded, held on to it. Eventually his assailant let go of the bag and ran away. Lovelace was badly injured, but managed to stagger into the post-office. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.

## AID FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS
### THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S TRIBUTE

The Lord Chancellor presided at the annual general meeting of the Surrey and London Prisoners' Aid Society, of which he is the president, at the Middlesex Guildhall last evening. He said that he could report a year of steady progress.

Their subscription list was very satisfactory, and among the new subscribers were several large clubs; the London Rotary Club had sent a big subscription, and the Battersea Rotary Club had also subscribed. The society had also received £20 from the Metropolitan Police and £5 from the City of London Police. The society had an income of about £2,000 a year, and "the position was steadily improving.

The number of prisoners from Wandsworth Gaol who had been helped in 1929 was 2,223, as against 2,538 in 1928. Mr. Mumford, the superintendent of the society, had been able to find work for 345

# Sporting News

## RACING

### WOLVERHAMPTON PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing was impossible at Wolverhampton yesterday on account of snow. It had been decided to inspect the course at mid day yesterday to see whether racing would be possible this afternoon, the general impression before the inspection being that it would be impossible. The Stewards, however, made another inspection later in the day and came to the conclusion that racing would be possible; and unless there is a further heavy fall of snow, it is certain to take place. I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme.

BUSHBURY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Bantling just won at Cheltenham and has a penalty for that success. He is not easy to ride, and that, coupled with the fact that he is high up in this handicap, causes me to think that there should be a better selection in the race. Prince Sadim won last time out when apparently not much fancied. Caros and Golden Ermine have fair chances, while if only Lavande would do her best she could probably win such a race as this. The best selection, however, seems to me to be CONNIE DUFF. She has been beaten twice since she won, but she is very well handicapped on some form, and could not have been given less weight than she has here.

PENN HURDLE (2m.).—Sandro won in good company at Newbury, and on that form is well handicapped here even with top weight. Tin o' Mint's failure last week does not improve the chance of White Flag. Sanbra and Orbril are useful and consistent. Don Pat does not seem to stay two miles over hurdles. Ferryside was well backed when fourth in the race at Cheltenham won by Dark Ages. Peter L. and Melanippe are others who have shown useful form in races of 100 sovs. One-some form Gardly is very nicely handicapped. Dove's Pride, through Bob Stone, seems better handicapped than Peter L. He is in the same stables as White Flag, and the selected will be ridden by Stott. Mr. Whitfield will ride Starless, but he seems to have quite enough weight for a four-year-old. It is not easy to make a selection. I like best the chance of ORBRIL, who on Gatwick running is some pounds better than Golden Rain, and he, with something just over 11st., would surely have a great chance. In his absence the winner might be D. Harrison's selected.

DUNSTALL HURDLE (2m.).—Dark Ages, who won in such nice style at Cheltenham last week, is to run, and will again be ridden by Williams. Don Pat is in an earlier race, as is Sea Monarch. Fireball is a long way behind Abdul, and I am not at all sure that on that form he has at the weights the beating of DARK AGES, who in my opinion should win.

SHIFNAL SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—FELIX II. keeps on winning such races as this, and he may well add to his number of recent successes.

OXLEY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—General Advance and The Druce Machine apparently are not to be started. Brave Cry seems to have lost his form, while Transit always runs out. Socrates will be suited by the improved going, and on his best form is very well handicapped. It is a long time since Ptolemais. Aubretia, or Labrador won. SOCRATES seems to me the probable winner.

## NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

There were several important gallops at Headquarters on Saturday, and it was about the busiest day on the Heath so far this season. Nearly all our prospective Lincolnshire Handicap candidates did good gallops. Leonidas II. continues to give satisfaction, and the more I see of this horse the more I am convinced that he will win one of our big handicaps in the early part of the season. C. Leader, in the presence of Major Bardwell, sent his Lincolnshire candidate a very useful gallop at a mile and a quarter with Orcus, Mylas, and Monte Fiasco. This gallop took place on the New Ground.

Pachalik went in very nice style. Guards' Parade did a good striding gallop on Sunday with Fag Lieutenant, and his connexions are quite satisfied by the way he has gone the last few days. However, his preparation has been an interrupted one, which is not in his favour. Captain Hogg took his long string to the Race-course Side, when he sent Grandisson a useful-paced gallop of nearly a mile, and this he did as well as any horse could do, with Weston in the saddle. Portholie was stripped and sent a fast gallop with Piperno and Pasiphae, and I doubt whether Portholie ever went in better style. He has a very polished look about him. San Marino's gallop was not a very strong one, but he is very well, although he strikes me as being a horse that could easily be overdone in his work. Simpson had a leg-up on Umslopogaas in his gallop on Sunday, and this horse is doing very well, but since my last notes I have not seen anything gallop that I like better than Pachalik.

On Saturday several two-year-old trials took place, and I believe two or three smart ones were taken. In the Palace House trial I liked the way Steal shaped. This youngster will be seen in public the first week of the flat-racing season.

## WYE RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The ASHFORD SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LABGIE, b g, by Lemond—Carpentia (Mr. W. Harries), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... E. Yisall 1
POLYLITE, b g, by Polygenius—Cinders (Mr. W. L. Hall), aged, 10st. 4lb. ..... Weston 2
PORPHYRION, b g, by Poor Boy—LO (Mr. E. B. Sacy), aged, 10st. 2lb. (mr. 10st. 9lb.) ..... Owner 3

Le Sultan (Mr. H. E. Courage), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... T. Jones 0
Redmayne (Mrs. E. Strong), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Gold Label (Mrs. Masters), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Maxwell 0
Le Mont D'Hen (Mrs. Pinto), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... J. Sancott 0
Bishop's Park (Colonel A. C. Little), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Wilson 0

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Findon)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Le Sultan, 11 to 4 Largie, 6 to 1 Bishop's Park, 7 to 1 Gold Label, 10 to 1 each Redmayne and Porphyrion, 100 to 8 Le Mont D'Hen, 20 to 1 Polylite.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Le Sultan was fourth and Redmayne the only other to finish.

The winner was retained for 60 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The WYE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

DUC DE GUISE, b h, by Le Tragueur or Teddy—Mistress Henry (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... A. Piper
LADY BICKLEY, b m, by Braxted—Princess St. George (Mr. W. Edwards), 6 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... D. Batchers 1
HIPPOLYTUS, ch g, by Hyperion—Queen's Company (Captain C. B. Petre), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... M. Thackray 3
Evening Sun (Mr. F. D. Pirie), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Heli 2
CAPSICUM, ch g, by Captivation—Grele (Mr. A. G. Whiterman), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... A. Linegar
Spirot Lodge (Mrs. E. Brock), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... C. Ingham 0
Paddy Town (Mr. J. Hylton), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Miss (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Turnips (Mr. J. M. Gosden), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Robson 0
Lyra (Mr. A. Bassett), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Chisman 0
Dobby Horse (Mr. L. O. Stanley), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..... T. Leuson 0
Grand Trianon (Mr. W. L. Hall), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Miss, 100 to 30 Capsicum, 6 to 1 Duc de Guise, 7 to 1 Paddy Town, 10 to 1 Spirot Lodge, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by eight lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Turnips was the only other to finish.

The winner was sold for 50 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

DENBURGH, ch g, by Denis Richard—Poppy (Mr. P. Usher), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..... Owner 1
CUTHBERT, ch g, pedigree unknown (Mr. R. H. Courage), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Stockley 2
IRISH CHEDDAR, ro g, by Stedfast—Miss Own (Mr. W. R. West), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Daly 3
Ghent of Old (Mrs. Bellville), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Captain H. Wilson 0
Manaimbar (Mr. E. P. Skey), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by H. Smith, at Epsom)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Denburgh, 7 to 2 agst Cuthbert, 4 to 1 Irish Cheddar, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

3.30 (3.31).—The CANTERBURY HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

FAITHFUL GARRY, b g, by Stedfast—Garrytown (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Smith 1
TREASURER, b g, by Trecture—Spearm (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. ..... W. Speck 2
INDUCTAN, ch g, by Blarney—Frances (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 3
Balfour (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. 2lb. J. Hamey 0
John Haig (Mrs. L. Hall), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. F. Brookes 0
Noun (Mr. M. Steedman), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... A. Gough 0
Bercadach (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Ermer 0
Ruhr (Mr. R. N. Willett), aged, 10st. 10lb. A. Lefebvre 0
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassett), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Chisman 0

(Winner trained by Lockin, at Epsom)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Faithful Garry, 11 to 4 Bercadach, 5 to 1 Indonstan, 7 to 1 Lemurian, 10 to 1 Treasurer, 100 to 8 John Haig, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Noun was fourth and Ruhr last.

4.0 (4.4).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SOUCAR, br h, by Soliloquee—Hierarchie (Mr. D. M. Gent), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... T. Chisman 1
CUBICLE, b g, by Simon Square—Peridot (Colonel A. Little), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. (mr. 11st.) ..... F. Wilson 2
AIRBLOOM, b g, by Etherion—Floret (Mr. F. P. Chapman), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... T. Morgan 3
Fiery Foot (Mr. Barthokomew), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... Mr. Tuckray 0
Dropkick (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Maxwell 0
Galline (Mr. V. Smyth), 4 yrs, 11st. ..... F. Brookes 0
Fortuitous (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... E. Smith 0

(Winner trained by Hammond, at Lewes)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Fiery Foot, 5 to 2 Galline, 7 to 1 each Kirat and Airbloom, 10 to 1 Soucar, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third. Only three finished.

4.25 (4.28).—The HARVILLE HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

NUMIDE, b c, by Le Prodigue—Armes de Metz (Mr. G. N. Bennett), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... W. Speck 1
ROCK BOTTOM, ch g, by Herodote—Stonewland (Mistress Tiller), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... A. Piper 2
HIPPOLYTUS, ch g, by Hyperion—Queen's Company (Captain C. B. Petre), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... M. Thackray 3
Evening Sun (Mr. F. D. Pirie), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Heli 2
CAPSICUM, ch g, by Captivation—Grele (Mr. A. G. Whiterman), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... A. Linegar 3
Spirot Lodge (Mrs. E. Brock), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... C. Ingham 0
Paddy Town (Mr. J. Hylton), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Miss (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... P. Prendergast 0
Turnips (Mr. J. M. Gosden), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... A. Robson 0
Lyra (Mr. A. Bassett), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Chisman 0
Dobby Horse (Mr. L. O. Stanley), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..... T. Leuson 0
Grand Trianon (Mr. W. L. Hall), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... F. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Miss, 100 to 30 Capsicum, 6 to 1 Duc de Guise, 7 to 1 Paddy Town, 10 to 1 Spirot Lodge, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by eight lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Turnips was the only other to finish.

The winner was sold for 50 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

DENBURGH, ch g, by Denis Richard—Poppy (Mr. P. Usher), aged, 11st. 13lb. ..... Owner 1
CUTHBERT, ch g, pedigree unknown (Mr. R. H. Courage), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Mr. Stockley 2
IRISH CHEDDAR, ro g, by Stedfast—Miss Own (Mr. W. R. West), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Daly 3
Ghent of Old (Mrs. Bellville), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... Captain H. Wilson 0
Manaimbar (Mr. E. P. Skey), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by H. Smith, at Epsom)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Denburgh, 7 to 2 agst Cuthbert, 4 to 1 Irish Cheddar, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

3.30 (3.31).—The CANTERBURY HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

FAITHFUL GARRY, b g, by Stedfast—Garrytown (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Smith 1
TREASURER, b g, by Trecture—Spearm (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. ..... W. Speck 2
INDUCTAN, ch g, by Blarney—Frances (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... A. Escott 3
Balfour (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. 2lb. J. Hamey 0
John Haig (Mrs. L. Hall), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. F. Brookes 0
Noun (Mr. M. Steedman), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... A. Gough 0
Bercadach (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... J. Ermer 0
Ruhr (Mr. R. N. Willett), aged, 10st. 10lb. A. Lefebvre 0
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassett), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Chisman 0

(Winner trained by Lockin, at Epsom)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Faithful Garry, 11 to 4 Bercadach, 5 to 1 Indonstan, 7 to 1 Lemurian, 10 to 1 Treasurer, 100 to 8 John Haig, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Noun was fourth and Ruhr last.

4.0 (4.4).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

SOUCAR, br h, by Soliloquee—Hierarchie (Mr. D. M. Gent), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..... T. Chisman 1
CUBICLE, b g, by Simon Square—Peridot (Colonel A. Little), 4 yrs, 10st. 4lb.

# Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

## BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

### MARTINEAU OUT OF OXFORD BOAT

**Race to be rowed on April 12**

The strain which C. E. Martineau was reported to be suffering from has proved much more serious than anticipated and he has been ordered to rest for several days. He might not be able to resume his seat before the crew reach Putney. In consequence of his indisposition the composition of the crew was altered when they got afloat at Goring yesterday morning. D. E. Tinné, who had been rowing at No. 7 took over the vacant seat at stroke and M. J. Waterhouse who rowed No. 7 in the Trial Eights, moved from bow to Tinné's seat, his place at bow being filled by L. C. R. Balding (Radley and Brasenose), who had rowed in two Trial Eights. In addition to these changes the plans of the crew also underwent an alteration, for owing to H. R. A. Edwards having to go to Oxford to sit for an examination, they were only out yesterday morning. To-day there will be no morning outing, but only an afternoon one. To-morrow the crew will be out during the morning only.

Owing to the heavy rain during the week-end the stream had risen nearly 18 inches and there was a very strong stream running. After giving instruction to D. E. Tinné and M. J. Waterhouse in the tub-pair, Major A. F. R. Wiggins took the crew downstream. He was accompanied on the launch by Mr. J. Beresford, the Thames oarsman. They paddled in pieces at an average rate of 23 to below Gatehampton Railway Bridge and then tried a half-minute burst of rowing, in which Tinné struck 17 strokes. Naturally in their new order the crew were rather unsettled, but they got their boat running very well. Further spells of paddling took them down the Pangbourne Reach and they finished up near Whitchurch Lock with a minute's row in which Tinné struck nine, 17 and 32 in the quarter, half and full minute. Their four-mile journey back to Goring against a very strong stream was made in stages of paddling, and, considering the changes, the form was satisfactory.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

| | st. lb. |
|---|---|
| D. Hale Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret Boat) | 11 7 |
| 2. H. E. N. Ricketti (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 6 |
| 3. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn) | 12 0 |
| 4. P. N. Carysmal (Oundle and Jesus) | 12 4 |
| 5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) | 13 10 |
| 6. J. E. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) | 14 6 |
| 7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 7½ |
| T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke) | 11 10½ |
| R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox) | 7 7½ |

The crew will be out to-day at 11.30 a.m. and at 3.15 p.m.

## TIME OF THE RACE

It was stated yesterday that the Boat Race, which is to be rowed on April 12, will be started shortly after noon.

## WOMEN'S BOAT RACE

The first of a series of eight-oared races between crews representing Newnham College (Cambridge) and London University Colleges was held at Barnes yesterday, when Newnham rowed against a London School of Medicine eight over a course from Chiswick Steps to Barnes Railway Bridge. The water was ideal and Newnham won by three lengths and thus retained the challenge trophy for another year.

The crews were:—

NEWNHAM COLLEGE (CAMBRIDGE).—Miss D. A. Cuff (bow), Miss K. S. D. Houston, Miss J. W. Kent, Miss J. K. Dewhurst, Miss E. H. Raisbeck, Miss D. A. Payne, Miss G. M. Wiseman, Miss M. Davies (stroke), and Miss M. G. C. Evans (cox).

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL).—Miss M. J. Montrose (bow), Miss C. Simmonds, Miss M. E. Gould, Miss C. M. Warren, Miss E. Wolmarans, Miss B. G. Courtney, Miss E. C. Morris, Miss E. F. Forgan (stroke), and Miss F. C. Fraser (cox).

J. Wright, jun., the Toronto oarsman, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1928, was married on Saturday at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, to Miss Martha Norelius, who won the 400 metres free style swimming at the Olympic Games at Amsterdam.—*Reuter.*

The eleventh Annual Inter-college Boat Race for the Morphy Cup was held over the usual course from Hammersmith Bridge to the University Stone at Putney. The winners were City and Guilds College.

## HOCKEY

### CAMBRIDGE WANDERERS BEAT MARLBOROUGH

The Cambridge Wanderers beat Marlborough College by four goals to three. Rain fell during the greater part of the game, but the play was fast and even. The visitors included five Blues. Thorp, following up a shot by Tavener, opened the scoring for the School, and shortly afterwards Nelson added a second from a penalty bully. Christopherson scored twice for the visitors and the score was level at half-time. After the interval Leighton shot two more goals for the Wanderers and McDermott added another for the School.

The teams were:—

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.—C. W. Mole, goal; E. M. Chapman and F. M. Nelson, backs; J. R. Wheatley, C. H. Arnadel, and R. E. G. Blackledge, half-backs; G. L. McDermott, R. A. E. Luard, J. F. Thorpe, J. R. B. Tavener, and A. Macdonald, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WANDERERS.—R. O. G. Norman, goal; M. J. Morton and M. E. McCormick, backs; D. R. R. Pocock, T. L. Rowan, and T. N. Lamb, half-backs; J. F. Alston, T. A. D. Bevan, K. Leighton, J. C. Christopherson, and A. G. Hardie, forwards.

### REPTON BEAT A CAMBRIDGE TEAM

After a hard game Repton beat a Cambridge side at Repton by four goals to three. The visitors attacked strongly at the start and soon scored through Rumsey with a good shot, the same player scoring again from a rebound after Weinberg had saved well. Repton then attacked hard and just before half-time Middleton scored from a good centre by Craven. Middleton scored again to make the scores level, but the visitors soon retaliated through Grace. The School then attacked, and after several dangerous movements Lawry scored twice to give Repton the victory.

The teams were:—

A CAMBRIDGE TEAM.—J. F. Barlee, goal; C. M. Chandler and G. T. Hindley, backs; H. B. Stent, V. H. Wilson, and E. V. Hart, half-backs; E. H. Windley, C. H. C. Haman, O. J. Grace, L. C. Rumsey, and A. Goodall, forwards.

REPTON SCHOOL.—J. J. Weinberg, goal; R. F. M. Wilkinson and J. F. Mendl (captain), backs; N. S. Thompson, C. H. Human, and J. H. Vaughan, half-backs; P. O. Westerberg, S. J. Lawry, H. W. P. Middleton, J. G. Westray, and J. Craven, forwards.

The match between Repton and Oxford U. Occasionals was scratched owing to snow.

Harrow (W. M. Welch and J. N. F. Lightly), beat Eton (C. E. W. Sheepshanks and M. S. Gosling) in a fives match at Eton by 15—6, 3—15, 18—13, 2—15, 15—10.

## LAWN TENNIS

### FOREST HILL TOURNAMENT

The outdoor lawn tennis season was inaugurated at the Queen's Club tournament at Forest Hill yesterday.

O. Garangiotis, a member of the Greek Davis Cup team, in the second round of the Singles beat J. L. H. Fletcher, of Cambridge University, by 6—2, 6—2, and frequently passed Fletcher with well-placed back-hand drives. Y. Ohta, the holder of the challenge cup, won his first match by 6—4, 6—3 against J. F. T. Bell, who has been absent in South America for several years. Among others who won were R. Miki, who beat E. Greenhill by 6—4, 6—0, R. J. Ritchie, Dr. A. A. Fyzee, and H. R. Beauchamp. In the Women's Singles Mrs. Dudley Cox was beaten by Miss M. C. Scriven, a young Yorkshire left-handed player, by 6—4, 6—4. Miss J. Morfey beat Lady Doreen Pleydell-Bouverie, after a struggle, by 7—5, 6—4.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—R. Miki beat E. Greenhill (6—4, 6—0); J. D. Morris beat R. H. Winfield (6—1, 6—4); Y. Ohta beat J. F. T. Bell (6—4, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—A. C. Belgrave beat M. Benavitch (6—0, 6—1); J. A. Sidebottom beat R. Van der Borght (6—1, 6—2); R. J. Ritchie beat D. E. Hely-Hutchinson (6—0, 6—1); S. Nishikawa beat P. R. Bolton (6—1, 6—3); H. R. Beauchamp beat S. E. Cross (7—5, 6—2); O. Garangiotis beat J. L. H. Fletcher (6—2, 6—2); Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat J. C. Attres (6—2, 6—2); S. M. Sikri beat J. H. Ho (6—2, 6—0).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. V. Barringer beat Mrs. D. A. Alston (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. Morfey beat Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (7—5, 6—4); Miss E. C. Mogg beat Miss K. M. Grocott (6—2, 6—0); Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss P. Davis (6—4, 6—3); Miss M. C. Scriven beat Mrs. Dudley Cox (6—4, 6—4); Mrs. V. Burr beat Miss E. Weakley (6—0, 2—6, 6—0); Miss B. Soames beat Miss S. Ramsay (6—2, 8—6); Mrs. H. W. Backhouse beat Miss J. E. Marshall (6—2, 4—6, 7—5); Miss M. Lettington beat Miss J. Cunningham (6—2, 6—4).

### COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Middlesex beat Hertfordshire at Harpenden yesterday by nine matches to one (one drawn and one not played) in the intermediate stage of the hard court county championship, and so qualified for the semi-final round.

The results were:—

G. R. O. Crole-Rees (Middlesex) beat E. Hiezs (9—7, 2—6, 6—1); drew with F. H. Jarvis (4—6, 6—2). C. S. Higgins (Middlesex) lost to Jarvis (3—6, 6—2, 5—7).

F. H. D. Wilde (Middlesex) beat E. Cooper-Smith (6—1, 6—1); beat I. S. White (6—0, 6—2).

—. Crosbie (Middlesex) beat Cooper-Smith (6—1, 6—2); beat White (6—3, 6—0).

E. K. Tinkler (Middlesex) beat A. T. Hill (6—3, 5—6, 6—2); beat C. K. Dunning (8—6, 6—3).

A. H. Whatcroft (Middlesex) beat Hill (6—4, 6—1); beat Dunning (6—2, 6—3).

The North London Hard Courts Club beat the Purley Bury L.T.C. at Highbury by eight matches to one.

The Northwick L.T.C. beat the Park L.T.C. at Acton by seven matches to one (one drawn).

Surrey reached the semi-final round of the women's hard court lawn tennis inter-County Championship by beating Gloucestershire at Bristol yesterday by eight matches to four.

## TENNIS

### MORETON MORRELL BEAT CAMBRIDGE

Moreton Morrell beat Cambridge University in a tennis match at Moreton Morrell by four matches to love.

The results were:—

L. Ridgway (Moreton Morrell) beat A. W. Pickthorne (8—6, 8—6); Colonel P. D. Stewart (Moreton Morrell) beat the Rev. Sir E. C. Hoskyns (8—2, 8—3); Colonel A. Pilcher (Moreton Morrell) beat Dr. J. S. MacCurdy (6—8, 8—6, 8—7); Colonel R. J. L. Ogilby beat A. L. Goodhart (8—1, 2—8, 8—7).

## FENCING

### THE AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The fifth and last preliminary pool in the Amateur Foil Championship was fought last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, 1A, Tenterden-street, and was headed by H. Foss, of the London Fencing Club, who won all his assaults. The great feature of the championship so far has been the performance of members of this club. Five entered for the event and three of them—J. Emrys Lloyd, M. Babington-Smith, and Foss—have headed their respective preliminary pools. The other two—P. E. Ryves and C. R. Hammersley—each gained second place, failing by a single hit to gain the first.

Foss did not look like a certain winner in the early stages of yesterday's pool. It is true that in the opening fight, one of the best of the evening, he beat O. G. Trinder by four hits to two, but he did not shape very well against the powerful attacks of T. I. Wardle in his next assault and hits ran level up to three all. An attack with a beat and lunge to the full extent of Foss's reach, which is no small matter, then materialized, and the Cambridge fencer led the pool, the only one unbeaten at the end of the second round. He fought with greater confidence afterwards and won his next three fights with three hits only scored on him. Trinder, after his initial defeat, showed convincing form and was hit five times only in his four remaining assaults, but the other four fencers were so level that they arrived at the last round with three defeats each, and it was left to the last two fights of the pool to decide which would secure promotion. In the first of these F. C. Reynolds (Tassart-Parkins), an experienced left-handed fencer, met C. W. Richards (Lensbury), and quickly scored three hits on him, but Richards fought back well and made the score three all. In the final phrase Reynolds parried Richards's attack and landed a *riposte* in low line, which assured his appearances in the second round pool to-morrow. The second fight was between Wardle and C. T. Wellington, in which the former led by two hits to one, but Wellington, parrying his attacks neatly and *ripostingaccurately*, gained the next three hits in succession, and so secured promotion.

The draw for the second round of the championship was made last night and is given below:—

POOL I. (to-day, 6 p.m.).—A. Campeau, R. P. Cazaly, F. E. Charlton, R. Hudson, Evans, J. E. Lloyd, C. C. Shadrach, and O. G. Trinder.

POOL II. (to-day, 6 p.m.).—R. C. Dicker, H. Foss, C. R. Hammersley, G. V. Hett, C. J. Stenhold, and C. T. Wellington.

POOL III. (to-morrow, 6 p.m.).—J. B. Armstrong, M. Babington-Smith, A. C. P. Green, F. E. Lloyd, F. C. Reynolds, T. E. Ryves, and W. W. Straker.

### ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

#### POOR VISIBILITY

DAYTONA BEACH, March 17.—Kaye Don stated positively this afternoon that he would not make his official attempt on the world's land speed record before to-morrow. Visibility on the beach was poor, and a drizzle of rain fell before noon.—*Reuter.*

### ICE HOCKEY

The Casuals beat the Bats at the Ice Club last night by two goals to one in the Junior Division Cup of the Southern League, but three extra periods of five minutes each were necessary before a definite result could be reached. The game was good and though neither as fast nor so skilful as the senior games there was some neat play and good combination on both sides. The chief weakness was the inability of the forwards to pick up passes in front of goal and trick the goalkeepers.

They were often left with the goalkeeper to beat but shot straight at him, and most of the shots lacked sting. The general form shown promises well for the future of the game, and it was pleasing to see the play throughout free from fouls. At the end of an even first period there was no score, but the Casuals took the lead through Ramsay in the second period. In the first minute of the third period Weinberger equalized for the Bats with a very good effort. In the extra periods, both goalkeepers had plenty to do and the Casuals had slightly the better of the game, and eventually Wilson gave them the lead and victory a minute before time. The teams were:—

BATS.—A. R. Paterson, goal; J. V. Klein, H. Weinberger, O. Botero, W. Merton, and H. Carrington Smith.

CASUALS.—F. Norris, goal; J. Brooks, B. Hunter, E. N. Wilson, A. H. Ramsay, T. Scott, O. Macharen, P. Smythe.

E. Lamb (Red Spinner Angling Society) has caught a fine grayling of 2lb. 11½oz. in a Hampshire river.

## SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Wolverhampton (1.45).

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.—Army Championships, Windsor.

SQUASH RACKETS.—North of England Championships, York.

HOCKEY.—Army Cup Final.—2nd K.S.L.I v. 2nd Queen's, Royal Regiment, Aldershot.

BOXING.—Royal Navy Championships, Portsmouth.

LAWN TENNIS.—Queen's Club (Forest Hill) Tournament.

BILLIARDS.—Amateur Championship final, Coles v. Steeples, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8; Lindrum v. Smith, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-road, 3 and 8; McConachy v. Davis, Sheffield.

## BILLIARDS

### AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

The final heat of 3,000 points up in the Amateur Championship was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, was opposed by L. Steeples (Sheffield), who won the championship in 1927. After some interesting play in the afternoon Coles reached his points, leading by 39. The quality of the play was good, Coles having an average of 42, while Steeples, who had one turn more, averaged 35.

In the early stages of the play Steeples was not able to show the fine form which many of his achievements have shown him to possess. Had he done so the task of the holder would have been more difficult than it proved to be in the opening session of the game. Steeples appeared to be a little uncertain about the policy of concentrating on the red-ball game, the game which had served him so well in his semi-final heat. He did not play with the same confidence, and after Coles had made a break of 102 at his third visit to the table Steeples had to struggle hard to prevent his opponent from securing a big lead.

Steeples scored consistently, but not easily enough to suggest that he was the better player of the two on the afternoon's play. Steeples made runs of 13, 44, 16, 73, and 21 early in the play at successive visits to the table, and this gave him a small lead. His large break was made by red-ball play chiefly, but when, at his next visit, he missed a difficult run-through cannon Coles made a beautiful break of 212. For stylishness and smoothness of cue delivery Coles is comparable to any of the best players. He did not make difficult strokes in this break because there was no occasion to make them. His control was extremely good, and except in the early stages of the break, when he was a little uncertain in his strength, he played the open game with fine accuracy. A stroke of the spectacular type may help a player to overcome a temporary difficulty, but in a game like this he was glad to be without the need for one. The best, perhaps, of the afternoon was a run-through loser made down the table by Coles when the white ball was touching the cushion near the balk line, but it assisted him to score only seven points.

Steeples previously had added a run of 36, and he improved his position with a break of 69. At his next visit Steeples missed an easy middle-pocket loser, when he had made 15, and Coles, playing very well, got within 29 of his points with a break of 94. Coles missed a long loser and Steeples made a very good recovery with a break of 166. Steeples played with a more determined plan. He played the all-round game soundly, and although there was the desire always to make the fullest use of the red ball, he played on the white judiciously. When Steeples missed a hard screw cannon Coles reached his points with a run of 30 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—H. F. E. Coles (in play), 501; L. Steeples, 462.

The play in the evening was good again, and Coles completed the first day of the match with a lead of six points. Steeples, however, outpointed his opponent to the extent of scoring 532 for an average of 38, while Coles made 499 for an average of 35.

Coles increased his unfinished run to 61, when he missed a long loser, and Steeples made a good start by concentrating on the red-ball game to the extent of making a break of 93. Steeples scored by means of a white loser at his first stroke, and then made the next 66 points off the red. When he missed a cross-cushion loser Coles gave another very sound display. Scoring easily by all-round play, Coles took the lead again with a break of 122, his third three-figure run of the day. Coles played very well until he missed a thin cross loser, and Steeples missed a good chance when he failed to make an awkward middle-pocket loser. Coles made steady progress. He added runs of 22, 26, and 39, while Steeples did not score at four successive visits to the table. Coles took a big risk, when his opponent had played for safety, by endeavouring to score by means of a difficult two-cushion cannon, to make which a lot of running side had to be used. Coles missed the stroke, left his opponent with an easy red loser into the bottom pocket, and Steeples played very well while making a break of 151, which reduced his opponent's lead to 36. With the exception that Steeples had one lucky winner when he had played for a cushion cannon, he did not make a poor stroke until he missed a long jenny.

The highest runs for several visits afterwards were 21 by Coles and 25 by his opponent, but Coles then played the all-round game so well that he strengthened his lead with a splendid break of 180. Coles played admirably. He scored very freely off the red ball, but he did not concentrate on this form of progress. He misjudged his last scoring stroke, and this caused the balls to run wide. Steeples had paid his last five visits to the table without scoring, but, with his opponent requiring only 33 for his points, Steeples made a very fine recovery with a break of 253. Steeples made some very good strokes and, while the losing hazard game predominated, the break was made by thoroughly sound methods. This gave Steeples the lead, and took him within six of his points, but Coles then made a break of 33 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff) (in play), 1,000; L. Steeples, 994.

### LINDRUM V. SMITH

When the second half of the match between Lindrum and Smith was begun at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday Lindrum, who is playing his last match in London during his present tour, was leading by 11,778. The play in the afternoon was extremely good, but although Smith had an average of 199 for a total of 795, he was outpointed again, Lindrum scoring 1,410 for an average of 352.

Smith was in play with a run of 832 (unfinished), and he increased this to 1,068, when he missed a run-through cannon. Had Smith used the rest the chances are he would have made the cannon, but he stretched across the table and did not seem to secure a proper sight of the stroke. This is the 15th run of four figures which Smith has made this season. Lindrum scored all of his points at two visits to the table, with the exception of three which were conceded by his opponent. At his first visit Lindrum made runs of 43, 34, and 67 cannons in a break of 604. Smith's safety play did not help him. After Smith had scored 82, and had played for safety, Lindrum made a very fine short jenny, and he scored so easily afterwards that the break, which included a run of 110 cannons, had realized 803 before he missed a thin cushion cannon. Smith maintained this fine form by playing out time with a run of 467 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 20,079; Smith (in play), 7,686.

Smith had the better of the play in the evening, when he scored 1,233 for an average of 308, while Lindrum made 610 for an average of 152. Smith increased his unfinished run to 573, and Lindrum, scoring very quickly by means of a run of 104 cannons, made a break of 436 in 15 minutes. Smith, however, had much the better of the play afterwards. He made a very fine break of 839, and after his opponent had added a run of 169, including 40 cannons, Smith played out time with a break of 242 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 20,689; Smith (in play), 8,919.

### DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

Davis had the better of the afternoon session in his billiards match by time against McConachy at Sheffield yesterday. He scored 1,757 points and averaged 195, against McConachy's total of 525 and average of 58. Davis carried his overnight unfinished break of 237 to 382, and McConachy made 186 and 182 before Davis had breaks of 142 and 259. Davis played in excellent form at all parts of the table, and made further breaks of 193, 730, and 224, McConachy playing out time with 100 (unfinished). The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (in play), 12,734; Davis, 12,498.

Davis once passed McConachy in the evening session, in which he scored 1,028, against 960, but McConachy at the close led by 168. Davis, who averaged 85, had breaks of 348 (which included 71 cannons), 224, 317 (51 cannons), and 82, and McConachy 331 (full), 309, and 144. The closing scores were:—McConachy, 13,694; Davis (in play), 13,526.

### PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER

The first heat in the Professional Snooker Championship, of which J. Davis is the holder, was begun at Newman's Club, St. John's Wood, yesterday, when T. Newman was opposed by N. Butler. The heats are the best of 25 games and the final the best of 49 games.

Butler made a good start by taking the first three games, at 79—26, 80—49, and 78—19, but Newman secured the fourth at 72—32. The highest breaks during the play in the afternoon were 44 by Newman and 41 by Butler.

Play was resumed in the Stock Exchange Billiards Handicap yesterday at Simpson's, in Cheapside, when G. H. N. Barrack (owes 10) beat W. H. L. Goolden (owes 200) by 27 points in the opening heat of the fifth round.

## NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

### LAUNCH OF THE ACHERON

The destroyer ACHERON is to be launched to-day at the works of Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited, Woolston, Southampton. This vessel is of special interest as the first of her class in the Royal Navy to be fitted with machinery designed to make use of high-pressure steam. Her engines are being supplied by the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, and Lady Parsons will perform the naming ceremony at to-day's launch. The ACHERON is one of the eight destroyers authorized in 1927, and was laid down in October, 1928. She will be of 1,330 tons, with a length of 312ft., and will be armed with four 4.7in. guns, seven smaller guns, and eight torpedo tubes. The estimated horse power of her engines on a full power trial is 34,000, giving a corresponding speed of 35 knots. Oil fuel only will be used, of which there is a capacity for 350 tons.

#### NEW COMMISSION OF THE DRAGON

After being thoroughly overhauled at a cost of about £125,000, the cruiser DRAGON is to be commissioned to-day at Chatham by Captain L. H. B. Bevan, late of the CLEOPATRA, for service on the America and West Indies Station to replace the COLOMBO. The DRAGON will have an executive officer from the Royal Canadian Navy, Commander P. W. Nelles, formerly senior naval officer at Esquimalt. Engineer Commander W. J. Cole, late of the aircraft-carrier COURAGEOUS, will be the ship's engineer officer. The DRAGON will leave Sheerness on March 27 for Gibraltar and South America.

#### VISITS TO BRAZIL

Approval has been given for the DELHI, Captain W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., now at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, to make an extended cruise in Brazilian waters during the summer. The programme shows that she will be off Rio Grande do Sul from June 9 to 16, Santos from June 18 to 23, Ilha Grande from June 23 to 27, and Rio de Janeiro from June 27 to July 15. Other ports in the itinerary include Victoria, Bahia, Maceio, Port Natal, and Ceara Bay. Towards the end of August the DELHI will arrive at Para, and will make a cruise up the Amazon, during which she will spend 10 days at Manaos. Her programme will conclude with the arrival of the ship at Bermuda on October 16.

#### NEW LARGE SUBMARINES

The United States submarine V 6, which was launched at Mare Island, California, on Saturday, is the second of the new "fleet submarines" of the cruiser type in the programme which dates back to 1916, the other being V 5, which was launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on December 17, 1929. V 1, 2, and 3, which were completed in 1924, 1925, and 1926 respectively, are classed as "fleet submarines, first line," and are fast vessels of 21 knots, able to work with the Battle Fleet. V 4, which is at present the largest United States submarine completed, is a fleet submarine of the minelaying type, much slower (15 knots), but armed with two 6in. guns, and with accommodation for about 80 mines. V 5 and 6 are fleet submarines for cruising purposes, with medium speed (17 knots), but wide radius of action, reported to be 20,000 miles. They are armed with two 6in. guns and six torpedo tubes. Their surface displacement of 2,760 tons is rather less than that of the French submarine cruiser Surcouf, of 2,880 tons and 18 knots, now completing at Cherbourg.

#### NAVY BOXING

The annual committee meeting of the R.N. and R.M. Boxing Association will be held at the office of the Sports Control Board, Queen Anne's chambers, at 11 a.m. on Monday, April 14. According to the last half-yearly report, while the general standard of boxing in the Navy at present is below that of the years following the War, the standard of her leading amateurs is showing very great improvement, and it is hoped that, given sufficient opportunity, they will be able to hold their own with the other Services.

#### MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

APIA, March 14.—Dunedin left for Auckland.
ARIEL, March 13.—Despatch left.
BASILISK, March 14.—Cyclamen arrived.
BRISTOL, March 15.—Forres left for Dartmouth.
CHERWELL, March 15.—Cricket arrived.
HANGOW, March 13.—Bee left for Shanghai.
HENJAM, March 14.—Cyclamen left; March 15.—Ormonde left for Penang.
HONG-KONG, March 15.—Bruce, Sirdar, and Stormcloud left for Manila.
KHARAK, March 15.—Ormonde arrived.
KHOR MAADI, March 14.—Clematis left.
MALTA, March 15.—Vindictive and Cumberland arrived.
MOLLENDO, March 14.—Despatch arrived and left.
PALERMO, March 15.—Bryony arrived and left for Algiers.
PALMA, March 15.—Royal Sovereign left for Pollenza; Lucia, Cyclops, and Submarine X 1 left for Gibraltar; and Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets proceeded to sea for exercises and returned.
PALLADA BAY, March 15.—Royal Sovereign arrived.
PORT EDGAR, FALKLAND ISLANDS, March 14.—Delhi left.
PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS, March 14.—Delhi arrived.
SIERRA LEONE, March 15.—Daffodil left for Bathurst.
TELLA KEBEE, March 15.—Clematis arrived.
TRINIDAD, March 14.—Wistaria arrived.

The 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, which left Hong-kong on February 25, has arrived in India.

## NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—L. C. LAWRENCE, to Kennet; and E. F. G. WHARTON, to Lifey (March 24); and K. L. CAMPBELL, to Kennet (April 28).

LIEUTS.—J. F. BLACKBURN, to Folkestone, and for duty with Capt. Supt., C.B.S. (April 1); G. H. OSWALD, to Ramilies; and A. R. MURRAY SMITH, to Royal Oak (April 7); and B. JONES, to Douglas.

SUB LIEUTS.—D. A. LAWFORD, to Achates (March 25); and D. E. COX, to Nelson; A. F. BLACK, to Rodney; F. J. CARTWRIGHT, to Tiger; and P. L. H. D. IRVEN, to Repulse (April 12).

ENGINE. CAPTS.—J. E. CUNNINGHAM, M.V.O., to Nelson, as Fleet Engnr. Officer (April 1); and H. A. BROWN, to President, for service in E.-in-C.'s Dept., Admiralty (April 5); and to President, as Deputy Engnr.-in-Chief (April 26).

ENGNR. COMMRS.—A. EVELEIGH, to Benbow (April 1); F. E. BRIDGWATER, to Victory (April 6); and C. J. GRAY, D.S.O., to Queen Elizabeth.

ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—C. M. KINGDOM, to Anthony (March 11); and F. B. SECRETAN, to Arrow (March 24).

WT. ENGN.—C. MORGANO to Berwick (March 19).

PROMOTION

CD. WRITER.—W. C. CREEZY, M.S.M., to rank of PAYMR. Lieut. (seny. March 16).

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARMY OFFICERS

### THE HALF-YEARLY AWARDS

The following officers appointed to commissions in the Regular Army from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Universities, have been awarded scholarships under the scheme for half-yearly awards introduced by the Army Council in 1924:—

FROM THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—2nd Lieut. E. K. Page, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieut. P. G. Hatch, Royal Engineers; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Thompson, Royal Engineers.

FROM THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—2nd Lieut. R. W. Hobson, 12th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. H. C. J. Hunt, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Man, The Middlesex Regiment; 2nd Lieut. G. C. Webb, The Wiltshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. J. C. H. Ryles, The Wiltshire Regiment; 2nd Lieut. B. R. B. Kearns, Unattached List for Indian Army; 2nd Lieut. L. A. Wilson, Royal Army Service Corps.

FROM THE UNIVERSITIES.—Wales.—2nd Lieut. J. C. Ll. Thomas, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers.

## ETON AND BEAUMONT O.T.C.

### FIELD DAY IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, MARCH 17

The Eton College Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, under the command of Captain W. G. Tatham, and the Beaumont College Contingent of the O.T.C., under Captain Leggetter, had a field day in Windsor Great Park to-day. The Eton Corps was about 450 strong, and marched to the Great Park headed by the pipers of the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards. They formed the Southland troops and were the attacking force.

The Beaumont College Corps were joined by two platoons of the Eton Contingent, and a Royal Air Force aeroplane patrol, and formed the Northland troops, about 200 in number. The chief umpire was Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hills, Eton, who was assisted by Captain H. H. S. Hartley, also of the Eton Corps.

The attack was made by the Southland troops near Bishopsgate, and the contingents returned home at about 4 o'clock. The weather was fine and the operations were regarded as successful.

The Staveley Coal and Iron Company, Derbyshire, have obtained an order for 11,000 tons of pipes for an extension of the Cairo sewerage system. A similar order for pipes for an extension of the system north of Cairo was placed with the Staveley Company about two years ago.

# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### INTERNATIONAL CONCERT

A further stage in the progress of international simultaneous broadcasting will be reached this evening, when Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain will co-operate in providing a programme of music for listeners in three countries. The first part of the transmission begins at 9 p.m. and will consist of "Der Lindberghflug," by Hindemith and Kurt Weill, relayed from the Berliner Fund-Stunde. This work was specially written for broadcasting. The soloists are Miss Betty Mergler, Mr. Erik Wirl, Mr. Herbert Jansen, and Mr. Gerhard Pechner, and the Berlin Wireless Orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Hermann Scherchen. The Belgian programme will be relayed from Radio-Belgique, the orchestra being conducted by M. René Tellier. In one item, "Vocalise," for voice and flute, by M. Fernan Quinet, the soloist will be Mlle. Lucienne Tregin and the flute will be played by M. Léon Bonnsel. M. Quinet will conduct one of his own compositions, Fanfare for Brass Instruments. Works by M. Marcel Poot which are also included in the Belgian programme are Five Short Pieces for Small Orchestra and Rondo for Chamber Orchestra.

The British programme, which concludes the international relay, consists of Sinfonia Concertante for Orchestra and Piano, by Mr. William Walton, with Mr. V. Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). The Wireless Symphony Orchestra, leader S. Kneale Kelley, will be conducted by Sir Henry Wood. The three programmes will be broadcast from the London Regional transmitter.

## PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, March 18, are as follows:—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich. Weather. **10.45** :—The Countrywoman's Day, 11—Goat-keeping, by Mrs. H. A. Fisher. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

**12** :—Joan Vincent (soprano), William Parsons (baritone). **12.30** :—Organ Recital. **1-2** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5** :—Gramophone Records. **2.30** :—For the Schools: Music—(a) A Beginner's Course, (b) A Miniature Concert, (c) An Advanced Course, by Sir Walford Davies. **3.30** :—Interlude. **3.35** :—Elementary French, by M. E. M Stéphan. **4** :—Orchestra from the Brixton Astoria. **4.15** :—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: Modern Poetry—5, Some War Poets, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **4.30** :—Orchestra from the Brixton Astoria.

**5.15** :—Children: The Griffin's Story, from Toby and the Odd Beasts (Netta Syrett), arranged as a dialogue story with suitable music played by the Olof Sextet. **6** :—Readings from the Victorian Poets: Dante Gabriel Rossetti, read by Mr. Robert Harris. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.40** :—Old French Songs, sung by Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). **7.20** :—Looking Backward, 10—by Miss Ponsonby. **7.25** :—Pioneers of Health, 2—William Harvey, by Mrs. Mary Adams.

**7.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell: Antonia Butler (violoncello), Chief Os-Ke-Non-Ton. **8-8.30 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Making Work Worth While, 3—Carelessness, Stupidity, and Laziness, by Professor T. H. Pear, from Manchester. **9** :—Weather, News, Local News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—The Progress of Music, 8—Variations, by Dr. George Dyson. **9.45** :—De Courville's Hour, 3 (Third Series), including Jack Padbury's Cosmo Club Six. **10.45-12** :—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

**LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME — 842kc. (356.3m.).**

**12** :—Rita Sharpe (violoncello); Maude Mellar (oboe); Barbina Braynine (pianoforte). **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland Regional programme. **7.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; The Caucasians, Russian Balalaika Players and Singers; Tommy Handley (comedian); Betty Chester (in comedy songs); Sketch, After Lunch, by Eric Brand, with Babs Valeria, Philip Wade, and Cecil Landeau; Yvette Darnac (in French songs); Horace Kenney (Comedian). **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—Problems of Personal Liberty, 6—Freewill. A Discussion between Dr. L. P. Jacks and Mr. C. A. Siepmann. **9** :—International Concert, Germany: Berliner Funk-orchester (Berlin Wireless Orchestra); Betty Mergler, Erik Wirl, Herbert Janssen (soloists), relayed from the Berlin Funk-Stunde. Belgium: The Radio-Belgique Orchestra, Chef d'Orchestre, René Tellier; Mlle. Lucienne Tragin (vocalist); Léon Bonneel (flute), Fernand Quinet (conductor), relayed from Radio-Belgique. Great Britain: The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Sir Henry Wood. Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

**MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. 626kc. (479.2m.

# Parliament

## THE NAVY

## FIRST LORD'S REVIEW

### VOTES FOR MEN AND MONEY

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, MARCH 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

Chester Water Bill, Liverpool Corporation (No. 1) Bill, and the London and North Eastern Railway Bill—all certified Bills—were read a third time.

Portsmouth Corporation Bill (a certified Bill) and the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution Bill were read a second time.

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had yet come to a decision on the question of taking steps under Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations to bring before the League the question of the conditions affecting religious liberty in Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley).—The Government have decided that they could not properly or suitably take any action in this matter under Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. SIR K. WOOD.—Is it possible for the Powers to take any concerted action in this matter? Mr. HENDERSON.—I am afraid I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

SIR K. WOOD asked whether the right hon. gentleman could make a further statement in regard to the policy of his Majesty's Government in respect of the conditions affecting religious liberty in Russia; and whether he would state the nature of the cases of religious persecution which he had already brought to the attention of the Soviet Ambassador.

Mr. HENDERSON.—As regards the first part of the question, I have nothing to add to the statements I have already made on this subject. As regards the second part of the question, I fear that the right hon. gentleman may have misunderstood an answer which I gave to a supplementary question asked by him on January 27. It was not my purpose, when answering this supplementary, to convey the impression that I intended to bring individual cases to the notice of the Soviet Ambassador. Nor have I done so.

In reply to a further question by EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.), Mr. HENDERSON said he had mentioned certain cases to our own Ambassador.

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman had recently received information pointing to a change in the situation in Russia regarding the attitude towards religion.

Mr. HENDERSON.—The only development of which I am aware is the recent announcement made by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It contains, I understand, instructions to local party organizations to close churches only at the genuine wish of the majority of the local population, with the concurrence of the regional executive committee. Further, those guilty of mocking the religious feelings of the peasants are to be held responsible, and Communist workers who do not accept and carry out these instructions are to be replaced. SIR K. WOOD.—Has the right hon. gentleman had any information whether the decree forbidding the religious teaching of children is still in force? Mr. HENDERSON.—So far as I am aware the decree is still in force. Asked whether he could say that the report bore out to some extent the information that had been published, Mr. HENDERSON replied that he could not say anything of the kind.

SIR F. HALL (Dulwich, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman lay the correspondence on the table so that we may know where we are? Mr. HENDERSON.—The House is already aware of the position of the Government on the matter.

### THE SITUATION IN CHINA

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any development of interest had recently taken place in the situation in China so far as British nationals and property were affected.

Mr. HENDERSON.—Negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality are still proceeding. No developments of special importance or interest have taken place since my reply to the hon. and gallant member for Louth on February 19. As regards the internal situation in China, the possibility of an early outbreak of civil war, to which I referred in my reply to the hon. member for Kidderminster on February 26, has, according to my latest information, considerably decreased.

### EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), in reply to Mr. HACKING (Lancashire, Chorley, U.), said that during the four weeks ended on March 1 sixteen contracts were entered into under the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme in respect of exports to Russia, covering goods to the value of £137,373.

### THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture (Norfolk, N.), replying to Mr. MESSER (Tottenham S., Lab.), said that the Zoological Society of London occupied 30 acres, two roods, 34 poles of land in Regent's Park, as tenants of the Commissioners of Crown Lands at a rent of £358 16s. 9d. It was a yearly tenancy, but had been in existence for a great number of years. The society were responsible for all outgoings and costs of maintenance. The suggestion that the gardens should be open to the public on Sundays had been considered on several occasions, but it had not been found practicable to carry it out.

### PROTECTION AGAINST GAS ATTACK

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), said that in view of the ratification, last year, of the Geneva Gas Protocol of 1925 by most of the important European States, including this country, and also in view of the other international undertakings and agreements for the preservation of peace, he did not think the present time opportune to press on with plans dealing with gas attack. It was, he thought, well known, and had been stated in the House on more than one occasion, that considerable preparatory work had been done by the Committee of Imperial Defence upon this problem prior to the ratification of the Protocol: this work would always be available should it be necessary, at any time, to reconsider our position.

### THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Mr. HURD (Wilts, Devizes, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in the discussions now proceeding as to arrangements for the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences of this autumn, he would invite opinions from the Dominion Governments on the suggestion that, in order to promote continuity of Empire economic policy, delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference should be representative of Opposition as well as Governmental opinion in each part of the Empire, while leaving full Ministerial responsibility with the Imperial Conference.

Mr. MACDONALD referred to the answer which he gave on November 13. He added that the considerations which determined the decision regarding the political Conference were equally applicable to economic discussions. In reply to Mr. ORMSBY-GORE (Stafford, U.), Mr. MACDONALD said that the Economic Conference was to take place at the same time as the Imperial Conference. He believed that the question of the precise *personnel* was still under consideration. The expert officers would be different.

### INFECTION FROM TELEPHONES

Mr. VIANT, Assistant Postmaster-General (Willesden, W.), in reply to a question by Mr. RENDA (Macclesfield, U.) as to whether the attention of the Postmaster-General had been called to the danger, according to medical opinion, of disease caused by germs lodged in telephone mouthpieces, and whether his officers were considering any device to overcome this danger, said:—The view of the Post Office—based on competent medical opinion—is that the danger of infection from the use of telephones is negligible, although it is recognized that comfort and the general amenities demand that telephones should be kept reasonably clean. This is usually effected by subscribers themselves. So far as public call offices are concerned, it is the practice to disinfect the mouthpieces and earpieces at regular intervals, the frequency depending on the use made of the call office.

### THE WEST INDIES SUGAR COMMISSION

Mr. LUNN, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell), informed CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) that it was hoped that arrangements might be completed to allow of publication of the report of the West Indies Sugar Commission during the next 10 days or so.

## NAVY ESTIMATES

### FIRST LORD'S REVIEW

On the motion to go into Committee on the Navy Estimates,

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said the net Vote he was asking the House to make was £51,739,000, against £55,865,000 last year, showing a net reduction of £4,126,000. These figures, however, did not adequately convey the magnitude of the efforts of his Department for economy. The net result was achieved after meeting new commitments which, with one exception, he could not possibly avoid. There were the increased cost for the next financial year of Singapore, the scale salary increments, the additional cost-of-living bonus, the continued growth of the non-effective Vote, the additional cost of supplies consequent on the working off of stocks that were previously available, and—the one new commitment which he might have avoided—the cost of providing a week's holiday with pay for the Admiralty workers. These made up a total of about £1,000,000 which his predecessor did not have to meet.

Moreover, the figure of £55,865,000 voted last year was only arrived at after making a very heavy overhead cut. So large was that overhead reduction last year before the net Estimate was presented that, if it had not been for the very large cuts announced last July in the 1928 construction programme, he would have been forced to come to the House in the last few weeks for a Supplementary Estimate for well over £1,000,000. In the uncertain estimating conditions after the War there was considerable justification for the present Chancellor of the Exchequer instituting in his year of office this shadow or overhead cut; but in view of the more stable condition now existing in dealing with Estimates of this kind, he (Mr. Alexander) had felt justified in reducing the shadow cut this year by £760,000. The true figure of economies which had been secured by the present Government might be said to be £5,886,000, the net figure being £4,126,000. He could not have secured such economy in the Estimates without the loyal support of his staff at the Admiralty.

### COMPARISON WITH 1914

This net Estimate was within £190,000 of the figure submitted for 1914, the last pre-War Estimate; but, if they were to get a true comparison with 1914, allowance must be made for the higher costs and prices. Calculated on pre-War rates, the provision covered by these Estimates would not have cost more than £31,153,000, a reduction of 39.5 per cent. on 1914. Non-effective charges to-day amounted to £8,879,000, compared with just over £3,000,000 in 1914, so that, if they compared the actual effective services of the Navy, the present Estimate was £43,069,000, compared with £48,541,000 in 1914. Reduced to pre-War values that showed a reduction of 46 per cent.

No other naval arm in the world has voluntarily made such a reduction compared with pre-War. In regard to *personnel*, the final figure they hoped to reach at the end of 1930 was 94,000, showing an estimated total reduction of 5,800 in the two years from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1931. The total net reduction, though far from revealing in full all the administrative economies secured, was attributable in the main to the Government's policy up to date in regard to naval construction.

### DISARMAMENT

Unilateral disarmament, for this or any other country, was no part of the policy of the Government. At the same time they were very strongly impressed with the importance of sparing no effort to ensure, so far as it lay with us, that an end was put to competitive shipbuilding between nations lately associated against a common foe, but who were signatories of the Kellogg Pact, who had foreworn recourse to war, and whose representatives were at that moment gathered in London for the purpose of concluding a treaty for limiting and reducing mutually their naval armaments.

It was, therefore, with very great satisfaction that the Government had found in the general trend of world affairs and in the general outlook for peace justification for proceeding still further along the road, to some extent marked out by the last Government, of slowing down the rate of our naval construction and giving proof of our sincerity in the cause of all-round reduction of armaments. They were convinced that the provision they now made was adequate. It was a saying of the Prime Minister that never under his auspices should the British Navy be allowed to rot away from the bottom.

That was the policy of the present Government, and it was a guarantee of a measure of new shipbuilding such as would secure us against relying on a fleet composed of obsolescent and ancient ships. Wise economy, if nothing else, demanded such a policy, but it also required that none of the public money should be spent in the building of ships in excess of what our needs demanded. The replacement programme must be related not to present strength but to future needs. What those needs would be could not be accurately forecast until the result of the London Conference had been ascertained and collated.

### THE LONDON CONFERENCE

For the successful conclusion of the Naval Conference he believed members in all parts of the House were anxious. (Cheers.) He thanked the House for the measure of restraint which it had on the whole observed on Conference matters during the last two months. Command Paper No. 3485 set out the general position taken up by the Government, and their representatives at the Conference, and he could not usefully add at present anything to the Government's published statements, except that not only the Government, but Parliament and the whole nation, appreciated to the full the cooperation of President Hoover with the Prime Minister to secure, if possible, real progress in the direction of the limitation and reduction of naval armaments. (Cheers.) They had cordially welcomed the representatives of the other naval Powers to the London Conference for that purpose, and the feelings of pessimism so often expressed would, he hoped, prove to be unfounded. He deprecated any discussion in public session that afternoon of a kind which would not be of assistance in bringing the Conference to a successful issue, especially as the House would have an opportunity of discussing the matter very fully when the new construction proposals were introduced. He made that appeal very strongly, not only because of his own desire for the success of this Conference, but upon good precedent set by Sir A. Chamberlain in 1927 when the Three Power Conference was sitting at Geneva.

While these Estimates contained virtually the whole of the first 12 months' expenditure on the 1929 shipbuilding programme, recently ordered, there was at present no provision at all made in them for the 1930 construction programme. Some sections of the Press had stated that this was unprecedented, but in this he had followed a precedent set in 1925, when his predecessor introduced his first Navy Estimates, and when he made an identical omission. To-day the fact that a conference for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments was in Session at which the five principal naval Powers were still at grips with the problem of future naval strength, had made it necessary for the Government to hold over any decision as to what this country's next shipbuilding programme should be after that which had just been commenced. Not only so, but in respect of the 1929 programme it had been thought best, in view of the proposals which the Government had made at the Conference for the total abolition of the submarine as a naval weapon, to suspend for the present at any rate the submarine part of the 1929 programme. He would stress, however, that there was no need for the House to view with alarm the prospect of a Supplementary Estimate to meet future needs in that respect. No very great sum would be required in the coming financial year for that purpose. The provision made in 1929 on account of the new construction programme was no more than £18,000, and he thought he could promise that no more terrifying figure than that would be asked for in respect of 1930. As regarded the possibility of having to ask the House for provision for three submarines, which were provisionally included in the 1929 programme, should that necessity arise—and, frankly, he thought it was very likely to arise—the Supplementary Grant might have to be increased to a somewhat more material sum, but it would still represent only a small fraction of the reduction on the Estimate as a whole, and would still mean an ultimate saving on the 1929 construction programme of no less than £6,500,000.

### THE SINGAPORE BASE

The policy in regard to the Singapore Base had already been announced by the Government to the House. It came before them at a time when the whole future as regards naval policy was necessarily obscured by the imminence of the international conference in which they were now engaged, and they decided accordingly to refrain from coming to a final decision on the subject until the conference concluded, and until the situation with regard to the future position of fleets had become clearer. A very considerable slowing down of the work on the Base had been found to be possible without in any way prejudicing the ultimate decision. But for this, the gross expenditure in 1930 would have been very nearly double the figure of the preceding year, and the net expenditure, after allowing for the contributions received from Dominion and Colonial sources would have been over three times as great as in 1929. He was asking for a gross provision only of 33 per cent. in excess of that for the current year—a cash increase of about £200,000—and he would not have to ask for that but for the peculiar arrangements made in regard to the main contract entered into by the Government's predecessors, whereby there was a substantial carry-over of liability from this year to the next. The Government had examined very carefully whether anything could be done about the main contract, but having regard to its terms it had not found possible, without great sacrifice of economy, to interfere at this stage with this programme. A decision on the future development of the Base would be taken as soon as possible after the Naval Conference, but it would not be taken until consultation had taken place with the oversea Governments affected. (Opposition cheers.)

He had observed in the Press in the last few days constant references to the size of the Admiralty staff. (Cheers.) No doubt they would all agree that a period of transition, whether the trend be upward or downward as regards naval strength, must always throw for the time being heavy work upon the headquarters staff. But even so there had been material reductions effected in recent years. When he came to the Admiralty he found that a Committee of the Board had been working with that object right through the Department. That work had been carried on and completed under the present administration, the net result being that a reduction of well over 5 per cent. had been made in the total staff while this inquiry had been going on. He did not desire to take the whole of the credit for it. The Committee had been working in the Admiralty under the ægis of the last Government as well as of the present one, but they would continue to keep a very close watch upon the size of the Admiralty staff in relation to the actual necessities of the time. A slight increase in the money provision under this Vote was due to two causes which were common to all the Government Services—namely, the calculation of the bonus on salaries upon a higher cost-of-living index figure, and the progressive increments due to longer service.

He had referred in the Memorandum to the steps taken to put into operation the recommendations of the Hilton Committee with regard to dockyard contracts to be completed at Portsmouth in a very few weeks, and as the reports submitted appeared to be very satisfactory they proposed this year to extend the system to Devonport. Part of the expenditure provided in these Votes was required to cover the institution of a week's holiday with pay to the workpeople in the dockyards and other Admiralty establishments, and he was sure that the House would readily approve this step to place Government industrial employees on an equal footing with those of many good employers in other industries. In addition, they proposed to raise the number of paid holidays from four to five days. He had also explained on previous occasions to the House the steps taken to avoid heavy discharges in the dockyards, and which had been very successful. By means of restricting overtime, by allocating new work, by facilitating voluntary retirements, the numbers in the yards had been kept practically stable, and they saw no reason to anticipate any disturbance of this position in the coming year. For the first time the destroyers were to be built at Portsmouth and valuable experience would therefore be gained of this class of ship in Government yards.

The Admiralty were giving special attention to fuel research, and were taking active steps to try out oil obtained from low-temperature carbonization of coal. If anything came of that trial, two advantages would accrue—first, a real help to the coal industry; and, secondly, the establishment once more of a fuel reserve in this country without heavy capital cost.

### SUBMARINES

The whole country was moved by the dreadful disaster to the H 47 last year. The Government had given public expression to their willingness, if other nations would agree, to abolish submarines altogether. At the time of the disaster, experiments were being carried out by the Admiralty with improved submarine escape apparatus. These proved to be very successful, and a supply of the apparatus to each unit working submarines was now in course of delivery, and arrangements were being made for the *personnel* to be trained in the use of them.

The naval air arm had been given very careful attention, and a few months ago he had an opportunity of observing the very important co-ordination that existed between the air arm and the general work of the Fleet. The present Estimates made ample provision for that work to be consolidated and extended. Relations with the Dominion Navies were of the closest and most cordial character, and for the first time arrangements had been made for a Dominion flag officer to take command of a Home squadron. With the consent of the Australian Government, Rear-Admiral Hyde, of the Royal Australian Navy, had been given command of the Third Battle Squadron for a year.

Proceeding, Mr. Alexander said he had been giving attention to the question of promotion from the lower deck, and further attention would be directed to it when the Naval Conference was over. Until the result of the Conference was definitely known the Government could not formulate their complete plans. He intended to extend the inquiry to cover the whole question of the entry of cadets and officers. The health of the *personnel* of the Fleet was very good; but some concern was felt by his advisers over the difficulty of obtaining an adequate supply of medical officers, in spite of the special sports that were made in the last 12 months. Very substantial provision was now made for the welfare of the men, and that was a great factor in maintaining general health and efficiency. He paid a short visit to the Fleet at the end of last year, and he was very much impressed indeed with the general fitness, keenness, and efficiency of the men in the Service. It was not surprising to know that they were welcomed all over the world. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Alexander paid a tribute to Sir Charles Madden, the First Sea Lord, who had announced that he would retire this year as soon as was convenient after the work of the Naval Conference was completed. "Sir Charles Madden's career and his service to his country need no eulogy from me; they are already well known; but I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my personal gratitude and thanks to Sir Charles Madden for his great kindness and help to me during a very trying period. The Government specially appreciate the help and advice which they have invariably received from the Naval Staff. No step affecting naval policy has been taken by the Government without full consultation of the naval members of the Board. But I must add that the Government take full responsibility for ultimate decisions arrived at. In the circumstances which exist to-day, and in the improved world relationships, we consider that the provision which is made in the Vote submitted to the House is adequate, and I confidently ask for its approval."

## MR. CHURCHILL

### ANXIETY ABOUT NAVAL STRENGTH

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said he could not help being struck by Mr. Alexander's extreme air of apology which he assumed in speaking of the great Service upon which the life and history of this country were both founded. One would have thought that he had something very shocking to explain to Parliament, but that nevertheless he was anxious to state every extenuating circumstance that could possibly be pleaded for the continued maintenance of the British Navy even on the substantially reduced scale which he had just described. The debate took place at an inopportune and inconvenient moment for the House of Commons, and he was not blaming the Government, because they were bound by the ordinary course of the financial year, and the prolongation of the Naval Conference was a matter not within their control. Still, he thought it would have been very much better if that Vote could have been taken a week or 10 days later, when the Naval Conference would perhaps have been in smoother waters.

The right hon. gentleman had appealed to the House not to make more difficult the task of the Naval Conference, and that appeal would be responded to on that side of the House. But it seemed to be essential that they should make it clear that any silence which was maintained upon various matters which were the crux of the Naval Conference must not be taken by the Government as a sign that they had the consent of the whole House of Commons in many of the measures which they had proposed, and still less that, with present knowledge, it could be said that the Estimates as presented by the First Lord were adequate for security. The House was entitled to know what were the standards of naval strength which the Admiralty considered necessary and which the Government had approved, and what were the measures that were being taken to maintain those standards. The Government gave the House virtually no information on any vital points, and seemed to exploit to the fullest the argument that any discussion on those vital points would be embarrassing to them in their naval negotiations. The Opposition felt that that left them in a very unsatisfactory position. They reserved to themselves most complete and untrammelled liberty to examine the position at a later date.

### CRUISER STRENGTH

There were, however, certain points of a purely domestic character which did not affect any other Power. First of all there was the question of cruiser strength. They had been told that the cruiser strength which was thought necessary by Admiralty experts had been reduced from 70 to 50 cruisers. This matter was more complicated than the casual reader of the newspaper would often suppose. The strength of a cruiser fleet depended not only upon its numbers, but upon its newness, and the value of 70, 60, or 50 cruisers could only be judged in relation to the number of old and new vessels respectively that were included in those figures. However, they had been told that the Admiralty now advised the Government that they might remain content with 50 cruisers not above 20 years old. That was an immense reduction on all the previous estimates by expert authority. When the First Lord boasted that so far as the present Government were concerned there would be no unilateral disarmament he (Mr. Churchill) felt bound to ask the right hon. gentleman, in return, why, if there was to be no unilateral disarmament, was this immense reduction in our cruiser strength announced before the Naval Conference began instead of becoming part of a general process of disarmament?

It seemed to him this was a very strange and unfortunate diplomacy. It was unfortunate in this sense that, whereas every other Power stated its requirements at the maximum, we began the discussion with an enormous reduction, and then the argument proceeded on the basis of how much more could be cut off all round. Thus there was a grave danger and risk that the Conference might become a process not of general naval disarmament, but of disarming Britain while other Powers became relatively, and in some cases actually, stronger. (Hear, hear.) If the First Lord had been content to let the programme stand as he found it in the hope of making a reduction should favourable results emerge from the labours of the Conference, he would have been in a good position, when the Conference had concluded its successful labours, of making a reduction which would be justified by all that had gone before. But now, if for any reason the Conference should not reach a completely successful conclusion, the right hon. gentleman would have to emphasize the fact by proposing a Supplementary Estimate for additional construction. It would have been far better not to be so impatient to make a gesture of disarmament, but to proceed frankly on a straightforward basis, to lay all the cards on the table and endeavour to reach a general and joint conclusion. (Hear, hear.)

But even if the 50 cruisers of 20 years of age were accepted as the basis of the protection of our food and trade routes, what steps were the Government taking to carry out this programme? He was told that between now and 1939 approximately 34 or 35 of the present British cruisers would drop out of the lines. They would be past the age when they could be considered efficient. If that were so, it would appear that the construction of about four cruisers a year was indispensable to maintain this programme of 50 cruisers of not more than 20 years of age. When the Government had reduced needlessly before the Conference the programme of this year to one cruiser, it was clear that they were not only reducing efficiency, but they were not even maintaining their programme. If they were anxious to prove their pacifism, and to avoid expense during the current year, they were foolish not to maintain the minimum standard which they had themselves proclaimed. They were thereby throwing a burden upon the future, and they looked forward to the day—he could foresee it himself—when they, being an irresponsible Opposition, would throw their whole strength to oppose the construction of those very cruisers which on their own admitted programme would annually be necessary. When the Supplementary Estimate was presented the Government must state exactly what were their series of programmes for the next five or six years ahead to maintain these standards in order that the House might see that they were bearing a just and fair share of the burden of maintaining the naval strength which they themselves thought necessary.

### BATTLE FLEETS

They heard a great deal about the reduction or abolition of battle fleets. Only three Powers in the world had modern battle fleets, and every one was agreed that it would be sensible to make the existing vessels last another five or six years and also to reduce considerably the tonnage of these immensely costly capital units. The question whether battleships would be rendered obsolete by submarines or by aircraft was seriously affected by the size of battleships. He had sat upon a Committee in 1919 which exhaustively examined the question for many months, and he had always been assured that it was much easier for the capital ship to defend itself against large torpedoes from submarines or heavy bombs from aeroplanes if it was a very large ship than if it was a smaller vessel. He had always doubted whether the submarine would ultimately endanger the battleship or render it obsolete, but the air menace to battleships increased with every year that passed, and in so far as by general consent all Powers reduced the size of the battleships, to that very extent would they be emphasizing the advantage of the new arm and tending to diminish the life of the battleship.

When they talked airily and hopefully of abolishing the battleship all round, it might be worth while to consider what reactions followed from that. What was to take the place of the battle fleets? "So far as the three great ocean Powers were concerned, their battle fleets were fixed in a certain ratio, but so far as Great Britain was concerned, in relation to the Continent of Europe, she was able to accept a much lower strength in cruisers and other small vessels because she maintained a very powerful battle fleet. He was quite clear that the abolition of the battleship would require a complete recasting of the whole of our strength in other vessels in relation to the Continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that when the First Lord next spoke he would endeavour to throw some light on this extremely difficult and anxious problem. He asked himself seriously whether it was contemplated at any time that modern navies should consist of ships which were almost entirely unarmoured. Had they forgotten the combat of the Merrimac and the Monitor in the American Civil War, now 70 years ago, when it was conclusively proved in those days that no ship could stand up against modern artillery unless it was protected by strong steel or iron armour? He hoped the First Lord would tell them more about the Admiralty view of these matters, which seemed to be of the very greatest consequence.

### THE REDUCTION IN *PERSONNEL*

He had another point on which he must say a few words—the reduction of 5,800 men in the strength of the Royal Navy. He had always been of opinion that 100,000 men was the sort of figure they might well maintain in times of peace. (Hear, hear.) The Navy depended as much on its long service, efficient *personnel*, as on modern appliances (hear, hear); a reduction could not soon be reversed if it was desired to fill the gap. Whereas before the War we had 146,000 seamen and Marines, and after the War, under the late Government 99,000, and we were now to reduce it to 94,000, during the same period the next strongest naval Power had increased its *personnel* from 67,000 in 1914 to 114,000 in the present year. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that the figures were not in every respect entirely comparable.—(Mr. ALEXANDER. — "Hear, hear.")—but in the main they were comparable, and, in the face of such figures, what became of the doctrine of parity? How had this reduction been effected?

He could not feel at all contented or even reassured by the First Lord's statement. Six thousand fewer sailors in the Navy; on the other hand, there were many thousand more on the dole. He thought it really an epitome of the message which the Government had to give Britain at this time: this naval saving, so painfully extracted from the instrument of our protection, pared off from the efficiency and strength of the Fleet; this £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 saved only forming a small proportion of the additional sum of money which the

(Continued on page 9)


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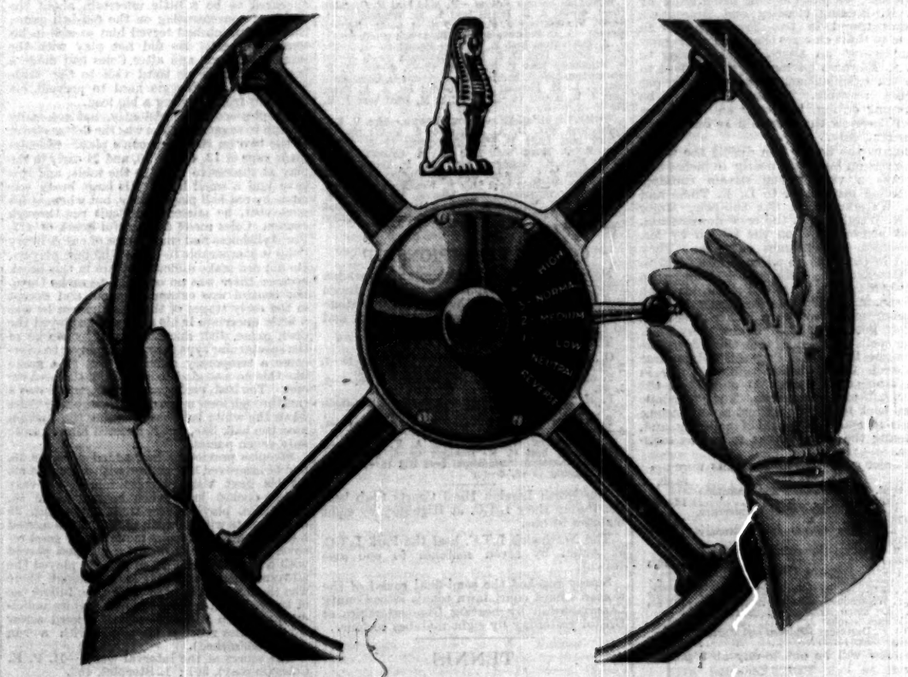

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# Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

same Administration was providing for further and better benefits to persons who might not even be genuinely seeking work. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.) said that those who sat on the Liberal benches were wholly with the Government in hoping that the Naval Conference might bring about a reduction in naval armaments. With that Conference sitting, it was not for them to go critically into the Estimates. He regretted Mr. Churchill's remark with reference to the increase in United States *personnel* as compared with ours. If the United States liked to build more ships, let it do it; we could not compete, and we had got to realize that. Therefore he hoped they would hear nothing further in the debate about the naval strength of the United States. He wished to know from the First Lord to what strength we were building to-day. What enemy were we building against? That was the real problem. It was the height of extravagance to build ships which they did not want; they were obsolete before they were finished. (Hear, hear.) He had been opposed to the Singapore base from the beginning, and he was sorry that the First Lord of the Admiralty could not slow down to a very much greater extent. An efficient Navy must have its own Air Force. If we had war there would be squabbles between the Air Force and the Admiralty. He would give the control of the Air Force to the Admiralty. He could not understand why the Admiralty officials, who numbered 3,000 before the War, should number 5,000 to-day. The number of fighting sailors was 48,000 less.

## STRONG LABOUR CRITICISM

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) said Mr. Churchill had talked about an immense reduction in cruiser strength brought about by the present Government. As a matter of fact the present Lord of the Admiralty inherited 54 cruisers. That was the state in which the Unionist Party left the defence of the Empire. It was a little unfortunate that at the time when the Naval Conference was meeting in London we should be carrying out grand manœuvres in the Mediterranean. He considered that the Naval Conference was going to be a terrible failure. It might be said, "Oh, it has really succeeded," and attempts might be made to show how it had succeeded. That would be worse than to admit, right away, that the forces against the Government had been too great, and that it would be far better for us to part friends and to try again in a few years' time. As he saw it, and as Mr. Churchill's speech showed, we were bound to have to embark on considerable building programmes in the next few years, even if the most successful result that could now be obtained in the Conference were obtained. The best we could hope for was the necessity for replacing our destroyer navy at the rate of 100 in the next five or six years. That was a very serious state of affairs, and it was useless to pretend now that we were going to make a great success of the Naval Conference. The reason the Conference was failing, and was bound to fail, was that it was proceeding on wrong lines and wrong methods. The First Lord of the Admiralty had fought well; he had bluffed with the best of them; he had stood up for his Board and had played his hand as well as he could. A Conservative First Lord could not have done it better. But it was not the First Lord's business to sit in a corner bluffing with the representatives of the other Powers. He was the representative and spokesman of the one Socialist and progressive Government at the Conference, facing four Governments of the Right. Our Government should have taken a certain line, different from that of the other Governments, and he was sorry that that had not been done. What had happened was that every one had been thinking of the unthinkable wars. What did it matter to us what the French and Italians wanted to build? France and Italy were not military allies; they were members of the League of Nations with us, and their whole fear was of each other's Navy. He suggested that there should be a five years' building holiday—all round if it could be got, but, failing that, we should declare a five years' building holiday. We could do it with perfect safety.

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) said that it was no good talking about a five years' holiday; what we wanted was a building programme. The finest thing any Government could do for the security of the country was to keep a steady building programme. If the Government had relieved the Admiralty of the responsibility for the fullest protection of the interests of this country in war it was the duty of the Government to state the fact with complete clarity. If, on the other hand, the Admiralty had been directed to carry out our commitments and responsibilities in war and had not been allowed to have the necessary number of ships and *personnel*, it was equally the duty of the Government to make it abundantly clear. If the Admiralty were in the latter position, he, if he was a member of the Board, would consider whether his resignation was not a fitting reply. Our responsibilities were the same now that 50 cruisers were said to be enough as they were when 70 cruisers were said to be necessary, and if anything our risks had increased. Parity was merely a diplomatic means of depriving this country of sufficient naval power to ensure our interests. It would be far better for the Conference to conclude its labours now in a spirit of amity rather than to continue to produce armaments and calamity to follow. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said that the Conference was damned before it was born. There would be hope for disarmament in the world when one of the Great Powers said that it intended to take a certain course whatever other Powers might do.

## UNIONIST AMENDMENT

### DEMAND FOR A "STEADY BUILDING PROGRAMME"

Mr. A. W. RUSSELL (Tynemouth, U.) moved the following amendment:—

That this House, having regard to the dependence of the British Empire upon the sea routes for its security, unity, and prosperity, is of opinion that the maintenance of adequate naval forces and establishments and a steady building and replacement programme are of vital importance, and expresses the hope that these factors have been, and will be, given the fullest consideration by the Government, and particularly at any conference held to discuss the limitation of armaments by international agreement.

He said that in any circumstances a full and frank statement by the Government on the Naval Conference could not be much longer delayed. The Navy was a vital national interest, and the country had been kept too much in the dark as to what was going on. Belief in the League of Nations and in the treaties and understandings and other pacific agencies which were so marked a feature of international relations in recent years, disbelief in armaments as a foundation for the peace of the world, was not inconsistent with the policy outlined in his motion. A defence force was no more superfluous than the police force of London was superfluous. The fact that the world was denouncing war did not render war impossible. Some nations were asking for security, others for parity. The least this country might do was to base its naval requirements upon the defence of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.), in seconding the amendment, insisted that this was primarily a domestic matter, in which our position was governed by stark necessity, and which could not be the subject of international discussion. The number of cruisers required for the protection of commerce depended entirely on the number and length of the trade routes and the volume of traffic passing along them. By the reductions which had been effected by the Government, the number of cruisers had fallen below the minimum which we should have for the protection of our trade routes. The Government's concessions in the matter of cruisers gave an overwhelming supericrity to the United States in this respect. (Hear, hear.) The position of this country in the matter of trade routes was so radically different from that of the United States that they would be wrong to accept the Government's figure of cruiser strength as one which gave them the security which was so essential to them. Steady cruiser replacement was vital.

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) said that the only members who had spoiled and poisoned the atmosphere in which the First Lord was negotiating were his own colleagues. At the Naval Conference the delegates were playing with our money. It was Mr. Churchill's debt settlement that enabled France to keep up her Navy, and it was the debt settlement of Mr. Baldwin that was paying for the American Navy. The Prime Minister or the First Lord of the Admiralty should ask the representatives of the Dominions at the Conference if they were prepared to do away with the paradoxical disparity under which every citizen of the Empire living in this country paid 25s. a year towards the Navy, while anyone living in South Africa paid only 4d. or 5d. and in Canada 1s. 6d. That position should not be tolerated, and our defence should be placed on an Imperial basis.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said that the enemy was the man who was too certain that the future would be in accordance with his own desires. The documents they had before them to-day were not really Estimates at all, and were deficient in information to which the House was entitled. He would not say anything about the Naval Conference beyond the fact that it was a very serious subject of criticism that the House of Commons and the country should be so completely left in the dark as to the basis of the policy on which the Government went into the Conference. Never so much as at the present time had the country been so much in need of a redefinition of naval policy.

## GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. AMMON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty (Camberwell, N.), said he wished to express appreciation of the response which had been made by hon. members to the appeal of the First Lord not to say anything that would embarrass the Conference. That appreciation must be tempered with very deep regret that anything should have happened to mar that understanding in the mischievous speeches that had been delivered from the Labour benches. That was a matter that could not be helped but only deplored, and he trusted they would not have a very harmful effect.

One would gather from the debate that the Government had been guilty of cutting down the cruiser strength from 70 to 50. There had been no such thing. The figure of 70 had all along been an anticipated strength to which it was thought we might aim. When Mr. Churchill complained that the *personnel* of the Navy was reduced below 100,000, he might have paused to think that it was reduced to 98,000 by the Government of which he himself was a member. There had been a suggestion that the reduction in *personnel* had weakened the strength of the Fleet. There was no cause for alarm in that direction; these had been true economies. The old and difficult question of the size of the Admiralty staff had been raised, but the mere numbers did not express the exact position. They could not measure the size of the administrative staff solely by the numbers of the *personnel* of the Fleet. There would be no unnecessary accretions of staff at the Admiralty, but even if the size of the Navy was to be decreased, it was necessary that it should be as efficient as possible in every respect. There was no doubt a certain amount of unsettlement as to our naval and military requirements and standards, but the same was true all over the world. It was a sign that nations were reconsidering their position to see if this sort of extravagance need continue.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said the Government had not treated the country frankly in respect of the naval negotiations. The country was prepared for a measure of disarmament, but it was not prepared to allow British naval armaments to be cut down while other Powers made no reduction at all.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

## VOTES IN COMMITTEE

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Durham, Consett), in the Chair.

On Vote A, for 97,050 officers, seamen, boys, and Royal Marines and Royal Air Force establishments,

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) contended that the battle fleet was the foundation upon which all sea power rested; it provided us with an advantage over European Sea Powers, and its abolition would endanger our position unless it was followed by the building of a large number of extra cruisers. He believed that the Naval Conference would succeed in a measure and that that measure would lead to fresh successes in the future.

CAPTAIN HALL (Portsmouth, Central, Lab.), speaking of the employment of naval ratings in the dockyards, expressed the hope that the practice would be confined to the smallest possible limits.

Mr. MAITLAND (Kent, Faversham, U.) asked what sums had been paid by the Malay States, New Zealand, and Hong-kong in connexion with the Singapore base; and if the unqualified assent of these contributors was obtained to the decision to delay the work.

Mr. MARKHAM (Chatham, Lab.) congratulated the Government on their endeavours to disarm to a certain degree.

MAJOR ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked who was framing the naval policy of the country. It was very difficult for anyone who was not an experienced sailor to know what were the minimum naval defences required. How was the country to know whether the decisions which had been reached were decisions of politicians as politicians or whether they had the approval of the Sea Lords?

Mr. MOSES (Plymouth, Drake, Lab.) said there was much apprehension in Plymouth as to the effect on its business and social life of the reduction in the Navy.

## MR. ALEXANDER'S REPLY

After further debate,

Mr. ALEXANDER, replying, first, to the criticisms of the reduction in naval strength, said it was the duty of the First Lord to see that proper security was afforded from a naval point of view to meet the circumstances of the time. Hon. gentlemen opposite never seemed able to get away from the circumstances that existed before the War, and they wanted to deal with the whole problem of naval security as if we were living in the very different circumstances that preceded the War. He was bound to judge this matter from the point of view of what was required having regard to the change in the naval situation and the advance that had been made in political security. Were they to put no faith in any of the political treaties which had been made since the War—the Treaty of Locarno, the Kellogg Pact, and the Optional Clause? He thought they were justified in showing to the world that they were prepared to show their faith in the progress that had been made by the nations at large in this direction. (Hear, hear.) Then, dealing with various points of detail which had been raised, Mr. Alexander said with reference to the question of entry into the officer rank that he believed inquiries would show that there was room for extending the special entry system and for that special entry system to include a larger number of candidates from the secondary schools, and that we should democratize the officer ranks in the Navy in such a way that a man would not be made to feel awkward and out of place when he was suddenly introduced into the officers' mess. As to the employment of naval ratings in dockyards, it was essential to have the ratings trained in such a way that they could carry out all temporary maintenance to a ship whatever station they might be at. They were not increasing the number of ratings so employed; his own desire would be to see that less rather than more of that kind of work should be done by naval ratings, but he was not prepared, in the interest of the general efficiency of the Fleet, to say that these ratings should not be so employed.

He was very much obliged to the Committee for the consideration they had shown in the debate to those who were engaged in the active processes of the Naval Conference. With the exception of two rather sharp speeches from his own benches, the Committee had been extremely considerate.

The Vote was agreed to, as were the Votes for the pay and allowances of the Navy (£13,990,000), works and buildings abroad (£2,073,950), and victualling and clothing for the Navy (£3,679,000).

Progress was reported.

The order for the second reading of the Motor Vehicles (Unauthorized User) Bill was discharged, and the Bill was withdrawn.

The House stood adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

### HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Motion to go into Committee on Air Estimates. Certain Votes in Committee.

### COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mid Kent Water, Epsom Rural District Council, Leicester Corporation, Portsmouth Water, Room 3, at 11. London County Council (General Powers), Room 4, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A. Mental Treatment Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B. Canal Boats Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee C. Road Traffic Bill, Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills. Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Ministers' Remuneration, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Group B. Tees Valley Water, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 1), Conjurt Fisheries Provisional Order, Room 5, at 11. Group D. North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A. Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B. Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

## ROYAL GOLD MEDAL FOR ARCHITECTURE

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Conduit-street, W., last night, Dr. Percy Scott Worthington, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., was presented with the Royal Gold Medal for the promotion of architecture.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO AMERICA

### VIEWS ON PROHIBITION

Mr. Winston Churchill was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr. RALPH WORSSAM was in the chair.

LORD MALMESBURY and Mr. BEN TILLETT, M.P., responded to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," submitted by Mr. GEORGE WESTERDALE.

Proposing the toast of "The Association," Mr. CHURCHILL said that the trades represented played an important part in the life of the British nation. It was a matter for congratulation that upon the whole the drink traffic question, as it was called, was more and more passing out of the arena of controversial British party politics. With the decay of the Liberal Party and the rise in their place of the Labour Party there was undoubtedly less inclination to make the question of the liquor trade one of the disputed pawns and counters of the party game. A very different situation existed on the other side of the Atlantic, to which he had recently paid a most interesting visit. There, in the very centre of controversy, was the question of prohibition.

After two months' experience of the full rigours of prohibition he was bound to say that he did not feel one penny the worse. (Laughter.) But there was one feature of the prohibition movement which excited his indignation. There were still people in the United States who obtained indulgence in alcoholic liquor, and among those people he heard the expression "hooch," sometimes used. It caused him great pain. What an expression to describe one of the gifts of the gods to man. It was a coarse, brutish, and squalid expression. On those terms they might reduce all the romance of life to baseness.

It was a most dangerous thing to invade the inward and fundamental rights of individuals. Governments did not exist for the purpose of invading those rights, but to enable individuals to exercise their rights so long as they did not trench upon the interests or the rights of others. The intrusion into the sphere of individual liberty was always followed by evils and by reactions, which produced a whole crop of unfortunate events. The visit to the United States convinced him more than anything else had that the British method of regulated liberty, tempered by high taxation, produced far better results upon the health and temperance of the community, as well as upon the receipts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We took the middle road.

The CHAIRMAN replied.

The toast of "Our Guests," submitted by Mr. T. R. SUTCLIFFE (chairman, Northern Section), was acknowledged by SIR EDGAR SANDERS and Mr. F. P. WHITBREAD, and the health of the Chairman was proposed by Mr. H. MONTAGUE DAVIES (chairman of the Midland Section).

At the annual meeting of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association in London yesterday it was decided to send the following resolution to the members of the Cabinet:—"That this meeting of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association, representing nearly 2,000 firms supplying materials, plant, &c., to the brewing trade, in consequence of so many of its members being dependent on the agricultural industries, presses upon the Government the urgent necessity of taking steps to overcome the extreme depression prevailing in agriculture."

## THE PAVIORS' COMPANY

### MR. J. H. THOMAS ON HIS TASK

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were guests of the Paviors' Company at a dinner given by that Guild last night at Carpenters' Hall. The MASTER (Alderman and Sheriff W. P. Neal), who presided, was supported by his wardens, Mr. F. M. Bond and Major E. J. Burt.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal, in proposing the civic toast, said he represented a Labour Government, and it might be difficult for him that night to define all its virtues or to point out all the advantages that accrued from its régime. It might whet their appetite too much to tell them what might happen after April 14, and therefore he was driven to the extremity of finding what would really commend itself to them. As the Minister bearing perhaps as heavy a burden as any Cabinet Minister ever carried he would say that, whether it be in the realm of finance or of business, he had called to his aid and had received unstintingly the support and co-operation of every one whose help he had asked. In that connexion he had not limited himself to any political party. He realized that the problem on which he was engaged at the moment was not a party problem, but one that affected the weilbeing and the future of the people. It was not a question of merely finding money. The history of the country proved conclusively that the spirit of independence and adventure made us a great nation, and that in all its dark, difficult periods there were men and women who refused to look to the State altogether for help. There were those who realized that the spirit of independence meant that they were prepared to make sacrifices for what they believed to be right. The day that spirit was lost, and men and women refused to rely on that independent character, this country, nation, and Empire would cease to be a great people.

They should not make the mistake of looking for short cuts or easy remedies. In the history of the world short cuts had proved disastrous. It was easy to talk about spending millions, but they should remember that they had to keep clearly in mind that the stage they were passing through was one in which generations yet unborn would judge them by their conduct. Democracy was on its trial. However people might talk about revolution, we were passing through that phase now. He believed in democracy, but he knew nothing worse than an ignorant democracy, and it was because he wanted democracy to be on the right road and to triumph that he believed it to be the duty of those who guided, influenced, and moulded public opinion to bear in mind that, whatever the temporary reaction, they were not living for to-day. There was a morrow which they had to face, and that was his conception of his responsibility and the spirit on which he entered on his task.

The LORD MAYOR, in responding, said that whatever the Government its members would receive a cordial reception in the City if it was felt that they were doing all they could for the country. He went on to say that the Master of that Company had done much to make it one of the biggest and most powerful of the junior City Guilds. He suggested that Mr. Thomas might find means of relieving the present unemployment by the improvement of the roads.

LORD WAKEFIELD proposed the toast of "The Paviors' Company"; and the MASTER, in replying, said that it was, perhaps, the strongest trade guild in the City of London at the present moment.

## SMALL ARMS FACTORY

### ECONOMY BY ABOLITION OF PIECEWORK

It was officially announced at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, yesterday that the Government have decided to effect economies there by abolishing piecework at the end of this month. The new order will have the effect of reducing considerably the earnings of the majority of the workers. About 600 will be affected, and to some it will mean a reduction of almost 25 per cent. in wages. Efforts are being made by the leaders of the trade unions to which the men belong to secure some modification of the proposal, and Mr. W. W. Henderson, M.P. for Enfield, is to be asked to take up the matter.

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—The Government's decision is evidently intended to avoid dismissals by spreading the available amount of work over the largest possible number of men. As a consequence most of the men will be worse off. They will share the loss in wages. Abolishing piece work will not only slow down the rate of production, it will also increase the cost of producing each unit of work. Considered by itself, therefore, the substitution of time rates for piece rates would not be economical. Assuming, however, that the Government desire to maintain the whole of the existing machinery and plant in the expectation of a future increase of work and to have the workpeople immediately available, other considerations come in to justify the reduction of individual earnings and the increase of unit production costs. It may be recalled that the Government recently announced a shortened week of 40 hours at Woolwich Arsenal with the same purpose of spreading the available work among the staff and avoiding dismissals. In this case also the result must be less work and less pay for each man.

Canon Alexander will give a lecture this evening in Lloyd's Captains' Room on "How the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral was carried out."

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* * *

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# Books of the Day

## AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

### ANNUAL SURVEY

SURVEY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS. Prepared under the direction of CHARLES P. HOWLAND, Director of Research of the Council of Foreign Relations. (Oxford University Press. London: Milford. 24s. net.)

The Council of Foreign Relations is not an official body but an association of American citizens formed, under the honorary presidency of Mr. Elihu Root, for the study of the questions in which the United States has become involved in consequence of its emergence as a World Power. The present volume is the second annual survey issued by the council. Like its predecessor, it is not "a gazetteer or summary of a year's happenings," the topics selected being "those in which a culmination of some sort has thrown the questions involved into high relief, or those which have come to a stage of temporary arrest and so allow of deliberate examination." Thus the volume under review is divided into three sections. The first deals with the Caribbean policy of the United States in all its bearings; the second discusses the attitude of the United States towards the problem of world organization; the third treats of the question of immigration, which, though legally a "domestic concern," is rightly assumed to have an important bearing on international relations.

The account of the Caribbean policy of the United States, which occupies two-thirds of the book, will have a peculiar interest for English readers as showing how closely circumstances have forced the Americans to pursue those "imperialistic" methods which they have been accustomed to denounce in the British. This is, indeed, frankly admitted by the authors of the survey. They point out that the control of the Central American isthmus and its approaches is as vitally important to the United States as the control of the Suez Canal and its approaches is to the British Empire. They defend the policy of the "Big Stick" as necessary for the establishment of the *Pax Americana* in the Caribbean area, a policy "which has to do with expedient statecraft rather than law." They admit the mistakes made in carrying out this policy, and ascribe them partly to the want of knowledge and tact in the administration of dependencies, due to the absence of a trained official class such as exists in Great Britain. They are very conscious of the resentment aroused in the Latin-American countries by these repeated "interventions" and "interpositions" in their affairs, in spite of the material benefits that have undoubtedly resulted; and they note the repercussion of this resentment on the attitude of the Latin-American States towards the problem of world-organization.

This problem is treated under two headings: the World Court and the Pact of Paris. As regards the first of these, it is made quite clear that the United States will reserve to itself the right to decide in each case whether or not a question affecting its interests shall be laid before the Court, and that in no circumstances will it bind itself to definite action in cases which cannot be foreseen. The examination of the implications of the Pact of Paris leads to much the same result. The authors quote international jurists and American statesmen to show that the Pact contains no binding contractual obligations, and they point out that Article II., which permits wars of defence, in effect nullifies Article I., which outlaws war "as an instrument of national policy." They interpret Mr. Kellogg's definition of "defence" as including "those rights, interests, and concerns which a nation considers to involve its security or to be essential to its welfare," which is broad enough to cover most occasions of war. Examining the purpose of the Senate in declaring an equivalence between the Monroe Doctrine and the principle of self-defence, they ask:—

> Was it . . . to declare officially that hereafter the Monroe Doctrine shall cover nothing except the natural and reasonable meaning of self-defence as applied to the situation of the United States? . . . Or did the Senate intend to declare that "self-defence," in the interpretation of the anti-war treaty, is to be as broad as any past distortion of the Monroe Doctrine or any future metamorphosis of it, including the complex Caribbean policies, that the United States feels inclined to insist upon?

It was this uncertainty, they say, that made the Latin-American States reluctant to sign the Pact.

The examination of the further implications of the Pact leads to similar disconcerting results. The conclusion is reached that the United States is under no obligation to interest itself in a breach of the Pact or to refrain from trading with the belligerents. In short, in the opinion of the authors, the sole practical value of the Pact is in reinforcing the public distaste for a recourse to war. If these views are sound—and they are convincingly presented—it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of their bearing on the question of disarmament and on the effectiveness of the sanctions provided under Article XVI. of the Covenant of the League. The discussion of the new Immigration Laws and their effects, interesting though it be, is of less immediate moment. It is easy to see, however, how dangerous to peace it will be if the outflow of the redundant population from the poorer countries of Europe is ever completely checked.

## SOME NEW BOOKS

THE COLONIAL SERVICE. By Sir Anton Bertram. (Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE. By Ludwick Silberstein. (Milford. 10s. n.)

THE MEANING OF CULTURE. By John Cowper Powys. (Cape. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE POLISH HERITAGE OF JOSEPH CONRAD. By Gustav Morf. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE LOVE DIARY OF A BOY. By Shaw Desmond. (Humphrey Toulmin. 8s. 6d. n.)

THE BATTLE OF BRAINS. By Ferdinand Tuohy. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. n.)

THE ROMANCE OF A MODERN LINER. By Captain E. G. Diggle. (Sampson Low. 6s. n.)

THE WORLD'S AEROPLANES AND AIRSHIPS. By G. Gibbard Jackson. (Sampson Low. 6s. n.)

FICTION

ROGUE HERRIES. By Hugh Walpole. (Macmillan. 10s. 6d. n.)

CONFESSIONS OF ZENO. By Italo Svevo. Translated by Beryl de Zoëte. Putnam. 10s. 6d. n.)

A FLOCK OF BIRDS. By Kathleen Coyle. (Cape. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

### *CHILEAN SUBMARINE DEPOT SHIP*

At Barrow shipyard on Saturday Admiral Luis Escobar, chief of the Chilean Naval Commission in London, formally took over the Chilean submarine depot ship Araucano, built by Messrs. Vickers, Armstrongs, Limited. A large gathering witnessed the hoisting of the Chilean ensign, and the Barrow shipyard band played the Chilean National Anthem. The Araucano is mothership to three Chilean submarines recently built at Barrow.

# T. G. MASARYK

## STATESMAN AND SCHOLAR

PRESIDENT MASARYK. By C. J. C. STREET. (Bles. 7s. 6d. net.)

MASARYK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By D. A. LOWRIE. (Oxford University Press London: Milford. 3s. 6d. net.)

A man who, beginning life as a serf's son, celebrates his eightieth birthday as head of the State which but for him would not have come into existence well merits the biographer's attention. Both these well-timed books do justice to their remarkable subject, while differing in their standpoint. To Mr. Street Masaryk is primarily a historical figure whose personality deserves examination because it has done and is still doing so much to determine the quality of the nation over whose destinies it presides. His book accordingly deals with Masaryk's earlier years only in so far as their history reveals the nature of his mind and character. Thereafter the President's career falls into three clear sections—his educative political work as a Professor in Prague and as a member of the Austrian Reichsrat, his propaganda in Western Europe during the War as a result of which the independent Czechoslovak State won its dramatic recognition, and his activities during his tenure of the supreme office. Mr. Lowrie, on the other hand, is struck by the romance of Masaryk's life, and about half his book is given up to the account, abounding in picturesque studies, of the steps by which he passed from the village school to the University of Vienna.

It is indeed a remarkable tale, and a magnificent example of the way in which accident determines history. The critical moment in Masaryk's life came after his school days were over. He was then 13; the teachers' training college could not take him for another three years; and his parents could not afford to keep him in idleness. So they decided to make him a tradesman instead of a teacher, and it was while he was a blacksmith's apprentice that one of his former masters happened to notice him. By his aid, a post as a pupil-teacher was found for him, and after that friendships eased the later difficulties of his education. His later activities as a teacher were determined by the way in which religion and politics had been fused in his thought. As he saw history, his people had been Catholicized at the price of their liberty, so that Protestantism and nationalism were to him different aspects of the same idea. His religious sense thus kept his nationalism under discipline, and enabled him to defy Czech sentiment, first by helping to expose as forgeries certain manuscripts upon which the patriots relied as evidence of their early culture, and afterwards to defend a poor Jew accused of ritual murder in face of all the popular prejudice against Jews as German agents. This same clear sense of realities made him slow to adopt revolutionary ideas. The most obvious way to the attainment of Czech liberty lay in a federation of peoples under the Hapsburg Emperor, and it was not until Aehrenthal gave Austrian policy an anti-Slav turn and met the opposition to it by a charge of treason, supported by forgeries, that Masaryk decided that the whole system was doomed. The strength of his own convictions, thus slowly and painfully formed, was to enable him a few years later to convince the world. It is a matter of pride for us that when he set out on this extraordinary intellectual crusade London gave hospitality both to his scholarship and to his ideas, and that one of the outstanding figures of our time proved his statesmanship while holding an English professorial chair.

# FICTION

## MR. HUGH WALPOLE'S NEW ROMANCE

ROGUE HERRIES. By HUGH WALPOLE. (Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net.)

A new fashion for spacious romance seems to be setting in, and it is a fashion that will be anything but uncongenial to such a born romancer as Mr. Hugh Walpole, as he shows in this very long but highly readable novel. It is a "period" novel, full of carefully studied local colour, with bustling scenes of *ensemble*—fairs, wedding feasts, and junketings—bright dresses and lurid language, with a discreet use of historical events and a great deal of enthusiastic scene painting. The scene is Borrowdale in particular, and the Lake Country in general; the period is from 1730 to 1774; and the central figure is Francis Herries, rake, roysterer, and man of violent passions, who, unlike the majority of his family, was a "dream-monger," a man isolated from his fellows by some kind of inner fatality. As the book opens we find him riding, with his wife, children, servants, and mistress, to take up his abode in the deserted Herries' house at Rosthwaite, in Borrowdale. It is a good rousing opening at an inn in Keswick. What follows is a chronicle of two threads. The life of Francis Herries is that of a man possessed by a strange demon. He becomes legendary in Borrowdale, a romantic, satanic figure, who sells his mistress in the eating booth of a fair, treats his family with alternate brutality and affection, and conceives a strange passion for a gypsy child with flaming red hair, whom he finds again later at the siege of Carlisle in '45, whose lover he sees stabbed, and with whom he contracts a mad marriage in the sequel. Herries, in his latest years, living alone with an old man-servant, wanders with his haunting, scarred face over the fells, seeking for that second wife, Mirabell, who left him because he loved her too madly and she did not love him at all. But he and his wife die happy in the end, at the moment that their child is born.

The other thread is the growth of David, the son, into a Herries of pure breed, good temper and enormous thews, popular all over the dale, a champion at wrestling and singlestick—the essence, in fine, of a normal Englishman. David's protective affection for his father and for his younger sister Deborah is a very sympathetic trait. He prospers in trade and farming, and his one romantic action is to abduct his bride from a curmudgeonly uncle at Wasdale and to fight for his life and love in a fog by Sprinkling Tarn, into which, with a mighty heave, he throws his adversary. Our best view of David is when he presides, a patriarch, at the May Day feast at Fell House, with his family and all the quality around him, and the great Football Game takes place—an epic description—which closes with David's throwing off his mulberry coat and flowered vest, plunging into the fray and, in combination with Squire Peel's two sons, dribbling the ball between the posts. Like David Herries, this novel of Mr. Walpole's is thoroughly English: it is ample, broad and florid, but moves a little slowly. In fine, this is a tapestry rather than a drama, but woven of rich and substantial material.

# CARS OF TO-DAY

## 16-H.P. 6-CYL. STANDARD

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The 16 h.p. 6-cylinder "Envoy" Standard Saloon has an engine which is smooth, quiet, and generally sweet. It is an engine with a good disposition. The model has points which could be bettered; at the same time there are a number of good ones.

The fabric 5-seated saloon is comfortable, though not luxurious, and gives good entrance by all four doorways, while with the central handbrake lever off the driver can get to his seat also from the near side. The car is not dear at £340. A Special model, which has more fittings, is £25 more. For an additional £15 a free-wheel device can be had. A Stanlite roof forms part of the standard equipment; it can be slid back from the front seats while the car is in motion after pushing back two bolts. There are six side windows. The rearmost glasses are fixed, and the middle and front ones wind practically right down. The operating handles are well placed. The interior door handles in front are not very convenient, and the pieces fixed to the body stand out and are apt to catch one's sleeve. Head clearance is fair and leg room good. A pocket is on each door, and there is a small cupboard either side of the instrument board. A ventilator is in each side of the scuttle and also above the one-piece screen, the glass of which can be fully opened.

The spare wire wheel and 29in. × 5in. tire are kept forward of the driver's door; at the back there is a fold ng luggage-grid. Here the petrol tank holds ten gallons and the filler is to the near side. There is no gauze inset, the cap cannot be lost. Most of the tools are under the bonnet in clips or in a cupboard on the dash.

The piston diameter and travel are of 65.5 and 102mm., making the six-cylinder capacity 2,054c.c. The nominal or taxable power is 16, but the brake-horse power at 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 r.p.m. respectively is stated to be 16.5, 32, and 42. Up-to-date design is shown by the aluminium pistons having three rings and an oil scraper ring each, duralumin connecting rods, and seven 2in. diameter bearings for the crankshaft. The valves are on the near side, and the cylinder head can be lifted without trouble with the fan and water impeller complete. The sparking plugs are easily unscrewed in the head and the impeller gland can be adjusted in front of the fan. The flim radiator is carried in a shell, has two plugs in the front of it for drainage, and there is a tap to run the water out of the jackets. The tappet plate is split and after removal fair access is given for alteration of clearance. The tappets are arranged in groups of four, which facilitates removal. As they are open to the crankcase there is no need of hand oiling. Timing is by chain and the tension can be altered by swivelling the built-in generator. Towards the back of the generator are the vertically driven make-and-brake and distributor; their position makes inspection simple. A vacuum pump for the petrol supply to the carburettor is driven by an enclosed extension from the oil pump, which is on the outside of the crankcase and in turn derives its motion from the camshaft. In front of the petrol pump there is a glass bowl filter which might be protected or have a metal bowl. Further aft is the coil, which is get-at-able and held to the engine bearer. Just above on the dash is a large circular oil filter. Drainage of the sump is by a plug underneath, but it is towards the side. Above the plug is a filter and there is also a tray gauze. The three-branch exhaust manifold has the pipe attached to its back end, which is somewhat old-fashioned now.

On the offside under the bonnet there are merely the oil filler, cast in the head (it has no strainer), the carburettor, the steering and controls, and the starter. The carburettor is bolted directly to the cylinder block, which is cast in one with the upper half of the crankcase. The steering box contains screw and nut and is anchored to the frame. The various controls on the column are by the dash, which makes them more accessible. The starter is built-in, has the drive half enclosed, and can be withdrawn under the bonnet.

The six-cylinder engine, the single plate dry clutch, and the four-speed centrally controlled gearbox are held by two bridges at four points. The toggles of the clutch can be adjusted, as can the travel of the pedal. The roller bearing for the spigot is oiled from the engine, while such parts as the clutch-pedal shaft bearings and the speedometer drive behind the gearbox are included in a half-centralized chassis lubrication system in which seven master nipples are employed. The speed-lever works flexibly, has the positions stamped on the knob, and is sprung against reverse. There is a level filler, but the floorboards are screwed down and are awkward to remove. Also there are beneath them the hand adjuster of the expanding transmission handbrake and the grease nipple for the forward universal joint of the propeller shaft. The propeller shaft is open and can slide. Spiral bevel drive is used for the back axle, the case of which allows all the gear to be taken out with the least disturbance.

The chassis springs are half-elliptical and are under the frame; they work with frictional shock-absorbers and snubber leaves. The shackles have silentbloc bushes which need no lubrication. There are no stops behind the back shackles of the front springs, but the suspension here is canted towards the back, and the springs are flat and well clipped. The rear springs are under the axle and have a little camber. The four-wheel brakes are worked by rods without compensation; the front shoes are half-servo. The spindles have universal joints at their outer ends and on the inner are anchored to uprights on the axle. The axle has oval ends and jacking pads. Each can be adjusted with a spanner on the end of the rod; wear can be taken up in all four by a winged nut reachable under the bonnet. This nut, however, could be larger and brought farther out.

### ON THE ROAD

The engine has courage and very fair flexibility for its size. Naturally some liveliness in pick-up under heavy load is sacrificed to gentle manners, but I prefer this. The cooling was effective, and the clutch and change-speed worked properly. Third is normally commendably quiet, but on the car tried, which had done less than 500 miles and therefore was not run-in, it developed slight hum at higher rates. The suspension, especially of the back, is the part of the chassis which could be most improved. The car is not rough, but there is too much movement on a bad road. The steering was rather stiff on the lock, probably due to newness, otherwise the action was good and the lock is very fair. The brakes were efficient and without undue pressure: they were not so responsive in reverse as forwards. The hand brake is cleverly devised, being spring loaded, and this avoids all harshness forwards, yet gives full responsiveness in reverse. I did 30 on second, 45 on third, and 62 on top. On the stretch 54 miles an hour was attained, the rates on the new Dashwood Hill were 30 and 46, and with a standing start on third the top of the old hill was cleared at 32. Some power was lost owing to the roughness of the surface. With a standing start on top the car went to within 120 yards of the crest of the old hill. The day was still, the roads dry and there were two persons on board.

Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 9ft. 10in., 4ft. 8in., and 8½in., the water capacity is 9½ gallons, and the four forward gear ratios are 5.25, 8.35, 11.68, and 20 to one. The chassis costs £250.

The new edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving," are now ready and are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

### *THE QUEEN'S BOOK FOR SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY*

The Queen has presented to the National Library of Scotland a copy, autographed by herself, of "The Book of the Queen's Dolls' House," which was published at the time of the Wembley Exhibition in 1924. This gift continues the notable series of Royal autographs which the library possesses, which goes back to King James II. of Scotland, and includes letters of much historical interest from Mary Queen of Scots, James VI., and Charles I. In modern times the library has received autographed copies of "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," and "More Leaves," given by Queen Victoria, of "The Letters of Queen Victoria," given by the King, and of "Southward Ho! With the Prince in Africa and South America," given by the Prince of Wales.

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth) who, as Sir Ernest Pollock, contested the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire in 1900 and 1906 as a Conservative, and was later M.P. for Warwick, on Saturday presented the prizes at Spalding Grammar School.

# The Estate Market

## FACTORIES

### CITY PREMISES

Messrs. Leopold Farmer and Sons (Gresham-street and Kilburn) announce that they will, on April 8, offer for sale, on the premises at Thames Ditton, the freehold and leasehold factory, service station, show-rooms, and offices of A-C (Acedes) Cars, Limited, as well as spare parts, goodwill, and patents. The premises have 143,000 square feet of floor space, and there are machine tools and engineering plant, as well as laboratory apparatus and office furniture. Unless the entire property is previously sold in one lot the auction is likely to take some days. Details were published in *The Times* last Saturday (p. 24).

A factory and land at Daybrook, with its own water supply, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Place and Kirk, in their Nottingham sale rooms this afternoon.

Finsbury factories, warehouses, and offices, in and near Worship-street, await offers at the Mart on April 15, in lots, through Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside), by order of Home and Colonial Stores, Limited. The joint agents are Messrs. Dron and Wright (Coleman-street). Particulars are ready.

Messrs. Garrett, White and Poland (Budge-row and Hanover-street) have issued illustrated particulars of City freeholds, Nos. 135 and 136, Cheapside, and 45 and 46, Gutter-lane, and the auction will be at the Mart on March 26. The vendors are the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, acting as executors. The present rental exceeds £2,450 a year. The site of 3,750 square feet has a frontage of 28ft. to Cheapside and 21ft. to Gutter-lane, and the site widens at the back to over 50ft. The firm has sold Nos. 50-56 (even), High-road, Kilburn, and has let the site to two "multiple" firms. The frontage is 112ft.

West Croydon manufacturing premises, freehold land and buildings having an area of 17,000 square feet, in Canterbury-road, between the main London road and Croydon by-pass, will be sold at the Mart on April 8 by Messrs. Blake, Son and Williams (Croydon and Chancery-lane) and Messrs. Dunn, Soman and Coverdale (Great St. Helen's).

The Governors of Whitgift Foundation are about to sell part of Fox Farm estate, Sanderstead and South Croydon. The Board of Education has concurred in the offering of 3,150ft. of building frontage, by Messrs. Blake, Son and Williams, at the Mart next Tuesday. On the same occasion the firm will sell Elm Lodge, about an acre, in East Croydon; a detached leasehold in Dornton-road, South Croydon; and Blewbury Lodge, a modern copy of a Tudor dwelling with old oak and other original materials incorporated. This house adjoins Shirley Park golf links.

Messrs. Dron and Wright will sell, at Winchester House on April 9, leasehold offices in Basinghall-street, estimated at £1,220 a year; Wilson-street premises worth about £1,500 a year; and Fore-street shops and show-rooms, as well as a Finchley freehold house in Church-end, and a house and building land in Farnborough.

Shelly Hill, 27 acres, close to Highcliffe Castle, Hants, has been sold by Messrs. Fox and Sons (Bournemouth), who will sell the contents of the house next month. Three or four Swanage houses, originally part of the late Lord Eldon's estate, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Fox and Sons, by order of the Hon. E. Scott.

Little Tangley, Wonersh, on the Surrey hills, will be offered at Hanover-square on May 22 by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, and Messrs. Crowe, Bates and Weekes. The property is of 87 acres.

## AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

| Auctioneers | Place of Sale | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Weatherall & Green | The Mart, E.C. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| Ewbank and Co. | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Properties |
| Deacon and Allen | Do. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| S. H. Davids & Co. | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Properties |
| Fairweather and Turner | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Properties |
| Rosers, Chapman & Thomas | Do. (2.30) | Freehold and Leasehold Properties |
| Mr. F. L. Richardson | Do. (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Atkinson and Marler | Do. (3.0) | Freehold Properties |
| Harrods, Ltd. | 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. (2.30) | Freehold Properties |
| Farebrother, Ellis & Co. | Lion Hotel, Guildford (2.30) | Freehold Property |
| Place and Kirk | Sale Rooms, Norfolk-place, Nottingham (4.0) | Leasehold Property |

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harland and Son | Lyn Park, Northaw, Herts (10.0) | Contents of the Mansion |
| Winterton and Sons | Walton Hall, near Burton-on-Trent (10.30) | Antique and Modern Furniture |
| Horne and Co. | Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E. (10.30) | Obsolete Stores |
| Constable & Maude | Coventry House, Melton Mowbray (11.30) | Contents of the Residence |
| Debenham, Storr & Sons | 26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0) | Old English Silver, Jewelry, &c. |
| Tooth and Tooth | 187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0) | Antique and Modern Furniture |
| Messrs. Foster | 66, Portland-place, W. (1.0) | Contents of the Residence |
| S. B. Clark and Son | 73, Portland-place, W. (1.0) | English and French Furniture |
| Christie, Manson & Woods | 8, King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0) | Old Chinese Porcelain |
| Sotheby and Co. | 34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0) | Rare Books and Manuscripts |
| Eastwood and Holt | London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, E.C. (1.0) | Chinese Porcelain and Japanese Curios |
| Glendining and Co. | 7, Argyll-street, W. (2.30) | Rare Postage Stamps |

### *PENSIONS OF CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS*

The Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament have reported that in their opinion it is expedient that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Pensions of Church Estates Commissioners) Measure, 1930, which has been passed by the Church Assembly, should proceed. The object of this Measure is to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to pay pensions to the First and Third Church Estates Commissioners, one of whom is appointed by the Crown and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Measure does not apply to the Second Church Estates Commissioner, who is unpaid and goes out of office on a change of Government. The salaries of the two paid Commissioners are fixed by the Treasury under statute and at present are £1,200 and £1,000 a year. The Committee consider it reasonable that pensions for these Commissioners should be provided out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Measure provides that the amount of the pension is to be determined by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and no limitation is fixed. The Committee say it would have been more in accordance with the general practice of Parliament that the maximum amount of pension should be fixed at some specified proportion of the salary at date of retirement, but they think that the Commissioners may be relied on to apply this principle in practice. They do not, therefore, object to the Measure on these grounds, and they generally approve its provisions.

### *THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS*

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales will hold their next examinations as follows:—The preliminary examination on June 3, 4, and 5; the intermediate examination on May 20 and 21; and the final examination on May 27, 28, 29, and 30. The preliminary examination is held in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The intermediate and final examinations are held in London and Manchester only. Candidates must give at least 30 days' notice of their intention to present themselves, and late entries will not be accepted. Particulars and forms may be obtained at the office of the Institute, Moorgate-place, London, E.C.2.


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HOLBORN—51, Grey's Inn Road, W.C.1.
WHITECHAPEL—223-225, Whitechapel Rd., E.1.
HOLLOWAY—182, Holloway Rd., N.7.
WIMBLEDON—81, Broadway, S.W.19.
UPTON PARK—361, Green Street, E.13.
267, HARROW ROAD, PADDINGTON, W.2.
CHELSEA—283, Fulham Road, S.W.10.
KING'S CROSS—212, Caledonian Rd., N.1.
PALMERS GREEN—25 & 27, Green Lanes, N.13.
BOW—185, Bow Road, E.3.
BRIGHTON—127, Queen's Road.
WATFORD—12-13, High Street.
CROYDON—5, London Road.
CLAPHAM—59, 61, 63, High Street, S.W.4.
CRICKLEWOOD—140, Broadway, N.W.2.
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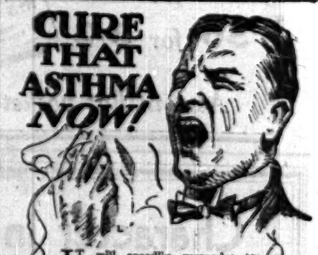

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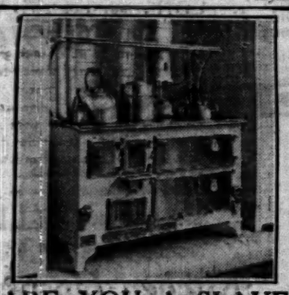

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# MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

## FIRE TESTS IN COURT

### MEDICAL EVIDENCE

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

The first part of the evidence given yesterday for the prosecution related to the cause and effects of the fire in Room 66 and to an inquiry alleged to have been made by Fox about the risks covered under an accident insurance policy. Later in the day came medical evidence, and Sir Bernard Spilsbury was still in the witness-box giving his conclusions from the *post-mortem* examination of Mrs. Fox's body after it had been exhumed in Norfolk when the Court adjourned till this morning.

Counsel engaged are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox:—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

### THE FIRE IN ROOM 66

Before the prisoner's brother, who gave evidence for the prosecution on Saturday, was recalled for cross-examination some discussion took place about the "reconstruction" of Room 66. During the week-end the gas fire from Mrs. Fox's room was brought from Margate and placed in a large room at the back of the Court with the linoleum, burnt carpet, and other objects from Room 66 which have already been used as exhibits.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT announced as soon as he had taken his seat that he could not in regard to the reconstruction of Room 66 allow any proceedings out of Court. "I cannot adjourn the Court," he said, "to another room. I cannot keep the prisoner away from there or the public. It is impossible to adjourn the Court to a room where we shall all be on the floor. If the things cannot be brought in here they must be treated as a natural object which cannot be produced, like a steamer which has been sunk."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he accepted the Judge's ruling. "In my ignorance," he went on, "I was under the impression that it was open to your Lordship to send the jury to see the reconstruction. I had anticipated we should call evidence to show we had, as near as may be, reconstructed exactly what appears in the photograph."

The JUDGE suggested that it might be possible to arrange some reconstruction in the jury room when they retired, but he could not allow the jury to be attended by anyone. It was, after all, only a question of having the gas stove in its place in relation to the marks on the oilcloth and carpet.

"I cannot move towards reconstruction of the crime," continued the Judge. "I think we had better get on as best we may, and I will have the things taken in the jury room in bits, and the jury can put them as they please when they are consulting among themselves."

William Edward Fox then went into the witness-box, and replying to Mr. CASSELS said that he did not know of any family difference at the end of 1928.

Mr. CASSELS.—Did you notice at all that if you gave your arm to help your mother up she seemed to be quite strong in the arm?—No, sir.

When she was not depressed was she inclined to be playful?—No, I don't think so.

Did you ever see your brother holding her arms in play as if they were—perhaps sham fighting is scarcely the term to give it—but more or less moving their arms about?—Never.

Mr. Fox said that he had had no letter from his mother since she was in the institution at Portsmouth. From 1916 to 1922 his mother occupied a flat at Cavendish-mansions, Hampstead, for which she paid £60 a year. Before that she occupied a house in Haslemere-road, Thornton Heath.

### QUESTIONS ABOUT INSURANCE

Sergeant Edward Shelah, of the Metropolitan Police, who was next called, said he visited the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on Friday, and from Room 66 removed the gas stove and the oilcloth which ran along that side of the room where the fire was.

The gas fire was brought into Court and placed in front of counsel with the oilcloth fitted round it.

Mr. Harding, manager of the Hotel Metropole, recalled, gave evidence about the position of the oilcloth and the carpet.

George William Millbank, manager of the Norwich branch of the Cornhill Insurance Company, Limited, said that on October 29 last Fox called at his office and told him that his mother had met her death in a fire at Margate. He said that he was attending her funeral that afternoon, and he thought he would call about the tour and travel policy which she had taken out with that office. Fox told him about the fire and the death of his mother, and Mr. Millbank asked him how the fire originated. Fox said that apparently his mother had left some wearing apparel on a chair near the gas fire. Some of these had become scorched, caught fire, and set light to the chair, and the fumes had suffocated his mother.

"He asked me," went on Mr. Millbank, "whether in the circumstances of her death there would be a claim under the policy. I looked up a specimen copy and told him that the circumstances were rather peculiar, and it was difficult for me to express an opinion. He said that he himself had some doubt on the point, and he had handed the policy with other policies to a Margate solicitor for the purpose of making a claim."

Mr. Millbank said that Fox later told him that he was a farmer at Lyndhurst and that a steward was looking after the farm in his absence. Fox also asked how soon the company paid out claims and showed him a letter from a solicitor on the subject.

Referring to a question which Mr. Cassels put to Inspector Balls, of the Norwich City Police, regarding Mrs. Fox's will, the JUDGE said, "There is no evidence that it is not truly signed. I shall tell the jury that there is no suggestion that the will is forged as to signature."

Alfred Clark Williams, Assistant Official Receiver for Southampton and Portsmouth, said that the receiving order against Fox was made on a moneylender's petition.

### FIRE EXPERT'S EVIDENCE

Harry Hammond, chief officer of the Margate Fire Brigade, examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, said that the call to the fire at the Hotel Metropole was received at 11.54 p.m. There was a great deal of smoke about both in the corridor and in Room 66. The carpet was very badly burned. The felt beneath it was also burnt and the edges of the floor-boards were charred. The seat of the fire was directly underneath the armchair.

The witness said that there could not have been a great deal of flame or the upper part of the chair would have been damaged more than it was. He came to the conclusion that it was more or less an incandescent fire; that the materials had smouldered more than flamed. It was difficult to form an opinion as to how the fire had been caused, but at that time he expressed the possibility that it might have been caused by Mrs. Fox bringing some portion of her clothing in contact with the gas fire. Since the inquest he had considered the matter further and had made a variety of tests.

Leaving the witness-box he pointed out to the Judge and jury the damage to the under part of the chair. The fire, he estimated, had burned for less than half an hour. Dealing with various tests he made with pieces cut from the carpet in Room 66, Mr. Hammond showed how the pieces had been scorched or burned in different ways. Tests with burning paper, horsehair, and a merino vest on the carpet failed to do more than scorch it, but when a vest soaked in petrol was set alight on the carpet it burned it through. It would be almost impossible, the witness said, to burn the carpet as it lay flat on the floor. He also spoke of tests which had been made with underclothing hanging over a cane chair, when the highest part, the top rail, was almost burned away. With a cane chair, which he had been shown, the bottom rail was burned. If combinations hanging over the chair had caught fire and dropped on to the carpet they would not have set it alight. The gas fire did not spark or throw out pieces, and the fender, even if it got uncomfortably hot to hold, would not set fire to anything.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Fully conscious as you must be of the seriousness of this question and the responsibility of the answer, I want you to tell the jury what conclusion your experiments have led you to with regard to the origin of this fire. Do you, or do you not, think that this fire could have been an accidental fire?

Mr. Hammond.—I can only say that I cannot find any means of its being an accidental fire.

Replying to Mr. CASSELS, Mr. Hammond said that in the course of his tests he had not set fire to any paper under a chair like the one in Court. He did not agree that in a closed room a fire set alight under a chair would make "a nasty mess of it." He could not say whether or not the pieces of carpet he experimented with were as worn as the portion that had been burnt. Horsehair padded tightly into a chair would not burn. It had to have air under and round it before it would do so.

### FIRE TEST IN COURT

Mr. CASSELS suggested that Mr. Hammond should take a handful of horsehair from the chair and burn it in Court. A handful of the hair was given to Mr. Hammond, who left the box and lighted it over the fender with a match. The hair burned when he held it up, but not when he placed it on top of a gas stove. It gave off a thick, pungent smoke.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (re-examining Mr. Hammond) asked, if the horsehair had been closely packed, would it have burned like that?

Mr. Hammond.—It would not.

When Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Fox, former chief of the London Salvage Corps, was called, Mr. CASSELS objected to his giving evidence. Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, he submitted, should not be allowed to give his opinion on what was a matter for the jury.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had asked Lieutenant-Colonel Fox personally to come, as he thought it desirable to have an expert. He would, however, waive the matter if it were pressed.

Mr. CASSELS repeated his objection, and at the JUDGE'S suggestion Lieutenant-Colonel Fox left the box without giving evidence.

Chief Inspector Hambrook, of New Scotland Yard, gave formal evidence of the exhumation and of Fox's arrest.

Dr. Roche Lynch, senior analyst to the Home Office, said that he detected no trace of any poison or noxious substance in the organs of Mrs. Fox which he examined. What he found was consistent with Mrs. Fox having taken rather less than half a bottle of port between half past 9 and 10 on the night of her death.

Cross-examined by Mr. CASSELS, the witness said that a general test for poison was made, and he found none. He found a minim of alcohol in the stomach, and said that was consistent with Mrs. Fox having taken half a bottle of port an hour and a half before her death. If she had taken only a wineglassful it would have completely disappeared in that time.

Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Is it fair to put it this way? What you found shows that if it were taken two hours before death there must have been a good deal more?—Yes.

### POST-MORTEM DISCLOSURES

Sir Bernard Spilsbury was next called. He gave evidence as to attending the exhumation of Mrs. Fox's body at Great Frensham churchyard and the subsequent *post-mortem* examination. The lips and fingernails, the witness said, were of a blueish colour. There were no marks of injury and no marks of burning. There was slight disease of the arteries of the brain, which was sufficiently nourished. There was also a slight touch of disease—fibrosis in the wall of the heart, slight disease of the aorta and of the coronary artery. In such a condition there was always a risk of sudden death at a time of exertion, but he did not think she could have died from heart failure pure and simple. The blood, he said, was of normal colour, in contradistinction to the much brighter colour found in cases of carbon-monoxide poisoning.

With a model of the human mouth, showing part of the air passages, the jaw, and the tongue, the witness showed to the jury the interior of the windpipe and the larynx. Continuing his evidence, he said that there was no soot visible in the air passages in this case. A person inhaling any appreciable amount of smoke would get soot in the passages. He indicated on the model the position of a large recent bruise which he said he found at the back of the larynx. That bruise was caused by some mechanical violence breaking or tearing small blood-vessels.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—To what do you attribute that bruise at the back of the larynx?—My first suspicion was that it was the result of some handling of the larynx such as is found in manual strangulation. I did not finally decide until I had made a more thorough search of this section.

Did you find any injury to the cartilages or bones of the larynx?—No, Sir. I could detect none at that time, and I subsequently examined the larynx in greater detail the following day and found no injury either to the cartilages or the bones.

### BRUISE ON THE TONGUE

Describing his examination of the tongue, Sir Bernard Spilsbury said he found a recent bruise in the substance of the tongue on the left margin about midway between the tip and the back base of the tongue. It was a quarter of an inch in diameter, and was very close to the surface.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that he later took certain portions of the organs to his own laboratory. Under microscopical examination, he found no traces of soot. As little as one part of carbon monoxide in 500 parts of air in a room would produce serious effects, and three or four parts in 500 would be rapidly fatal. He found no carbon monoxide in Mrs. Fox's blood. They could, he said, eliminate the effects of the fire as the cause of Mrs. Fox's death.

The witness was still under examination when the Court adjourned until to-day.

## POWERS OF THE OFFICE OF WORKS

### SCOTTISH ARCHITECTS' PROTEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, MARCH 17

A letter protesting against the refusal of the Government, through the Office of Works, to throw open to competition the designs for the new buildings on the site of the demolished Calton Gaol in Edinburgh has been sent by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland to Scottish Representative Peers and members of Parliament.

The letter, which is signed by the secretary, Mr. A. Nichol Bruce, states that the original function of the Office of Works was the repair and maintenance of Government buildings. Of late years, however, particularly since the War, it has been permitted an expansion of its functions for which there is no precedent. "The reiterated statements emanating from the Office of Works have been couched in language of a nature highly disparaging to the architectural profession in Britain. These statements have contained assertions which are not substantiated by fact and are obviously designed to mislead the public, and to prejudice them against architects. My council read in them what is tantamount to an unwarranted declaration of war on the profession, and see no alternative but to accept the challenge. Neither the profession nor the public will be satisfied until the Office of Works is made to understand that it is the servant of the public and not, as it would appear now to be, its master. These facts are stated as a matter of principle, and not merely as part of the controversy raging round the unique Calton site."

It is further stated that in 1913 a Departmental Committee appointed by the then First Commissioner of Works decided that the buildings on the Calton site should be thrown open to public competition. The concluding portion of the letter states that the council view with grave concern the modern tendency to "officialize" architecture. They fear, among other dangers, the reduction of the architecture of the Scottish capital to the level of that of an ordinary English town. They suggest that all Scottish members of Parliament should "forthwith organize themselves into a deputation to the Prime Minister."

It is understood that the Office of Works plans for the Calton buildings are being reviewed by the Scottish Fine Art Commissioners, and later they are to be submitted to examination by Edinburgh Town Council.

## *CONDITIONS OF TRANSPORT IN AFRICA*

Mr. Rees Jeffreys, chairman of the Roads Improvement Association, who is returning in the Carnarvon Castle from a further tour of inquiry into African transport conditions, is due to reach London on March 24. He will report to the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons on the recently published report of the Official Commission on Road Competition in the Union of South Africa, and also on possible steps that may be taken to secure co-ordination of transport facilities in the African Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates of the British Commonwealth.

# SALE OF POISONS

## CHANGES IN THE LAW RECOMMENDED

### REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

The report is issued of the Departmental Committee which was appointed in July, 1926, to consider and report whether any modifications are necessary or desirable in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3512, price 1s. net). The following is a summary of their main recommendations:—

That a new Pharmacy and Poisons Act be passed into law.

That the profession of pharmacy and the control of poisons, respectively, be kept distinct and dealt with in separate parts of the Act.

That the Privy Council continue to be the Central Authority for pharmacy, and be given power to nominate three additional members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who shall hold office for such time as the Privy Council may determine.

That every person registered as a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist become a member of the society by virtue of being so registered; and that election of members, on their application, from among persons so registered shall cease; that any person ceasing to be registered shall cease to be a member.

That a "Statutory Committee" be appointed with power to remove from the register the name of any person who has been convicted of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts or of any criminal offence, or who has been guilty of any conduct which, in the opinion of the Statutory Committee, renders him unfit to be on the register; and with power to restore to the register any name or entry erased therefrom. Right of appeal to the High Court (in Scotland, the Court of Session) is recognized.

That it shall be unlawful for any person, unless he is a registered pharmacist, to use any title or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he or anyone employed in his business possesses any qualification with respect to the selling, dispensing, or compounding of drugs or poisons other than the qualification which he in fact possesses; or to use the title of "chemist" in the retail sale of goods.

That it be the duty of the society to enforce the provisions of the new Pharmacy and Poisons Act, and to appoint inspectors, who shall be pharmacists and shall possess powers to make their inspection effective, subject to the approval of the Privy Council.

That, as from the appointed day, the Arsenic Act, 1851, and the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons and Pharmacy Acts relating to the sale, supply, and distribution of poisons, shall cease to have effect, and in lieu thereof the provisions of the new Pharmacy and Poisons Act shall have effect.

### "POISONS LIST"

That the Central Authority for poisons be the Home Secretary, assisted by an Advisory Committee, to be called the "Poisons Board," whose functions shall be to prepare and submit a "Poisons List" to the Secretary of State; to consider or recommend any amendment or variation of the "Poisons List"; and to assist the Secretary of State in making rules with respect to the sale, wholesale or retail, or the supply of poisons and various other matters relating to poisons.

That the "Poisons List" be divided into two parts: Part I. to include poisons which may not be sold retail except by "authorized sellers of poisons"; Part II. to include poisons which may be sold retail only by authorized sellers.

That, wherever possible, generalization be avoided in the "Poisons List," and the poisons therein individually and specifically defined.

That power be given to prohibit by rule the sale by retail of such of these poisons as may be specified except on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon; and that power be given to provide by rule for prescribing the form and regulating the use of prescriptions.

That the use by any person of any title or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he is entitled to sell any poison other than one in Part II. of the "Poisons List" should be punishable, on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £5; and that, if any person so registered be convicted before any Court of an offence against the Pharmacy Acts or any criminal offence, rendering him, in the opinion of the Court, unfit to have his name on the list, he may, as part of his sentence, have his name removed from the list and be disqualified for any specified period for having his name on any such list.

Mr. F. W. Gamble, a member of the Committee, signs a minority report, and Mr. A. E. Young signs the majority report while making certain reservations.

## PROBATION WORK IN WIMBLEDON

### SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS

The report of the Probation Committee of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division of Wimbledon for last year was presented at a meeting of the Bench last week. It showed that on December 31, 1929, 45 persons were under probation, as against 31 on December 1, 1928. Twenty-eight cases had been concluded during the year, and of these 22 males and two females had been reported as satisfactory and two males and two females as unsatisfactory. Two boys had broken their probation and had been sent to a reformatory. In the case of the two females habitual intemperance was reported. Of those on probation on December 31 last 28 were males and 10 females over 16 and seven were boys under 16.

The report recorded the work of probation in Wimbledon from the passing of the Probation Act of 1907 to 1926, when, under the Criminal Justice Acts, the State took over control. It revealed the part that the Wimbledon Justices had taken in the development and initiation of what they regarded as "the greatest scheme of social reformation within their memory." Convinced that in certain cases there was a gap between the alternatives of conviction and dismissal, the Justices, about 1900, working in cooperation with the missioners of the London Police Court Mission, began an experiment of their own. The practice adopted was to dismiss or adjourn a case on the understanding that the missioners would get in touch with the defendant and ascertain the facts concerning his life and surroundings. The discovery that understanding and sympathy had a great directing influence on character was not new, but this apparently was the first time that these had been used for the service of justice. The system was at once a success, but it was operated at a disadvantage, for it lacked statutory recognition. The Probation Act of 1907 was, therefore, welcomed.

The Bench appointed a probation officer and laid down that all reports were to be submitted by him to the Justices at their Wednesday sittings. This practice continued until 1915, when the Justices appointed a committee of their members corresponding to the Statutory Committee required for the first time by the Criminal Justice Act 10 years later, and directed them to report annually to the Justices. So far as practicable, summary jurisdiction cases in which children were concerned were referred to that committee for hearing. The scheme of administration thus introduced covered that laid down by Statute in 1925. In 1916 the Probation Justices established for their personal use a note-book to which each of them can turn for the history and progress of each case. Between 1908 and 1927 the original probation officer (who was then compulsorily retired under the new legislation) had dealt with no fewer than 793 cases, 758 of which had been completed at the time of his retirement, and 699 had ended satisfactorily.

It is recommended in the report that, failing special reason to the contrary, probationers should receive a long term rather than a short one, because it is felt that they settle down to the system more satisfactorily if in the first instance the term ordered is at least two years, or certainly not less than one.

## *HOUSE STRUCK BY A STEAM WAGON*

A heavy steam wagon, belonging to Messrs. Tuff and Hoar, contractors, of Woolwich, ran into and broke through the side of a house in Plumstead High-street yesterday, after a mishap, apparently, to the steering gear. The occupier of the house, Mrs. Ethel Howard, had just gone out of her kitchen when she heard a crash, and rushed back to see furniture overturned, the kitchen piled with bricks and plaster, and the front of a wagon at rest in a hole in the wall.

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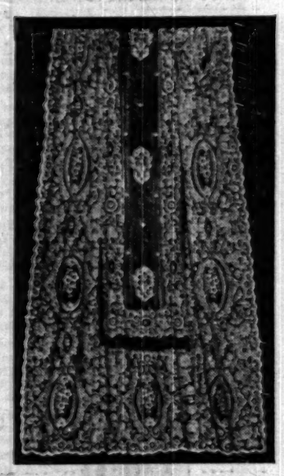

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## Letters to the Editor

### THE SILK DUTIES

#### A REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see from the official report of the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on March 13 that the Chancellor of the Exchequer accused me of having joined in "a raging campaign" and made an attack upon him at the recent general meeting of Courtaulds, Limited.

I think that, if he had read the whole of my remarks upon that occasion with the attention which he has given to detached parts, he would have agreed that they were studiously moderate and non-partisan in tone, that I repeated the very qualifications which he said I had forgotten, and that my words were not inconsistent either with each other or with previous utterances of mine upon the two questions of over-production and the silk duties.

Courtaulds have not joined in a campaign with anybody. They have not promoted any kind of political agitation, and I have personally begged members of the Opposition to refrain from making our business a party question. Neither have they joined in any concerted action with other manufacturers, and in this connexion the Chancellor is entirely mistaken in thinking that they were ever a party to any intimated desire for increased protection: it is true that they heard a rumour about such an agitation 12 months ago, but they took no part in it, as they were utterly opposed to it. Finally, what is perhaps more important, they have not reduced their output by one pound or one yard more than has been dictated by the strict necessities of the case, so their stocks of manufactured goods are still tending to increase in spite of falling sales and the critical outlook for the future.

I must still maintain that political uncertainty is the principal cause for the present disastrous state of our business in this country, and the Chancellor has entirely failed to appreciate the distinction which I drew between the course of production in this country and elsewhere. Continental European output of rayon yarn increased nearly 20 per cent. in 1929, and American output increased 25 per cent. In England, however, the increase was negligible—only 4 per cent.—so some other cause than over-production must be sought for the market paralysis which becomes more acute every week, in spite of drastic curtailment of output all over the country. Why ignore the obvious explanation, given by buyers on every hand, that they dare not operate until the present uncertainty is removed?

The Chancellor asks whether the fall in Courtaulds's profits from £5,110,000 in 1925 to £3,840,000 in 1926 was also due to Budget uncertainty. No: it was due to the prolonged coal strike, which was very similar in its effects to the present enforced blindness as to the future, and we clearly stated that it was the special cause of the fall in profits on that occasion.

Lastly, may I try to dispose of the statement that when the duties were imposed I likewise said it would be a financial calamity. Courtaulds protested against the original proposals in 1925—2s. 6d. excise duty and 3s. import duty—which at the then average price of 5s. for rayon yarn would have burdened the home trade with a 50 per cent. tax and only given 6.6 per cent. protection against the foreigner—a totally inadequate set-off. The revised scale was 1s. excise duty and 2s. import duty, representing a 20 per cent. tax on the home trade and 16.6 per cent. of protection. These proportions were so different that the balance of advantage was completely reversed, and we withdrew our opposition, as we considered that, so changed, the duties would be beneficial rather than otherwise. If I am now more emphatic and say that their withdrawal would be a calamity it is because the English industry has doubled its liabilities since that time, and over-production has so reduced prices abroad that in open competition with the foreigner the English manufacturers' margin of vital safety has in many cases entirely disappeared.

There is no inconsistency in this change of view for one who believes that tariff policy is a matter of expediency, to be fitted to circumstances, and that there is no ethical principle involved in the question I am, Sir, yours truly,

SAMUEL COURTAULD, Chairman,
Courtaulds, Limited.
16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.

### THE REFERENDUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With characteristic candour Sir Austen Chamberlain admits having changed his mind since 1910. Why? He is anxious, as we all are, not to be impervious to the "altered conditions of the day." But under this head he mentions only "the abandonment of the food duties by Mr. Bonar Law in 1912." No doubt that episode has a lesson for those who again are blaming the party leader for the antecedents of the party. They forget that his first duty is to keep an existing crowd together. He can seldom act the crusader, whose different job is to lead a cause and create a party for it. Mr. Bonar Law could not succeed where Mr. Balfour had appeared to fail; yet their task was child's play to that of Mr. Baldwin, who has to accommodate Mr. Churchill, with his awful past.

But setting aside these party matters, surely there are more recent and more important "altered conditions" to consider. The desperate economic situation, and the striking response to Lord Beaverbrook's ingenuous appeal, had appeared to indicate a new opportunity for that "courageous and straightforward campaign" which Sir Austen regrets was not undertaken in 1910, rather than the "more gradual approach" he now recommends, harking back 20 years.

Nor is it clear how in fact we are "rescued" by the Baldwin-Beaverbrook scheme from the "dilemma" which he describes. As I have recalled in a previous letter, Dominion Governments in the past have always seemed unwilling, and for good reasons, to bargain at all with anybody here who was not equally in a position to deliver the goods. I do not know how conditions in this respect may be thought to have altered; unless it is that Canada and the rest are so hard hit by the slump in commodity prices that they will now take political risks which they would never face before. As Sir Austen says, "we cannot unmake history"; and the second Tariff Referendum is already history in the making. Well, the Imperial Conference is to meet this year. Let the Conservative leaders, if still out of office, ascertain privately from Dominion Ministers whether there would really be any chance of negotiating any agreement subject to Referendum. If the answer were negative, we should expect Sir Austen to be candid with us again.

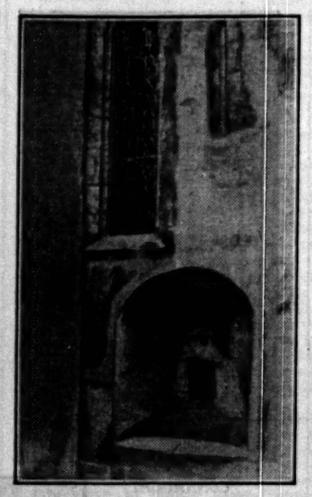
Yours, &c. RICHARD JEBB.
The Lyth, Ellesmere, March 14.

## AN OLD SAXON CELL

### DISCOVERY IN A SURREY CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sending a photograph of a recent discovery in our ancient church here at Compton. The photograph shows the splay in the outside of the north wall of our chancel, with the small rectangular opening or squint into the chancel. This splay has been bricked up and plastered over for many years and no one knew of the existence of these remains of an old Saxon cell, for that is what we consider it to be. It would be interesting to know if any of your readers can tell us of a similar splay with a squint of this particular size in



some other church, as it would help us, by comparison with any others of similar design and shape, to arrive at, or near, a correct decision as to the age and the use of our latest discovery here at Compton.

May I add that this church is a Saxon church enlarged in Norman days by the building of two aisles and the extension of the chancel, in which chancel there was added an upper sanctuary over the lower one. The Norman builders also added on the south wall of the chancel a lean-to cell, still standing complete and entire, with a cruciform squint towards the altar of the lower Norman sanctuary.

The remains of the Saxon church standing to-day are the tower, the walls of the Saxon nave, which were pierced for the Norman arcading, and presumably this portion of the chancel wall in which we claim to have found a splay and squint which are Saxon. The interior of the church is a perfect gem of Norman architecture, as the interior fabric stands to-day just as the Norman builders designed and left it, fortunate indeed in having no restoration of, or later addition to, the fabric, with the exception of a few larger windows, when it became necessary to have more light.

Among other treasures which this interesting church contains are an old screen of 1180 and a precious fragment of stained glass, Madonna and Child, of 1175.

Yours very sincerely,
HERBERT HIGHLEY, Rector of Compton.
Compton Rectory, Guildford.

### EDUCATION IN AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the third article of Professor Huxley's most interesting series "More Aspects of Africa" there are some statements which, unless corrected, can scarcely fail to create a very false impression in the minds of most readers who are not themselves familiar with the situation.

Speaking of "The Academic Fallacy," Professor Huxley says, "The same tendency has been at work in Africa, largely as the result of missionary education." Most modern educationists are convinced that much education has been too academic not only in Africa and China, but in Europe. That the early teachers in Africa were only too apt to perpetuate the weaknesses of their own educational upbringing is certainly true, and it is also true that most of the pioneers in African education were missionaries; but it is only fair to remember that these educational missionaries were among the very first discoverers of the need for a less academic and a more technical education in African schools. More than 30 years ago—long before the days of Phelps Stokes Commissions, when there were neither Directors of Education nor Government Education Committees—it was the rule of the Zanzibar Diocese, at any rate, that in every mission boarding-school each day's time-table should include at least two hours' manual work. The "academic fallacy" can hardly be said to be the result of missionary education as such.

But I would venture to suggest that Professor Huxley does missionary education much more serious injustice when he goes on to assert that "too often he (the missionary) has encouraged the native to believe that all his old customs and beliefs were wrong," and the injustice is none the less serious because the words, taken quite literally, may be held to be true. Europeans generally—whether missionaries or administrators or settlers—have often tended to assume that native customs and beliefs are wrong; but for a good many years past missionaries have taken the lead in urging that these beliefs and customs should be studied sympathetically by all whose work brings them into close contact with the native, and should be used in every possible way by those who would teach him the way to a fuller life. The Bishop of Masasi, in his contribution to "Essays Catholic and Missionary," shows convincingly how this may be done, especially in connexion with the tribal initiation rites, and describes how successfully it has been done in his own diocese.

Professor Huxley's parenthesis "One of the difficulties the Governments are now encountering in their attempt to introduce native games, songs, and handicrafts into schools is that most teachers are Christian and have been taught to regard these things as heathen and therefore both wicked and undesirable" is an astonishing statement. In Tanganyika Territory, at any rate, native games, songs, and handicrafts have been introduced into mission schools for the last 25 years at least to my own knowledge, and have played an important part in the school life.

I have written thus because 17 years' experience of actual work in and superintendence of mission schools has familiarised me with the facts; though perhaps as a missionary educator I may be regarded as a prejudiced witness.

Your obedient servant,
ERNEST F. SPANTON.
The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, Central Africa House, Wood-street, Westminster, S.W.1, March 13.

### INSANITY AND DIVORCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced in the House of Commons on February 27, would allow divorce for the cause of insanity. Very many of those who approve of the present divorce law do so because they believe that it keeps within the limits laid down by Christ in His teaching about marriage. The Roman Catholic Church, it is true, does not accept that exegesis of Scripture which admits divorce to be allowable for the one cause of adultery, but all Christians agree that Christ's teaching absolutely forbids it for any other cause.

The present Parliament, which still starts its deliberations with Christian prayers, is now invited openly to flout by human legislation Christ's authoritative promulgation of God's law. The obvious is at times overlooked, and I think it worth while to emphasize that plain fact.

It would seem that we are asked to accept to-day the position outlined by Professor Kirsopp Lake, of Harvard University, who prophesied not long ago:—

> The religion of to-morrow will assuredly have much to say as to conduct; but it will have to work out its problems in its own way, not by trying to find a solution in the teachings of Jesus or anyone else.

May England long be spared from the open rejection of Christ's authority over human conduct which would be involved in the passing by Parliament of the Matrimonial Causes Bill.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS WOODLOCK, S.J.
Farm-street Church, March 17.

## MOCK AUCTIONS

### THE BILL BEFORE THE COMMONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A Bill is now awaiting the attention of Standing Committee "B" in the House of Commons framed with the object of checking the fraudulent activities of those who promote, conduct, or abet the practice known as "mock auctions" and "rigged sales." Such practices are of very long standing, and in the newspapers as far back as the 18th century complaints appear about the devices by which purchasers were beguiled of their money.

Since the War hardly a week has gone by without some such bogus auctions being carried through in one place or another, and very considerable illicit profits have been obtained. The *modus operandi* has several times been described and exposed in the Press, but extremely few convictions under the ordinary criminal law can be recorded. Doubtless, partly, the latter may be put down to the reluctance of the defrauded themselves to come forward, and thus there is all the more need for special protective legislation.

The Bill now before Parliament has thrice previously been introduced, twice in the Commons and once in the Lords. In the latter Chamber it received a second reading unopposed, but was referred to a Select Committee. This Committee considered it under the chairmanship of Lord Darling in February, 1929, and decided not to report the Bill, holding, it is understood (1) that the measure should have contained specific definitions of "mock auctions" and "rigged sales"; (2) that the present criminal law was sufficient. As regards the latter objection, we strongly submit that this is not so, and here we are supported by opinion which seems to be unanimous save for, apparently, some of the Home Office officials. As to the former, considered definitions of what are "mock auctions" and "rigged sales" appear in the measure now before Parliament.

The auctioneering profession, the commercial community, the police, the Press, and all the political parties are agreed that these fraudulent auctions ought to be swept away. On our part we, as backers of the Bill, shall welcome any criticisms that would improve its provisions, and we sincerely hope it will be passed into law before the current Session of Parliament concludes.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER J. WOMERSLEY, M.P., Grimsby.
J. H. ALPASS, M.P., Bristol Central.
J. M. KENWORTHY, M.P. for Hull Central.
House of Commons, March 14.

### BUDGET SECRETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Snowden, in referring to Sir Austen Chamberlain's action in 1921, inferred that he had no objection to the disclosure of the secrets of the Budget where it made "no difference whatever to the yield of the tax" and "therefore it could have no disastrous effect upon the revenue." A few minutes previously he stated that he had taken the very unusual course of satisfying the uncertainty of traders in regard to duty-paid stocks in the event of the duties being removed by making a statement which was without precedent. This was a statement as to the conditions under which a refund of the duty paid on certain stocks in hand at the time of the removal of the duty might be obtained. He then went on to say that if he had given notice of an intention to repeal, for example, the sugar duty last July, there would have been no importations of sugar and in consequence "the price would have gone up to a mountainous height" and we would have "lost six months' revenue."

Such a statement shows an utter ignorance as to how trade is conducted, and it is appalling to think that the high post of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer should be in the hands of someone who has so little knowledge of the most elementary principles and practice of commerce. If an importer of sugar knew that the duty was going to be removed, say, in six months' time, he would still continue importing sugar according to requirements in order to hold his trade and to continue to make as much profit as he could. Naturally he would gradually diminish his stocks so that the point of their exhaustion would arrive simultaneously with the removal of the duty, and the next day his stocks would be replenished with the fresh importation of duty-free sugar. The public would not want for one ounce of sugar and the prices would not be augmented in the slightest degree. The Treasury would have rightly received the revenue on sugar imported and used and would not be troubled with any question of making rebates on duties paid on stocks held.

When a new duty is about to be imposed it is necessary that the greatest secrecy of such intention should be observed. Then the imposition of the duty should be made simultaneously with the announcement, for if there is previous knowledge of the imposition of a duty importers will immediately flood each market with their dumped, subsidized, and sweated foreign goods, with the result that not only will there be no trade for our own production for many months after the imposition of such duties, but the Treasury will be cheated of the revenue it would have otherwise obtained.

Exactly the reverse is the case, however, when a duty is going to be removed. The longest notice possible of such an intention is desirable, in order that manufacturers in this country may be able to reorganize their business and transfer their activities to other channels or convert their plant to other use, so that their volume of trade and profit will not be decreased. They will then make the best possible of a bad job for their own sakes, and as a natural corollary the unemployment that will arise from the dislocation of their industries will be minimised.

Manufacturers have to make commitments a long time in advance in order to assure themselves of supplies of raw materials, which frequently have to come from long distances abroad, and in order that they may buy such raw material at the lowest price possible. The secret of good forward buying is one of the fundamentals of success in business. Surely Mr. Snowden knows that if one is forced to live from hand to mouth the cost is very much increased. If he is going to collect duty on importations of commodities and then remove those duties he will have been cheating the importers exactly as the revenue is cheated in the instance of the increase of duties under the circumstances I have just mentioned. Surely such a practice is not consistent with British honesty.

The damage is now done; the ranks of the unemployed have been swelled by many thousands needlessly; and yet our Chancellor of the Exchequer still nods his head in his best Rip Van Winkle manner, with his eyes closed to the damage he is doing to the country.

Yours faithfully,
R. PURBRICK, M.P.
43, Green-street Park-lane, W.1, March 15.

### ECONOMIC HOUSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is stated in Mr. Eldred Oliver's recent letter that the Warrington Corporation has erected 1,000 houses at a cost of £360 to £370 each and that these have been purchased by the occupiers by weekly payments of 8s. 4d. extending over 20 years. Now, at 5½ per cent. interest, payments to liquidate a loan of £365 in 20 years amount to £29 13s. 11d. yearly or 11s. 5d. weekly. Even if the rate is as low as 4 per cent., repayments are £26 13s. 8d. or 10s. 3d. per week. Building societies charge 3s. 4d. or 3s. 6d. per week on an advance of £100 repayable in 20 years, which is equivalent to 12s. 2d. to 12s. 9d. for a loan of £365. Even if the term were 30 years, weekly repayments at 5½ per cent. would amount to about 9s. It is not, therefore, clear how the Warrington scheme referred to can be financed.

It is no doubt far better that artisans should own their own houses rather than that the local authorities should undertake the responsibility of managing large housing estates and keeping the cottages in repair. If the term of repayment can be extended to 30 years, then the addition to the rent for repayment of capital will only be about 2s. weekly. On the other hand, repairs will be done by the occupier far cheaper than by the local authority, and if arrangements can be made for the punctual payment of the rent locally without the intervention of a collector the total payments may be no greater than the rent now charged, which includes a percentage for repairs, collection, and office charges.

If a subsidy of £75 or £50 is available, payments will be reduced by 20 and 13 per cent. respectively, and should be well within the means of most occupiers, but the subsidy under the Act of 1923 has been abolished, and that under the Act of 1924 is not generally available unless the local authority retains the houses in its own hands, and makes from the rates a substantial contribution towards the rent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SELWYN H. FREMANTLE.
Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, March 12.

## Points from Letters

**THE BLUE ENSIGN**

A prosecution, reported last Friday, for illegal use of the Blue Ensign in a yacht raises the question whether the Admiralty should continue the present practice of making the issue of warrants for special ensigns conditional upon membership of certain yacht clubs. The fact that a yacht owner has joined and paid his subscription to some privileged club through which he becomes entitled to apply for a warrant seems irrelevant on the question whether that warrant should be issued: and the fact that he does not choose to join one of these clubs, or that the members do not see fit to elect him, appears inadequate as sole reason for refusal. In the Merchant Service issue of warrants is conditional upon service in the R.N.R., and the special ensign has some definite significance. In the case of yachts the Admiralty might also keep entire control in their own hands; perhaps making service in the R.N., R.N.R., or R.N.V.R. a condition precedent.—Mr. P. J. H. UNNA, 4, Deans'-yard, S.W.1.

**SNOW AT BIRMINGHAM**

We have had a remarkably sudden and heavy snowstorm here, and so local that I thought it might be of interest to your readers. The snow started about 6 p.m. on Friday, and was mixed with rain, which continued on and off till 9 p.m., when snow fell heavily. It snowed all night and very hard, and by Saturday morning (7 o'clock) it lay 7½in. deep on the level, and produced 0·5in. of water in one gauge in Edgbaston and another 0·8in. of water, so that the average depth of snow (melted) was about 7½in. The boughs of trees broke under the weight of snow, and several telegraph and telephone wires are down, besides wireless aerials. The curious thing is that there is no snow at Worcester, 28 miles south-west of Birmingham, and only a trace of it at Bromsgrove, 14 miles south-west of Birmingham.—CAPTAIN J. E. COWPER, 45, George-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

**CHARITY**

Twenty years ago (for inquiry) I tramped England and Scotland for some weeks as a casual labourer. My strongest impression of most of the "men on the road" was their brave self-respect. "But I have never taken charity" was a frequent proud claim. To-day we are paying a million a day for "Social Services" (*i.e.*, charity in some form or another); we have a million and a half unemployed; the Regular Army is 10,000 short of established strength (that is to say, there are 10,000 excellent jobs vainly offered to young men); and housewives find the gravest difficulty in securing British domestic servants.—SIR FRANK FOX, 3, Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C.4.

**THE GENTLEMAN IN VELVET**

I have a very tender spot in my heart for "The Gentleman in Velvet," not only because his fur is so soft and warm, but because of the friend—maybe sometimes in disguise—he is to us gardeners. Here, in our hard clay soil, his mounds are friable earth, which we welcome, and, sufferers as we are from the wire worm, we should be much worse off if it were not for "The Gentleman in Velvet." My head gardener and I feel just alike about him, though we almost weep at times when our tulips, herbs, and other precious things wilt because of his undermining of their roots. So, please, all honour to him, for his help—and the lovely warm fur wraps his pelts give us.—Mrs. ANSON, Meadow Hurst, Slinfold, Horsham, Sussex.

**THE ITALIAN PICTURES**

Mine is but the voice of one crying in the wilderness, the clever people having mostly left Cambridge for the vacation, but I think I express the views of many more artistic persons than myself when I question the wisdom of sending so many masterpieces, like so much jute, by the long sea route. It would surely be better to pack them in vans and transport them overland. Very few boats on the various shorter services to the Continent ever go to the bottom, though I sometimes think that one or two might well do so when I am not aboard, and hence the risk is very slight. The insurance money of which some of your contemporaries speak in such glowing terms would be but a small consolation if the cargo were lost or damaged in the Bay.—Mr. W. A. J. ARCHBOLD, Selwyn Croft, Cambridge.

**CERTIFIED MILK**

I regret that in my letter published yesterday the use of the word "its" instead of "the" makes it appear that licences are granted by the Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk Producers' Association, which is not the case. The reference was intended to refer to licences granted by the Ministry of Health.—Mr. WILFRED BUCKLEY, Moundsmere Manor, Basingstoke.

**EARLY BUTTERFLIES**

On the very early date of March 3 I saw in the New Forest a bright example of the Red Admiral, *Pyrameis atalanta*, Linn. The place was some two miles into the Forest from Brockenhurst, where I was staying, and a long way from any building. The butterfly was on the wing in a warm, sheltered spot among very closely growing young Scotch firs and a large amount of dead bracken. The interesting point about the early appearance of *P. atalanta* is the uncertainty how far it is capable of hibernating in England. That it does not do so habitually seems certain, but that under favourable conditions it may do so occasionally seems also certain, and the circumstances in which this one was seen seem to point to the fact that it may have done so naturally in the heart of the New Forest.—Mr. W. J. LUCAS, 28, Knight's-park, Kingston-on-Thames.

**CHARING CROSS BRIDGE**

Could a footway for pedestrians be built beneath the new Charing Cross Bridge? It would give safety from motor traffic and shelter from rain.—Mr. W. A. MAGGS, Cobham, Surrey.

**WATERPROOF PAPER**

Your entertaining leading article on "Waterproof Paper" reminds me that more than 30 years ago—in 1898—I bought a cyclist's road map of the country to the north-west of London, which had all the valuable qualities and properties described by you as pertaining to the new waterproof Ordnance Map. It was—and is, for that matter—an excellent map and a first-rate waterproof sheet. It is printed on a material described as "Pegamoid," and its only drawback when new was that it smelt as of castor oil, a defect that would probably be unnoticed to-day, when the senses of wayfarers are dulled by familiarity with fumes of petrol and lubricating oil and the products of their combustion. Having ceased myself to be actively roadworthy, I have passed on this map to other hands.—Mr. E. MUIRHEAD LITTLE, 32, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

**TITHE**

I have for 20 years owned land on which I am now requested by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to pay tithe redemption. This is the first intimation I have ever had of there being any tithe on this land. Tithe is obsolete, and a burden on agriculture too heavy to be borne; and if the Government really wish to help the farmer, let them bring in at once a Bill for its total abolition.—Mr. F. B. BISSLEY, Highfield, Maidenhead Thicket.

**A PETROL TAX**

With the approach of the Budget disclosures rumours again begin freely to circulate regarding the Chancellor's intentions towards the changing of the motor horse-power tax into an additional petrol tax. Motorists ardently proclaim their approval of this course, quoting the stimulus that would be given to the motor trade, the fairness of its incidence, and so forth; but they are sublimely oblivious of the fact that there happen to exist other users of petrol besides themselves. I refer to the numerous dwellers in country districts where no main light or water is available, who have to depend on small petrol engines for their supply of water and light, and in many cases for their heating and cooking. To such people a tax on petrol spells a tax on the primary costs of living and a tax that they cannot afford, for they are mostly of small means; wealthier persons with large establishments do not as a rule employ petrol gas and can economically run their larger plants on untaxed paraffin, which is not a practical fuel for small engines. Nor must the claims of farmers be forgotten. The extent to which petrol is used on a farm is little realized; a progressive farmer recently found, on making up his accounts, that the 4d. tax on petrol instituted for the benefit of the de-rating fund just obliterated the advantage he had obtained from the derating of his land. Finally, any further petrol tax would be a severe discouragement to those country craftsmen—now happily increasing—who have installed machinery in their workshops in the endeavour to compete with the large factories of the towns.—Mr. T. L. BIDWELL, North Houghton Manor, Stockbridge, Hampshire.

**A CIPHER FOR "THE"**

Mr. Goldstein refers to the cipher "/" used by reporters and others when making rapid notes. My suggestion was for a cipher for general use in both manuscript and print. All things considered, I feel that a hoop "∩" (large for capitals) would best meet the case.—Mr. FRANK L. EMANUEL, 2, St. John's-gardens, W.11.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| 15 | 0 | × 12 | 0 | Plain Grey | 15 15 0 |
| 14 | 1 | × 10 | 0 | Plain Fawn | 16 15 0 |
| 12 | 0 | × 11 | 0 | Plain Rose Heavy Quality | 18 18 0 |
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# SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS

## GREATER PROVISION NEEDED

### A GOVERNMENT APPEAL

Organized games have a part in the life of the public schools of the country that is secondary only to the system of education, but because of a lack of playing fields and equipment children attending the elementary and central schools have in the past been in a great measure deprived of the benefit which collective games could give. Instructions and suggestions set out in a pamphlet on "School Playing Fields," issued by the Board of Education yesterday through the Stationery Office (price 4d. net) and circulated to local authorities, would, if they were carried out, bring about a great and valuable change in the provision of facilities for those who at present have nowhere to play.

Sir Aubrey Symonds, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Education, suggests in a prefatory note to the pamphlet that in preparing their plans for development education authorities should bear in mind the desirability of cooperation with other local authorities and public bodies, such as the National Playing Fields Association. He also reminds authorities that the 50 per cent. grants offered by the Board in aid of expenditure on the reorganization or development of elementary education, to which an authority becomes committed in the three years beginning September 1, 1929, are payable in respect of expenditure on the acquisition and laying out of central playing fields, as well as of playing fields attached to individual schools.

Despite the keenness displayed in recent years by many local authorities, the pamphlet points out that there are very few areas where the provision of playing fields, even judged on the most modest standard, suffices to afford every boy and girl a reasonable opportunity of learning to play games. If full advantage is to be taken of the playing fields for adults which are now being provided in all parts of the country, children, it is suggested, should learn to play organized games while still at school. The Board of Education trust that any authority which has not already done so will systematically survey the needs of their area. A carefully planned scheme of organization and supervision, it is added, will almost certainly be necessary if serious waste and disappointment are to be avoided.

#### INTER-SCHOOL MATCHES

Dealing with the children to be provided for, the pamphlet recommends that where space is limited preference in the first instance should be given to children over 11, and of an age to attend central or senior schools, though the desirability of making provision at least for children in their last year in the Junior school is pointed out. Facilities, it is submitted, should be provided equally for boys and girls according to their separate needs, and it is stated that league games and other inter-school matches form an invaluable adjunct to organized games, especially where they are organized for a variety of the chief school games. If leagues are organized for only one game the standing of other games in the school may suffer. The existence of school teams raises the standard of play, increases interest, and promotes school *esprit de corps*.

The time available for play and travel is recognized as an important factor, and in considering the acquisition of sites for central playing fields the first consideration, it is suggested, must be the time which children can reasonably be expected to spend in travel between the school and playing field without excessive fatigue or undue curtailment of the time for actual play. Distance from the schools can be greatly extended by the use of transport, and the method indicated as most useful is an arrangement for special tramcars or omnibuses to start from definite centres according to a fixed time-table.

Local circumstances, the Board say, will most frequently determine whether facilities for play are to be provided separately for the individual school or by some plan of central grounds, but whichever alternative is adopted it is a great advantage if the playing field can be confined to the use of school-children. The ideal is that every school should possess a good playing field of its own, but this advantage may be outweighed by other considerations, especially in the case of older scholars. For central playing fields there is generally a wider range of choice, and the selection of the site can be guided by consideration of its suitability. The larger size of central playing fields also makes it easier to provide for their efficient upkeep and supervision, and they are generally able to accommodate a proportionately large number of children.

#### CLASSES ON THE FIELDS

It is noted that in many crowded and congested districts children would be entirely deprived of the opportunities for playing games which they urgently need were it not for the public-spirited manner in which facilities have been increasingly afforded in public parks or on recreation grounds, intended also for the use of adults; but local authorities are reminded that in seeking the continuance and extension of such facilities they should recognize that any facilities afforded may have to be subject to limitations imposed by the legitimate claims of other users. An interesting suggestion is made in connexion with schools situated in the centre of large towns which even the ordinary means of transport cannot bring within reach of playing fields, that the only way in which their need can be met is by providing classrooms for the children on the playing fields, so that classes may spend a whole session or school day on the field, and may receive instruction in ordinary lessons for such time as they are not actually playing games. Some education authorities are making the experiment, and their experience, it is considered, should be of great value.

The pamphlet states that it is too commonly assumed that the games to be played on the playing fields will be limited to the traditional football, hockey, and cricket. There are, however, a number of smaller and simpler team games which can usefully lead up to and supplement the more advanced games. They can be brought to a high pitch of skill, and provide opportunities for team combination and tactics similar to football, hockey, cricket, rounders, and netball. Besides taking up less space, they are easily adapted to irregularities of shape and surface, and can be graded to suit the age, ability, and physique of the players. Athletics deserve a place in the programme, and simple games proposed include the old English pastime of stoolball, handball, shinty—an informal type of hockey—volley ball with fist or hand over a rope or Badminton net, Rugby touch—a free running and passing game without the tackling of "Rugger"—and skittle or post-ball.

Detailed advice is given in the pamphlet on the lay-out and equipment of playing grounds, the selection and maintenance of sites, and coaching and supervision. Experience, it is remarked, shows that the ordinary teacher can become an efficient coach, though there is no doubt that the standard can be greatly improved by the provision of facilities for special training.

## £150,000 SPENT IN KENT

### SUCCESS OF PLAYING FIELDS MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MAIDSTONE, MARCH 17

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Kent County Playing Fields Association at Maidstone to-day, LORD CAMDEN, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, said that he was glad to know that the association continued to make progress, but more members were required to enable it to retain the position it had won as the foremost county in the playing fields movement. It was gratifying to the association to have been the means of placing before the areas concerned the scheme of the Government under which grants were offered for playing fields in the Kent coal districts. Dover had taken the matter up, and there work was in progress in laying out 25 acres of land as a recreation ground at an estimated cost, including acquisition of land, of £11,085.

Another gratifying fact was that a Bill to exempt from rates playing fields to which no charge for admission was made, had passed its second reading in the House of Commons. In this matter the Kent Association wished to express its thanks to Kent members of Parliament of all three parties. It said much for them that no fewer than 12 were present in the House to vote for the Bill on a Friday afternoon.

Mr. MURRAY LAWES called attention to the success of the golf competition for the cup presented by the Prince of Wales, which last year produced £70 10s. net. The proceeds from a sports day at Leeds Castle last year, held by permission of Mrs. Wilson Filmer, amounted to £388, and it was hoped that this would be exceeded in the present year, through the efforts of Miss Cecil Leitch. Since the inauguration of the association's appeal for funds a total of £14,765 had been received. They had not got a great sum in during the past year, having devoted their efforts rather to spending where needed than collecting money.

CAPTAIN W. S. CORNWALLIS said the amount collected by the association was really a fleabite compared with the total that had been put into playing fields in Kent up to date, which he estimated at £150,000 at least.

Lord Camden was re-elected president of the association. A letter from the Carengie Trustees was read stating that the progress of Kent in connexion with the playing fields movement was so satisfactory that they were looking forward to receiving a further application from the county for grants through the National Playing Fields Association.

## SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

### PREBENDARY GOUGH ON MARTYRDOM

"Christian Martyrdom under the Soviets" was the subject of a luncheon-hour address delivered by Prebendary A. W. Gough, chairman of the Christian Protest Movement, at St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, E.C., yesterday.

PREBENDARY GOUGH said that the religious persecution in Russia was not so crude as it used to be, but it was more deadly, subtle, scientific, and thoroughgoing, and it was calculated to expatriate religion from the entire life of Russia. There were not so many announcements of executions, but there were a good many. Baptists, Jews, and Moslems were being persecuted, as well as members of the Orthodox Church, and Salvation Army barracks were shut everywhere in Russia. The Baptists were alleged to have organized a counter-revolution because at Christmas they preached good will and love among men. If anyone in Russia to-day protested against enmity, hatred, and malice he was looked upon as an enemy. There was a great deal of exile in Russia. Men who were prominent in their religious work disappeared. It was terribly hard to be a Christian or a believer in any religion in Russia to-day. A man who committed a murder might get a sentence of six years, but for teaching religion to children a Roman Catholic priest was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Was that propaganda or persecution? It was most damnably persecution.

### DEGRADATION OF OLD ALLIES

BISHOP SHAW, Archdeacon of Oxford, speaking last evening at a protest meeting at Oxford, said:—"We desire to express our deep distress that a people which for a thousand years has been conspicuous for its simple and almost childlike devotion to the Christian faith is being driven not only to repudiate that faith but even to engage in active hostility to every kind of religion. We cannot forget how almost recklessly the Russians fought on our side and fell in thousands in defence of the same great cause in which we were engaged. We know that they have suffered more, perhaps, than any other nation, and it is because of this friendship and alliance in a great cause that we feel very keenly the degradation of our friends and allies."

## RATING OF DOWNE HOUSE

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION SUMMONED

The British Association for the Advancement of Science were the defendants to a summons heard at the Bromley (Kent) Police Court yesterday for the non-payment of rates on Downe House, Downe, the house in which Charles Darwin used to live and which is now kept up as a museum.

The British Association were represented by Mr. R. A. O. Lane; the prosecutors, the Bromley Rural Rating Authority, by Mr. A. M. Trustram Eve.

The issue was, said Mr. Eve, whether the association were exempted from rates in respect of the property by reason of the Scientific Societies Act, 1843. In so far as the association was a society for carrying out the numerous excellent objects set out in its Charter he would concede the point, but the position was that Downe House was occupied in three separate ways. The ground floor was used as a museum and part of the first floor was reserved for the janitor and caretaker. Both these uses would entitle the association to claim exemption, but the remainder of the house was used as a dwelling-house or flat by Mr. Howarth, the secretary of the association, and it was in respect of this that the authority were claiming the rates.

The house was assessed in the valuation list as one assessment at £192, and the rate on which he asked for a distress warrant was for the half-year ending September 30, 1929, amounting to £44 16s., and for the current half-year, amounting to £39 4s.

The view of the rating authority was that if the property were assessed in two assessments the association would have to pay rates in respect of the flat, but until some action was taken to split the assessment Downe House would have to be treated as a whole. His submission was that as it was admitted the rate had been made and had not been paid, the association could not plead exemption under the Scientific Societies Act; if they did not wish to pay rates at all they should appeal to Quarter Sessions against the rate, or they could apply to the Assessment Committee for the rate to be split. But the course which they had taken in opposing him in that Court was the wrong one.

Mr. Lane submitted that his clients had taken the right course, as the Justices had jurisdiction over the matter, since the question of whether the house should have been rated at all, or if so at its full rateable value, became a question of whether the rating authority had exceeded their powers. Since that was so he maintained that by their action in not paying the rates and therefore bringing themselves before that Court, his clients had taken a cheaper and quicker way of settling the matter than by appealing to Quarter Sessions.

The CHAIRMAN (Colonel E. Satterthwaite) said that in view of the complexity of the law in this matter they had decided to adjourn the case for fuller consideration to be given to the points which had been raised.

The case was adjourned till March 31, when the Bench would give their decision as to whether it came within their jurisdiction.

## DOVEDALE AS A NATIONAL PARK

### EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE

The National Park Committee, which met yesterday at the Office of Works, received evidence favouring the preservation of the Dovedale district of Derbyshire and North Staffordshire as a national park.

The evidence was given by a deputation which included Mr. L. Ramsbotham, secretary of the Derbyshire Rural Community Council; Alderman Miss May Farmer, of the Stoke-on-Trent Borough Council; Mr. J. R. B. Masefield, ex-president of the North Staffordshire Field Club; Mr. F. A. Holmes, of Buxton; and Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, ex-president of the Manchester Geological Association and assistant curator and keeper of the Manchester Museum.

The witnesses contended that Dovedale should receive consideration on æsthetic, historical, literary, recreational, and scientific grounds. It was claimed that the proposal had the support of virtually every important local authority in the two counties, that the district would make an ideal natural playground for the industrial populations living on every side, and that its preservation was essentially a matter for national rather than local action.

### *KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON*

The Home Office Industrial Museum, which will be visited on Friday by a party in connexion with King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, is an exhibition of the scientific and mechanical methods that make the modern factory so different from its old-fashioned predecessor. Machinery embodying the most up-to-date industrial processes may be seen in operation. Frequent demonstrations are given of the various methods of securing the safety of workers, providing against "industrial fatigue," and combating some of the more common industrial diseases. Special sections deal with precautions against danger arising from the use of electricity and steam-boilers and risks present in building operations and work in docks. Types of rescue apparatus are on view. Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, will receive the visitors, who will be conducted over the building by members of his staff. The party will assemble at 97, Horseferry-road, Westminster, at 2.45. For further particulars application may be made to the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

## ROTARY PRESS FOR BRAILLE

### NEW MACHINE STARTED BY LORD MAYOR

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, visited the National Institute for the Blind yesterday and set in motion the first rotary press in England for the production of magazines, newspapers, and other literature in Braille type for the use of the blind.

The rotary press, which is the result of long experiment at the institute, can print 16,000 pages of Braille in an hour, which is five times greater than the output of any existing process. The stereotype plates of Braille are fitted on much smaller cylinders than those of an ordinary printing press. When set in motion the machine is fed from a reel of stiff paper, which is embossed on both sides as it passes between the cylinders, being afterwards cut into separate pages in its progress under the guillotine. The new process is regarded as the most important advance in Braille printing of the present century.

CAPTAIN SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., chairman of the institute, in welcoming the Lord Mayor, explained that the department printed Braille books from start to finish, and their magazines, periodicals, and pamphlets were read by the blind in all parts of the world. The new process would vastly increase output, and make their work easier. On every book they printed for the blind they must lose money, because it cost about 6s. to produce and they could not charge more than 3s.

Mr. JOHN ANDREW FORD, the oldest Braille printer in the world, who has been employed in the institute's printing department for over 50 years, explained the laborious hand process originally in use, which required three hammer blows to make each dot on the brass plate. One of his earliest tasks was the stereotyping of the Bible in Braille, in the course of which he is estimated to have struck 21,000,000 blows with his hammer.

The Lady Mayoress was presented with a bouquet by Miss HAZEL WINTER, a student at Chorley Wood College, who was born blind. She recently won a £60 open scholarship for history at Oxford. She translated some of the Braille printed after the Lord Mayor had started the rotary press.

SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW said that the occasion was particularly gratifying to him on account of his lifelong association with print. As one who knew something about printing machines, he readily realized the cleverness of the mechanism of this rotary, especially the manner in which it registered the embossing on both sides of the sheet without one side interfering with the other. The fact that they were producing five times as quickly by that machine than formerly meant a great reduction in costs, which would confer a great boon on the blind.

The MAYOR of ST. MARYLEBONE proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, which was seconded by Mr. A. GOODE, chairman of the Printing and Kindred Trades' Blind Aid Committee. Among others present were:—Sir William Acland, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bowater, Captain Simson, Lord Decies, Lord Dawson of Penn, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Mr. Ford, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, the Mayoress of St. Marylebone, Lieutenant-Colonel MacKenzie-Rogan, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Miss Hamar Greenwood, and many representatives of the printing trades.

## ELECTRIC POWER IN NEW ZEALAND

### DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE WAR

Mr. R. OGILVIE BUCHANAN, in a paper on hydro-electric power development in New Zealand, which he read before the Royal Geographical Society yesterday, said that this development had been considerable since the War, during which time the installed horse-power had increased from 49,000 in 1919 to 149,000 in 1927. Within the last few months the first stages of two new stations had been put into operation, adding a further 90,000 horse-power.

In comparison with the power production of Canada, for example (8.3 million horse-power in 1928), this seemed trifling, yet it represented a production of 0.17 horse-power per head of population, which was exceeded by only four countries—Norway, Sweden, Canada, and Switzerland. It was, too, a very small fraction of the potential power of New Zealand. Two comprehensive inquiries had been made as to New Zealand's resources in this respect, the first, in 1904, by Mr. P. S. Hay, Government engineer-in-chief, who in his report estimated the total, neglecting sources of under 1,000 horse-power, at 3,700,000 horse-power, of which the South Island share was 3,200,000. The second report, by Mr. Evan Parry, chief electrical engineer, appeared in 1918, and according to his estimate, still accepted as authoritative, the total was assessed at 4,870,000 horse-power, of which the South Island accounted for 4,100,000. That represented a potential power of 3 horse-power per head of present population, an allowance greatly in excess of the utmost that was likely to be utilized for a very considerable time to come.

Industrial demand, in the sense in which it would be understood in the United States, Canada, or Sweden, did not at present exist. The cities provided the major part of the demand for power—utilized for tramway systems, for numerous small industrial enterprises (flour mills, boot factories, freezing works, rope works, furniture factories, confectionery works, and so on), and especially for public lighting and domestic purposes. Rural demand, however, formed in New Zealand probably a larger proportion of total demand than in any other country, and of this rural demand the most important element was the purely domestic. No statistics existed which enabled rural demand to be separated accurately from urban.

It seemed unlikely that hydro-electric power would enable New Zealand to become an industrial country. Against the possession of cheap power and of raw materials for certain industries must be set the major problems of an adequate supply of cheap iron and the organization of any industry on a scale large enough to secure all possible manufacturing economies. It would seem impossible under conditions of modern competition from countries already industrialized to repeat in the woollen industry the record established in the cotton industry by Lancashire, which from the beginning depended upon foreign markets rather than upon the home market. For a front-rank wood pulp and paper industry there was insufficient raw material, and the only industry that seemed to hold out much hope of developing to a size of world importance was the manufacture of artificial nitrate, which the experience of Norway seemed to prove had least need of a large and expanding home market. That industry, however, while it might use great quantities of power, would absorb altogether inconsiderable amounts of labour.

### *MEMBERSHIP OF LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION*

At a meeting yesterday of the Liverpool Cotton Association certain alterations to the articles were adopted which considerably broaden the scope of membership of the association. Recently the articles were altered to allow spinners of raw cotton established in the United Kingdom who are limited companies to be eligible to apply for membership, and the result of the meeting yesterday is that merchants who are limited companies are now eligible in the same way. The articles have also been altered to allow all firms engaged in the cotton trade, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, to be eligible to apply, and in connexion with this the members passed a special resolution to the effect that if firms in the United Kingdom which are merchants or importers of cotton apply for membership and are passed by the board, they will be welcomed by the members. Every applicant for membership has to be balloted for by members of the association.

### *ATTACK ON DIAMOND DEALER*

While a dealer in precious stones was walking along Hatton-garden carrying an attaché case containing diamonds and pearls on Saturday he was approached by a man who asked if he could decipher an address on a parcel. As the dealer looked down to see the address fluid was squirted from the parcel into his eyes. The dealer shouted for help, and the man, dropping the parcel, jumped into a waiting car and drove off in the direction of Clerkenwell. The parcel was found to contain a football pump in which was a dilute of ammonia.

## ORGANIZED COAL MARKETING

### OWNERS' CONFERENCE

### SUPPORT FOR PART I. OF THE BILL

A conference of representatives of the coal-producing districts in Great Britain which support Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill was held at the Hotel Metropole, London, yesterday, and unanimously resolved to accord support to this section of the Bill as it was introduced into the House of Commons. The districts represented included South and West Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Derbyshire, North Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, part of Warwickshire, and North Wales. A statement was issued after the meeting, and the text of this will be found on another page.

Mr. A. W. Archer, speaking at a luncheon which followed the conference, said that several salient points should be kept in mind if the purpose of the marketing schemes contemplated by the Coal Mines Bill were to be correctly appreciated. It could not be emphasized too strongly that the productive capacity of the coalfields of Europe greatly exceeded the demand; that Continental coal-producing countries had, since the War, enormously increased their output; that the British output had been reduced very largely because of the diminution of our export trade; and that those coal-producing countries of Europe which are also coal-importing countries intended, for national purposes, to safeguard their own coal industry if necessary by imposing duties, licences, and other restrictions on, or against, the admission of British coal. In such circumstances even if we were left with an unrestricted market, we could only increase our export by reducing prices below the level of those acceptable to our competitors, in which event we should inflict enormous financial injury upon ourselves.

On the other hand if artificial restrictions were imposed then we should export to those countries only such quantities as would be allowed. In such circumstances it would, from a national point of view, be an economic absurdity for the exporting districts of this country to devitalize themselves and commit a financial felony by fighting among themselves for the privilege of forcing merely a permitted quantity of coal into the receiving countries. It was because of the gravity of our coal export position that the more enlightened representatives of the industry several years ago got together for the purpose of examining the facts of the situation in the hope of finding some method whereby co-ordination of export sales and general cooperation in marketing at home might be set up.

### THE DISSENTIENT OWNERS

It could not be complained, Mr. Archer continued, that the Coal Mines Bill had been sprung suddenly upon the owners or the country, but recently a section of the coal-owners had declared their hostility to the measure and were now organizing opposition in the hope of defeating it as a whole. There was no justification for a root and branch opposition to Part I. of the Bill, which related to organized coal marketing, the most important and urgent need of the industry. If the dissentient coalowners could point to a prosperous, contented, and well-directed industry which played its part with worthiness and success at home and abroad, their attitude might be less open to criticism. But the British coal industry was acknowledged to be sick, its marketing to be unscientific, its revenue to be insufficient for the proper maintenance of the plant and machinery of the mines, and its workmen were discontented and rebellious. The adoption of scientific coal marketing, operated in a spirit of good will, would eventually assure to the industry the benefits to be derived from international arrangements on terms which should procure the stabilization and the general improvement of the European coal industry.

One of the first aims of the Central Collieries Commercial Association had been to establish an Irish coal-marketing scheme, and one of the first effects of the passage of the Coal Mines Bill into law would be the consummation of an Anglo-Irish trade agreement with reference to coal. The Central Association had also discussed matters of common interest with the coalowners of Germany and Poland, and the Westphalian Syndicate had declared themselves willing at any time to consider an international arrangement on fair terms provided that there was a properly authorized body in Great Britain which could enter into such an arrangement. A second effect of the passing of the Bill would be to set on foot an effective arrangement with Germany for an international agreement. The Polish coal-owners, too, who had made enormous inroads into our business with Scandinavia and the Baltic States, had joined in friendly discussions with them and there was every reason for believing that they would welcome the better conduct of the European coal trade. The Scandinavian Coal Importers' Federation had no objection to paying economic prices, but so long as Poland was fighting Great Britain in the Scandinavian market and British coal districts were fighting each other they must necessarily make their purchases on the best terms.

Representatives of the Central Association had further, for many months past, been negotiating with representatives of the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain with a view to improving and economizing the coal distribution in this country. It was a mere act of justice to state that the merchants were willing to cooperate with the coalowners. A provisional agreement with them was almost on the point of completion. It would introduce overdue reforms in distribution and in his judgment operate greatly to the public advantage.

### A VALUABLE BILL

There could be no real stability in British industry, Mr. Archer said, until coal ceased to be a perpetual subject of industrial and political recrimination and strife. The present Bill would go far towards pacifying the industry. Thursday was reported to be a critical day in the Committee stage of the Bill. A suggestion that if the standard tonnage and quota were accurately adjusted there would be no need for minimum price legislation could not, he submitted, be upheld, and that opinion was confirmed by the experience of Germany and other countries. They had no doubt that the Bill would prove to be, in its main part, one of the most valuable Bills, with regard to coal marketing and to industry generally, which had ever been introduced into the House of Commons, and was therefore deserving of support.

A statement was also made on behalf of the conference on the allegation that the Bill would lead to the "squeezing of the public." It was pointed out that in 1913, one of the best years in the coal trade, the average selling price of fuel in the country was 11s. per ton. The cost of getting coal then was 9s. 6d. a ton, leaving a profit to the industry of 1s. 6d. In March, 1921, the Government decontrolled the coal mines. The average cost of getting a ton of coal at that period was 40s. 3d., and the average selling price was about 33s. 6d. The country was losing £1,000,000 a week. It was left to the coal industry to get down those costs. The industry had got costs down now to 13s. 8d. a ton, and the average selling price of fuel was about 13s. 8d. That 13s. 8d. represented an increase in working costs of 43 per cent., as compared with 1913, whereas the average selling price had increased only by 24 per cent. What the coal trade sought to do was to raise the price of fuel to give a fair return on capital, but if they were to squeeze the goose which laid the golden eggs, they would put the industry in an impossible position.

## DURHAM MINERS' PROTEST

The executive committee of the Durham Miners' Association yesterday passed a resolution protesting against "the action of the various coalowners' associations and other industrial and political parties," in attempting to prevent the passing of the Coal Mines Bill, "and thereby seeking to compel British miners to continue working longer hours than those in nearly every mining country in Europe." The resolution also protests against the action of those opposing amalgamation and marketing schemes and the fixing of minimum prices and quotas. The committee urged the Government to press the Bill as it now stood through the House of Commons.

During Sunday night thieves smashed the door of Mr. H. Harris's gramophone shop in Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, and stole a quantity of records. Thieves also broke a window of Mr. George Cullen's shop in Green-street, Forest Gate, and took a wireless set. For both thefts the men had a motor-car.

## STUDY OF THE STARS

### ASTRONOMER-ROYAL'S ADVICE

Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer-Royal, confessed last night to the students of Bedford College for Women that he knew nothing of the stars until he went as an undergraduate to Cambridge and was shown them by a friend in the Great Court of Trinity. The occasion was the opening of a new observatory in which has been installed the telescope formerly used by the Royal Artillery Institution to encourage scientific study among the officers at Woolwich and presented by the institution to the college. Professor H. H. Turner, of Oxford University, presided.

SIR FRANK DYSON, declaring the observatory open, recommended the study of astronomy not as a field of research but as a cultural subject. His experience of educated people and university students, he said, had shown him that there was great ignorance of the ordinary elementary facts of astronomy, yet they were extremely interesting. He was not sure that our grandmothers did not learn astronomy more thoroughly than the present generation. He was sure they had a celestial and terrestrial globe at Miss Pinkerton's Academy. He did not think he was ever shown a celestial globe when he was a boy. He learnt to know the stars only when he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, and a friend showed them to him in the Great Court of Trinity. They learnt all about mechanics, and the law of gravitation, and such things, but some of them grew up without knowing Venus or Jupiter when they saw them. It was a great pity they did not learn these things as they grew up and so get a real interest in the stars. He recommended to young people the maps of the stars published in *The Times* at the beginning of every month, and suggested that they should use them to follow the moon across the sky. Now that they had got a good telescope he hoped they would regard it not as an instrument of research but as an aid to general culture.

SIR WILMOT HERRINGHAM (chairman of the council of the college) offered the thanks of the college to the Royal Artillery Institution, and Miss GERALDINE JEBB (Principal) thanked the chairman and the speaker.

The new observatory has been constructed on the roof of the new buildings, which have not yet been officially opened. It has a movable dome, and a clear outlook, unobstructed by trees or buildings, can be obtained in all directions. The telescope has an object glass 7in. in diameter and a focal length of 9ft. It has been used for 50 years at Woolwich.

Among those present were:—

Lord MacMillan, Dr. Graham Little, M.P., Dame Emily Penrose, Brigadier-General Evans and Brigadier Marriott-Smith (representing the Royal Artillery Institution), Miss E. C. Lodge (Principal of Westfield College), Dr. W. R. Halliday (Principal of King's College), Miss E. C. Higgins (Principal of Holloway College), Miss H. Reynard (Warden of King's College for Women), Mr. H. T. Tizard (Rector of the Imperial College of Science), Professor H. Hilton, Sir Hildred Carlile, Mr. Dixon, Miss Fawcett, Dr. Dorothy Stewart, Mrs. Graham Wallas, Mr. Fisher, and Miss Buck.

## THE CUMBERLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT

An inquest was opened at Penrith yesterday on the body of REDMOND JOHN BOWSER, the engine driver who was killed in a railway collision in Culgaith Tunnel on March 6. Dr. Stevenson said that Bowser died from suffocation. He was scalded on the face, arms, and hands, and was black with coal dust. He was probably knocked senseless and then smothered with coal from the tender.

After evidence by Signalman Wileman, Guard Proudfoot, Fireman Armstrong, and Flagman Taylor, the CORONER said that there was no doubt that Bowser went past his signal, and that the line was at that time without the protection of any detonators. There had been breaches of regulations with which the railway company would deal, but he suggested that the approximate cause of the driver's death was passing his own starting signal, and that they could not say that others concerned were in any way responsible for his death.

The jury returned a verdict that Bowser met his death accidentally, but added no rider.

While the carman was absent, three men in a covered van drove up to an L.M.S. delivery van in Stanley-gardens, Acton Vale, yesterday, transferred goods from it to their own, and drove away quickly.

## LEAFLETS FOR SOLDIERS

### DISTRIBUTORS OUTSIDE BARRACKS FINED

At the Westminster Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hay Halkett, NORA BROWN, 34, clerk; EDWARD WILLIAMS, 29, labourer; and JULIAN DONALDSON, 25, labourer, all giving addresses at Lillie-road, Fulham, were charged with insulting behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned at Ebury Bridge-road, Pimlico, on Saturday evening.

Plain-clothes police officers deposed that on Saturday evening the defendants and a man not in custody were seen outside Chelsea Barracks distributing leaflets to soldiers, who appeared to be annoyed and showed their resentment at the action of the defendants by pushing them aside. One Guardsman to whom a leaflet was presented said, "I don't want that, and if I had my way I should take you people to the guardroom." The attempted distribution of the leaflets was continued, in spite of a caution, and as the soldiers were becoming very hostile the defendants were arrested for their own safety.

Mr. HALKETT asked the nature of the leaflets distributed, and, being furnished with a copy, read extracts from one paper headed, "The Meaning of March 16." References were made to the "dirty liars of the Christian Protest Movement," the "Capitalist enemies of Russia," and the "abominable slanders of priests about the Russian workers." "All very objectionable," Mr. Halkett commented.

George Barber, a guardsman of the Coldstream Guards, gave evidence that on leaving Chelsea Barracks with another soldier they were stopped by the woman Brown and Donaldson, who offered a leaflet, one saying, "Take it and read it." A corporal was near by and complaint was made to him and afterwards to the police.

Other soldiers gave corroborative evidence for the prosecution.

The defendant Brown gave evidence on affirmation. She admitted handing leaflets to the soldiers, who, she said, accepted them as ordinary individuals taking papers in the street. She had no desire to antagonize the soldiers.

Mr. HALKETT observed that it was waste of time to contend that there was no offence. To give these leaflets to soldiers amounted to insulting behaviour.

The defendant Brown, still in the witness-box, said that this being the Magistrate's ruling she had nothing further to say.

Mr. HALKETT.—I thought I would give you plenty of rope and would hear all you had to say, and now there will be a penalty of 40s., or 21 days, on each defendant.

Time to pay was asked for, and the Magistrate allowed 14 days.

## THE LIFE-BOAT SERVICE

### £52,150 CONTRIBUTED BY TWENTY TOWNS

Last year 20 cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland contributed £52,150 to the life-boat service. Fourteen of them were English, four Scottish, and two Irish. The Royal National Life-boat Institution has 1,040 branches, which last year raised £118,000, so that the first 20 collected well over a third of the total.

Greater London comes first with over £20,000, of which the City contributed £9,930, but the most interesting feature in the list is that Glasgow, with a contribution of £5,152, for the first time takes second place, beating Manchester and Salford, which is third with £3,973, and Liverpool, which is fourth with £3,343. In the last three years Glasgow has increased its contribution by nearly £3,000.

The other 16 places are in the following order:—Birmingham (£2,427), Bradford (£1,856), Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton (£1,721), Eastbourne (£1,526), Belfast (£1,264), Leeds (£1,231), Bristol (£1,198), Dundee (£1,192), Dublin (£1,184), Poole and Bournemouth (£1,065), Isle of Wight (£963), Clacton-on-Sea (£935), Margate (£816), Aberdeen (£769), Southampton (£760), and Exeter (£745).

In Ireland, Belfast and Dublin have changed places, Belfast rising from 13th to ninth and Dublin dropping from ninth to 13th. Three new places have come into the list—Dundee, which last appeared in it in 1923, and Clacton-on-Sea and Exeter, which appear in it for the first time. They have displaced Douglas (Isle of Man), Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. When the amount collected is taken in relation to the population Exeter comes first, with the fine record of threepence for each of its 59,600 inhabitants.

# News in Brief

Walter Godding, a carter, was kicked to death at Wolverhampton yesterday by a mare in whose hoofs he was fixing frost studs.

Alderman William Clough, 78, "Father" of Gateshead Town Council, died at Low Fell, Gateshead, on Sunday. He had been three times Mayor.

Colonel John Perring has been elected Chairman of the London County Council's Establishment Committee for the fifth year in succession.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Jones, of Llety, Criccieth, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday. Mr. Jones is in his 80th year, and his wife in her 71st.

The centenary of the birth of Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College from 1858-1906, will be celebrated at the college early in July, 1931.

Mr. S. J. Brodie, 71, of Felsham-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, was found dead in a first-class carriage on the Metropolitan Railway at Euston-square Station yesterday.

As he was leaving St. Joseph's Church, Manchester, after St. Patrick's Day Mass, James O'Donnell, 9, of Longsight, Manchester, was fatally injured by a motor-lorry.

The Berkeley Arms, an old hotel on the Bath Road at Cranford, near Hounslow, which is said to have had associations with Dick Turpin, was damaged by fire yesterday.

The Duke of York will be the principal speaker at the 88th annual meeting of the Early Closing Association on May 22, when Mr. Churchill, the president, will preside.

A front wheel came off a saloon car in High-street, Acton, yesterday, and, running across the road, went through the window of an ironmonger's shop. No one was injured.

Stoke Newington Finance Committee recommends a rate of 5s. 6d. in the £ for the half-year ending September 30 next, which equals the rate for the corresponding period of last year, but is 4d. higher than the current rate.

Two men who ran away on the approach of a policeman in the Crystal Palace grounds early yesterday left behind a steel safe, which it was discovered had been stolen from the Badminton Club at the Palace.

Police-constable Ernest Sweet, of Glenelg-road, Brixton, was knocked down and had an arm broken at Loughborough Junction yesterday when he tried to stop a runaway horse and cart. The horse ran for half a mile before it was stopped.

Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday made an order for the return to Australia of Kenneth McKenzie, 37, to answer a charge under the Fugitive Offenders Act of larceny from the Union Stores, Fremantle. He told the magistrate that he knew nothing about the charge.

## NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A dinner will be given at the Hotel Victoria on Friday, March 28, to commemorate Drake's action at Cadiz (April 19, 1587). (p. 1)

The Court of the University of Aberdeen has received intimation that Professor C. Sanford Terry intends to resign from the Burnett-Fletcher Chair of History as from September 30. Persons who desire particulars may obtain these from the Secretary. (p. 3)

The Court of the University of Aberdeen will shortly proceed to fill the vacancy in the Readership in German caused by the appointment of Mr. A. H. J. Knight to a Lectureship and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge. (p. 3)

The Commissioners of Works invite applications for three posts as assistant inspectors of ancient monuments. (p. 3)

If Charles Ernest Edward, Agatha, Leo Francis, and Samuel Noel Abraham, and Monica Burgess, relatives of Edward Abraham, who died in Philadelphia about 1915, will communicate with advertisers they may hear of something to their advantage. (p. 1)

## NEW SIAMESE GUNBOAT

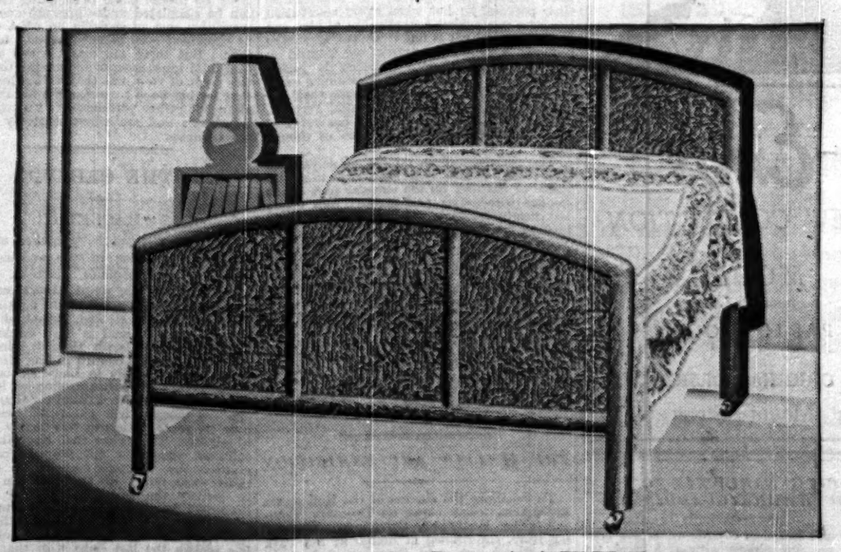
The Siamese gunboat Sukhodaya has been completed by Messrs. Vickers Armstrong, and left Barrow for Siam yesterday. She carries 6in. and 3in. guns, and is intended for coastal and river service. The engines are triple expansion, driving twin screws, and were made by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, Newcastle-on-Tyne.


BY APPOINTMENT WIRE MATTRESS & BEDSTEAD MAKERS TO H.M. THE KING

# PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF BEDSTEADS

MADE BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

To-day and till March 28th a great public exhibition of bedsteads and mattresses is being held. This exhibition is a novel opportunity in two respects: first, you will be able to see and purchase bedsteads which are made by Royal Appointment to H.M. The King; secondly, you will not have to travel to any central exhibition hall to see this interesting display. It has been arranged with the leading furnishers all over the Kingdom to exhibit the bedsteads and mattresses in their windows and showrooms. So everyone in the land can see them. Of special interest is a bedstead, beautifully made of oak, polished to reveal every subtlety of colour and richness of grain, which, fitted with the world famous Staples Mattress, costs only, 3 ft. £9 : 19 : 6 complete, or 4 ft. 6 in. size £12 : 12 : 0



STAPLES MATTRESSES & BEDSTEADS

"The finest Bedsteads made" Regd.

*On application to the address below a bound volume containing 80 designs of these wood bedsteads, every illustration exactly reproducing in the most minute manner the actual grain and detail of the wood, will be sent on loan. It contains in addition full particulars and prices. Address Dept. 20, Staples & Co. Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W. 2. Any furnisher will show you this volume on request. 'Bed No. 60 passes the door of our works. You will be welcome.*

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

## "BUT WHEN I GOT HOME——"

*By CALLISTHENES*

Most of us have heard occasionally an account of a shopping expedition take a melancholy turn with the phrase, "But when I got home——."

The shopper had visited a shop, had perhaps seen some attractive article in a window, had been told this and that about the article, the excellence of its quality and the lowness of its price, and had finally bought it believing that here was just the very thing she wished—and cheap. But when she got home and examined the article at leisure she found that it was not the high quality she had believed, and when she compared notes with her friends she found that the price she had paid was high, and not low.

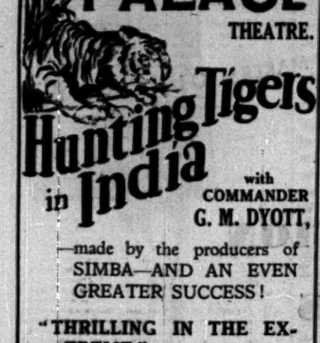
The experience is not as rare as it should be. The experience breeds the shopping scepticism which expresses itself in that rather dismal saying that you never know if you've got a bargain till you get it home.

We would count it unlucky if anyone said that about this Store. We aim at complete and permanent satisfaction for every customer over every transaction. We would count it a failure if the satisfaction were incomplete and transitory. The delight which a customer feels in the quality and the price of her purchase as she makes it in this House must remain with her when she sees the article at home and grow day by day as the article proves its beauty or usefulness or desirability. We would consider that we had missed the mark if there were even a moment of regret as she looked at the article on the day after.

It is not within our power to ensure that every one of the millions of transactions we do in a year shall succeed. The law of human probabilities is against it. But this we can ensure—that when the 10,000 to 1 chance of incomplete satisfaction does turn up we put it right quickly, gladly, completely. The article which does not satisfy the purchaser when she gets home can be returned as freely as if she were still standing by the counter. It is satisfaction in the home that we aim at, and we are proud to know that we achieve it.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PALACE THEATRE.



Hunting Tigers in India
with COMMANDER G. M. DYOTT,
—made by the producers of SIMBA—AND AN EVEN GREATER SUCCESS!
"THRILLING IN THE EXTREME." —*Daily Telegraph.*
"A CAPITAL PICTURE, VARIED AND EXCITING, AND OF IMMENSE INTEREST." —*Morning Post.*
"INTERESTING, EXCITING, ENTHRALLING." —*Evening Standard.*
TWICE DAILY at 2.30 & 8.30.
Book in advance: Ger. 6834.
Prices 2/4 to 8/6, including tax.

Enos
NEW COLLECTION of MODELS from the Leading PARIS HOUSES also ORIGINAL DESIGNS
103 Mount Street, W.1

### *CIVIC FAREWELL TO SOUTHWARK GUARDIANS*

Southwark Board of Guardians, as now constituted, has met almost without a break for 96 years, and at the final meeting next week the Mayor (Alderman J. T. Greenwood) will be presented with several relics of considerable local interest. They include a map of London of 1647, two snuff-boxes, and a number of books of historical value, which are among the possessions of the guardians. One of the snuff-boxes is made of wood which formed the roof of a local church built in the 12th century, and the other is of silver and is nearly 100 years old. At the ceremony next week the Mayor will be invited to take a farewell pinch from each of the boxes, and he will then pass them to the guardians. The gifts are to be placed in the custody of the Cuming Museum, Walworth-road, S.E., where they will remain to recall to future generations the system of Poor Law procedure which once existed in Southwark.

# Entertainments

## DALY'S THEATRE

### "A SONG OF SIXPENCE"

BY IAN HAY AND GUY BOLTON

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Tosh | IAN O. WILL |
| Adam Pringle | CAMPBELL GULLAN |
| Mrs. Pringle | ADAH DICK |
| Chrissie Pringle | GRACE WILSON |
| Peter Dunshie | EDMOND BERESFORD |
| David Ballantyne | IAN HUNTER |
| Robert Pringle | JACK LAMBERT |
| Luella Pringle | OLIVE BLAKENEY |
| Effie Duncan | MARJORIE MACINTYRE |
| Matthew Skinner | EDGAR K. BRUCE |

Into the territory of Scottish humour English opinion enters timidly and with deference, and is made the more timid by a suspicion that a great part of this Scottish humour—the familiar, financial part—is primarily intended to tickle English ribs. Therefore, let us say with appropriate caution that, wherever the legendary saxpence is still good humorous currency, Mr. Ian Hay and Mr. Guy Bolton will pass it off merrily and with success, for they handle it ingeniously, and, though it is not new, it has a cheerful glitter.

The key to the story is a conjugal strike, three ladies deciding to leave men who will not give them a regular allowance, and two of the three men (the other is a bachelor) rejoicing in their freedom. After a little while no one is rejoicing, but no one gives in. David Ballantyne, it is true, loses interest in his Ballantyne Bungalows because there is now no Chrissie to share his ambition, but his despair is the play's profit. He is on the point of selling his business for less than its value to a wicked Mr. Skinner when Chrissie and Luella intervene to save him. Their intervention is not only itself an admirable piece of theatrical contrivance, but it opens up a new movement in the story. Before the separated couples are brought together again and every one who deserves the rewards of Providence has made a comfortable fortune, the tale turns and twists with remarkable ease and skill, each twist being the occasion of a fresh outburst of the humour that Englishmen hesitate to criticize. Indeed, whichever way you look at it, this is, of its kind, good entertainment.

If saxpence amuses you less than you hoped, there are Luella's wise-cracks as compensation, for Luella is American; and if you happen to be so English—or so Scottish—that the saxpenny fun passes over your head, still there remains an elaborate story smoothly manipulated. The acting is what it should be—quite enough to be observant of character when there is character to observe and broad enough to cover the gaps.

Mr. Ian Hunter, Mr. Ian O. Will, and Mr. Campbell Gullan bear themselves with credit, and Mr. Jack Lambert, with a part that might easily have gone for little, builds up gradually a very clever portrait of an entertaining and interesting man. Miss Grace Wilson gives amusing individuality to one of the feminine interveners, and Miss Olive Blakeney as the other, a quick, upright American in a world of slow, downright Scots, points her contrast with tact and accompanies it with a charm and vigour upon which a great part of the audience's enjoyment last night depended. In brief, a pleasant entertainment for those who love to watch a Scot keep his hand in his pocket, and, even for those who have already seen that joke, an evening with other and rewarding diversions; but it is not an assault upon the emotions or a challenge to the intellect.

## COURT THEATRE

### "MISALLIANCE"

BY G. BERNARD SHAW

| | |
|---|---|
| John Tarleton, Jnr. | GEORGE E. BANCROFT |
| Bentley Summerhayes | HEDLEY BRIGGS |
| Hypatia Tarleton | ROSALINDE FULLER |
| Mrs. Tarleton | PHYLLIS RELPH |
| Lord Summerhayes | FRANK DARCH |
| John Tarleton | WILFRID LAWSON |
| Joseph Percival | ERIC PORTMAN |
| Lina Szczepanowska | IRENE VANBRUGH |
| Julius Baker | ESME PERCY |

Playgoers will beware of Mr. Shaw when he becomes apologetic. In a note contributed to the programme he begs the indulgence of the audience for a play "which though virtually new to the London stage yet contains such anachronisms as allusions to Russia as it was under the Tsars; treats aeroplanes as marvellous and perilous spectacles at which whole households rush out of doors to gaze; and represents an elderly lady as scandalized by having to entertain one of her own sex in the costume of an air pilot." As if such anachronisms really mattered! This old debate about—well, about almost everything, but chiefly, you remember, the relations between age and youth, parents and children—goes surprisingly well. If sometimes our attention strays from the stage, it is not the anachronisms which are to b'ame: it is because we are protesting with Hypatia that there is too much talk.

*Misalliance* was never a satisfying piece of Shavian drama; indeed, we may suspect Mr. Shaw of having written it to clear his own mind. A discussion posing so many different problems, keeping to no point because there is no point to keep to, and preternaturally alert to discover social absurdities and romantic fatuities, must, even when it was fresh, have been occasionally irritating and even boring. Some of the ideas have been more significantly expressed and made to serve rather different purposes in later plays, in *Heartbreak House*, for instance, and *Methuselah*; others seem to have nothing but ingenuity to countenance their perversity; but when every reservation has been made what a prodigality of idea and suggestion and wit is left! Once that superb humbug, Tarleton the draper, has stepped on to the stage, a modern audience is highly amused and at the end of an entertaining evening uncomfortably aware, perhaps, that, for all the unpleasantness of Hypatia, Percival, Baker, and the rest, the play has revealed much that we know to be true of human nature.

The performance is, on the whole, a good one. There is Miss Irene Vanbrugh to shed a lustre of her own on the singular part of the famous wire-walker and acrobat who gently but firmly conducts all the men who make love to her to the gymnasium; there is Mr. Wilfrid Lawson to endow Tarleton with a temperament in which coolness and impetuosity are credibly and amusingly mingled; and there is Mr. Esme Percy to make fun with quiet assurance of the romantic clerk, who, to avenge his mother's honour, comes to shoot Tarleton and stays to be petted by the old amorist's motherly wife. Miss Rosalinde Fuller, too, is effective as that "glorious young beast" who tortures poor, tired, old Lord Summerhayes with the recollection of his foolish advances, and Mr. Eric Portman is among those who neatly round off a well-balanced production.

### *THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION*

To celebrate the success of the Italian Art Exhibition, which closes on Thursday, Commendatore Modigliani, Commissioner-General for Italy, entertained at dinner at the Park Lane Hotel last night those who helped to organise the exhibition. The guests included Lady Chamberlain, chairman of the general committee, COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI, proposing Lady Chamberlain's health, said that over half a million people had visited the exhibition. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, replying, said that the exhibition had been unique of its kind. He added: "It takes a dictator to have the authority to risk all that is implied in sending such rich and varied exhibits out of the country. I doubt if anyone who had been at the mercy of a Parliamentary majority could have allowed such treasures of art to leave the National Museum or private collections, or would have survived the day on which they were shipped, let alone the day when we all trembled for their safety when they were in the Bay of Biscay."

## FILM CENSORSHIP

### QUESTIONS RAISED BY NEW TECHNIQUE

The British Board of Film Censors, over which Mr. Edward Shortt now presides in the place of the late Mr. T. P. O'Connor, states in its report for 1929 that the total footage of films submitted for censorship during the year was 7,063,435ft., embracing 2,155 subjects.

Of these subjects 923 silent films and 721 auditory films were passed for "universal" exhibition with the "U" certificate, and 280 silent films and 182 auditory films for "public" exhibition with the restrictive "A" certificate. Seven films were totally rejected. Exception has been taken to 42 other films, and these are still being considered with a view to possible amendments to meet the requirements of the Board, but it is thought unlikely that the majority will be publicly exhibited in the British Isles.

Exception was taken by the examiners to 300 films, but after amendments (sometimes very drastic) 251 of these were granted certificates, "which," states the report, "proves the loyalty of the publishers to meet the Board's requirements." The reasons given for the rejection of the seven films are:—Habitual immorality; a minister of religion in equivocal situations; psychology of marriage as depicted by its physical aspects; intimate biological studies unsuitable for public exhibition; stories in which the criminal element is predominant; and indecorous dancing.

The Board states that sound films are now examined under conditions similar to those obtaining in cinemas, and it refers to new problems which have been raised by their introduction. "Generally speaking, the dialogue far more emphasizes the situation than is the case with titling. On the other hand, the captions can, in a large number of instances, be read over and over again, thereby making a deeper impression upon the mind than is possible by hearing the same phrase once only by word of mouth. This relative difference between the silent and sound film, and the impressions thus created, are further accentuated by the great technical advance that is constantly being made in the production of auditory films. At first the actions were simple, the players seeming to have to keep in close proximity to the microphone, but, owing to the phenomenal development of the art, there is to-day a greater freedom of action coupled with a greater complexity in the stories portrayed. For this reason, and owing to the technical difficulties associated with the deletion of objectionable dialogue and incident, the Board would again urge upon producers the absolute necessity of avoiding anything which past experience has taught them deflects from the standards which have been acknowledged as satisfactory and proved acceptable in this country."

The report refers to the large number of films which may be classed as "back-stage drama," and says:—"The themes are often sordid, and the lives of the principal characters, if not actually immoral, are at all events unmoral in practice and principle. In many cases there is in addition an admixture of the criminal or bootlegging element, with the introduction of an atmosphere of riotous luxury. One such film by itself may not be prohibitive, but the Board cannot help feeling that a continuous succession of them is subversive, tending to inculcate a lower outlook and to invest a life of irregularity with a spurious glamour. There is evidence of quite definite disapproval of this type of film among the regular cinema-going public."

## CONCERTS

### MR. SOLOMON

The programme of Mr. Solomon's pianoforte recital in the Wigmore Hall on Saturday included a Sonata by Haydn, Brahms's Handel Variations, and Franck's Prelude, Aria, and Finale. The pianist's fluent, if colourless, style admirably suited the Sonata in D (No. 7) by Haydn, of which he gave a charming and clear-cut performance. There was more character and rather less ease than usual in the Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel, but his lapses in the Fugue may well be excused to a pianist who has suffered the interruption of untimely applause at the end of the Variations. An audience which does such things gets what it deserves.

### MISS HETTY BOLTON

An ambitious programme of works by Beethoven, including the "Eroica" Variations in E flat (Opus 35), and the Sonatas in C major (Opus 53) and C minor (Opus 111), was played by Miss Hetty Bolton at the Grotrian Hall on Saturday. Miss Bolton has a neat and efficient technique, though it did not include the ability to extract a warm tone from the instrument on which she played. But works like the "Waldstein" Sonata and the Opus 111 demand more power and a deeper musical understanding than Miss Bolton possesses as yet.

### MR. JOHN GABALFA

A violoncello recital was given at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night by Mr. John Gabalfa. His programme included a Sonata in G minor by Purcell, Haydn's Concerto in D major, and a transcription of César Franck's Violin Sonata. Mr. Gabalfa's playing was rhythmical, and his tone, though not full, had an agreeably clear quality in those movements where the violoncello's part consists of a smooth *cantilena*. When a more rapid execution was demanded, as in the two Allegros of Haydn's Concerto, the tone became unpleasantly dry just where it should have been most brilliant. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Ivor Newton.

### MR. WILHELM BACKHAUS

The playing of Mr. Backhaus, who gave a recital at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, is free from most of the vices of the virtuoso pianist. His average loudness is much quieter, and therefore more agreeable, than that of most pianists; his rapid scale passages are not disfigured by the excessively sharp brilliance affected by virtuosi, but are, on the contrary, deliciously liquid in tone (witness the impromptus of Schubert). The only trace of perfunctoriness in his otherwise musical playing is a tendency to hit out his melodies. Themes, whether in Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue or in Beethoven's D minor Sonata from Opus 31, deserve a modelling no less careful than the delicate treatment which Mr. Backhaus brought (with beautiful effect) to five of Debussy's préludes. Yet Mr. Backhaus is by no means alone in thinking that tunes can be ejaculated under pressure even at the inevitable cost of showing up what ought to be concealed—the piano's inability to sustain tone. But there are many worse offenders. The total impression of his recital then, from this point of view, was that we did not greatly care for his Bach; we thought his Beethoven clean but rather perfunctory; we enjoyed his Schubert; and we whole-heartedly admired his Debussy.

## THE OLD VIC

### "MACBETH"

Mr. John Gielgud is, whatever objections individual members of the audiences may make, a very definite Macbeth. He is a man, after the weird sisters have first shaken his integrity, less of the fighting Scotsman than the Dane; and, indeed, all through the play Mr. Gielgud is busy establishing a close relationship with Hamlet. In letting conscience make a coward of him Mr. Gielgud has a strenuous ally in Lady Macbeth. Miss Martita Hunt, who, after reading her husband's letter, speaks her first words, "Glamis thou art," as though their plans had been talked over for years and arrest was merely a matter of minutes. The feeling that Macbeth has not sufficient resolution not only to commit a murder—the dagger speech is delivered rather too much in the platform manner to convey the full sense of the "bloody business" he intends to do—but to control so turbulent a country as Scotland was of the time, persists until the ghost of Banquo has broken the last links with that decency and sensibility which can be so easily read into Macbeth's character. As Hamlet leapt into Ophelia's grave with a sudden abandonment of all the reservations that had kept him enigmatic even to his closest friends, so does Mr. Gielgud's Macbeth accept, with a sudden rush of manhood, all the implications of his crime. Mr. Neil Porter made an admirably straightforward Banquo, and Mr. Francis James was a manly and resolute Malcolm. The settings were simple enough to keep the play moving at the pace the Old Vic tradition has set, but the simplicity had more than mere expediency to recommend it.

**The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7**

## VARIETY THEATRES

### THE PALLADIUM

Some of the best entertainment in the variety theatres is built on slender material. The Three Swifts, who are at the Palladium this week, use an old device in accepting the cooperation of a last-minute assistant in a juggling performance, but the elementary throwing of Indian clubs is made very amusing by the studied gravity of the "volunteer" and those who would give him instruction. The turn succeeds because it skilfully develops a new angle of humour.

A dancing scene presented by the Du For Boys, Mann and Carpenter, and the Palladium Girls is obviously a composite affair, but the energy, dexterity, and geniality of one couple, the graceful movements of the other, and the precision of the supporting troupe make a happy combination. Other contributors to the programme can be considered as familiar to the average audience. "Wee Georgie Wood, nowever, rings the changes on his effective sketches of precocious boyhood and "Nobody loves me," in which he solves the problem of a boy scout called on to establish a basis of domestic peace in an unexpected and unfriendly step-father, is full of shrewd and laughable touches. Mr. Debroy Somers and his band, too, succeed in giving new twists to the paying of the dance music of the day. The fact that 15 musicians use at least two score instruments in 20 minutes is a demonstration of versatility, and nearly every member of the band is also called upon to act the part of a comedian.

Mr. Billy Bennett never varies his stage appearance or his manner, but he has always a fresh string of broad jokes. He reverts this week to a muddle of Latin and French words and half-phrases with impossibly ludicrous translations in one song, and if something like the same medley has done service before it has the merit of still suggesting novelty.

### THE COLISEUM

The main attraction at the Coliseum this week is Miss Marjorie Bowen's burlesque, *A Family Group*. The family was the unit round which the solid and admirable fabric of Victorian life was built—that, at any rate, is the legend on which irritatingly inquisitive Georgian children are brought up—and Miss Mary Clare, with her charming and lady-like hysterics, suggests that Georgian children are more acute than they have any right to be in wondering how much hypocrisy was mixed with the other materials that made the Victorian façade so imposing. It may be, as Mrs. Porter (Miss Clare) suggests, that Miss Emily Porter, her sister-in-law, drinks more cherry-brandy than is good for her; Mr. Porter may declaim that his hard-earned money is wasted on a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing women; Miss Matilda Porter may rail against Islington as a residential centre, but let Mr. Henry Porter appear with his sweetheart, Miss Sarah Speed, and the family draw together, the cherry-brandy becomes a symbol of brotherly love rather than contention, and Islington is proclaimed by Miss Matilda as a suburban paradise. A burlesque—but Miss Bowen keeps her satire the right side of extravagance.

Mr. Joseph Greenwald acts in "a one-act playlette" which pokes inoffensive fun at the commercial instincts of the Jews, and Mr. Frank Browne and Miss Kay Lavelle interrupt one another in a way that is most entertaining to the audience. Mr. G. H. Elliott fell between the negro and provincial stools in singing his coon songs, Mr. King Repp went a long way towards justifying his programme title of "King of Jugglers," and the film of the Scott-Sharkey fight increased a natural regret that Scott was not the winner.

## THE TIVOLI

### "MEN WITHOUT WOMEN"

The imminence of death is, so many novelists, a few playwrights, and at least one film director have assured us, a very powerful searchlight to turn on to character; all the weaknesses and, as they sometimes rather sentimentally insist, all the virtues everyday life keeps securely hidden away stand naked and, perhaps, ashamed in its glare.

Usually the coming of inevitable doom, whether in the shape of the end of the world or the sinking of the liner, finds men and women together, indeed they are usually carefully brought together so that their true individual relationships can be explored; but the producers of *Men Without Women*, a William Fox production now showing at the Tivoli, have courageously kept the women on land in a Shanghai bar and sent the U.S. Submarine S 13 to disaster, without them. Not to immediate disaster, however, for, after the S 13 has been rammed, she sinks to the bottom with her engine-room more or less intact and a supply of oxygen sufficient to last for three hours or so. Lieutenant Price (Mr. Frank Albertson) is left in command and with him is Petty Officer Burke (Mr. Kenneth McKenna), a man of definite personality and a past of which Commander Weymouth, R.N., has previously informed us in the Shanghai bar.

The reactions of the imprisoned men are more than normally interesting, and the psychological implications are given visual form by the subtlety of the photography and there is a suggestion everywhere, in the grouping, in the shifting of the balance of light and shade, in the shadows and movements, of vagueness and uncertainty and the talk of the men, the joke about the umbrella, the absorption of one of them in a model sailing-ship, suggest, as they should suggest, that the ordeal facing them is too tremendous for logic of thought or action completely to encompass it. One man goes into a religious frenzy and has to be shot by Price, who keeps a heroic hold on youthful and uncertain nerves. Another is inclined to mutiny, but, just when all hope seems lost, the submarine is located, divers are sent down—the photography here has a great chance and takes it—and all but one are saved.

One must die, however, for the torpedo tube through which the men are shot up to the surface is worked from the inside and, at the end, Price and Burke are left. Price as commanding officer insists on his privilege, but Burke tells a story of his own, in which a woman and, with questionable taste, a ship and a great English soldier are involved, to dissuade him. A knock-out blow eventually closes an emotional argument which had shown signs of failing and Burke is left to die in peace and the audience to wonder why a film in which there is much sensibility, excellent photography, and some very fine acting should be cheapened by the introduction, however distorted by, and disguised as, fiction, of a national and personal tragedy.

## CHESS

### UNIVERSITIES v. INSURANCE TEAM

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The Combined Universities played the Insurance team at the Old Bell, Holborn, last evening, and won by a margin of four games. There were one or two positions that required some analysis when the time came for examination of the unfinished games, and in two at least the Universities had a slight advantage, but not enough to force a win.

The following is the full score, with the Combined Universities' names first:—

G. S. A. Wheatcroft (O.) ½; L. A. Durham ½; R. I. Mitchell (C.) ½; G. Tzanakis ½; Dr. C. H. Rutherford (C.) ½; A. G. Kershaw ½; H. T. Reeve (O.) 0; R. G. Addey 1; C. R. Mitchell (O.) ½, S. H. Crockett ½; E. W. Cox (O.) 0; G. Cordingly 1; H. J. Snowdon (C.) 1; R. Wynn Williams (O.) 0; A. O. Warman (O.) ½, D. Tooke ½; W. P. Wallace (O.) ½, J. Mason ½; C. H. O'D. Alexander (C.) 1; A. E. Lack 0; W. E. Sandbach (C.) 0; A. Boulger 1; Bisch Thomas (O.) ½, P. Layzell ½; J. Brown (C.) ½, S. H. Wilson ½; R. Hartnett (C.) 1; G. Nurse 0; L. C. Young (C.) 1; A. C. Banbury 0; E. Goulding Brown (C.) 1, W. Dubery 0; M. J. Albery (O.) 1; G. Glover 0; G. C. Ives (C.) ½, A. Walters ½; J. Bronowski (C.) 1; C. S. Frost 0; T. H. Silcock (O.) ½; G. Thompson ½. Total—Combined Universities, 12; Insurance, 8.

The "Past" members are:—Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Messrs. G. S. Wheatcroft, G. R. Mitchell, H. J. Snowden, J. Brown, E. Goulding Brown, and G. C. Ives.

Mr. H. T. Reeve (Oxford) asks me to state that he made only a conditional promise to play against the University of London on Saturday, and therefore the University of London should score by default on the second board.

### *MOTORISTS AND HOSPITALS*

Sir Francis Greenwell, who is chairman of Durham Quarter Sessions and a county court judge in the Newcastle district, complained at the annual meeting of the Durham County Hospital last night that not 1 per cent. of injured motorists treated at the hospital left a copper behind. He had been 35 years in county courts trying running down cases, and he had always wondered why, when a man who had received damages and had been injured and received treatment in hospital, no part of the damages should be received by the hospital by way of payment.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### THREE CRAFTSWOMEN

At 8, Palace-green, Kensington Palace-gardens, there has been held each afternoon over the week-end (remaining open to-day) a pleasantly intimate exhibition of pictures, illuminations, mosaics, and medallions by Miss Estella Canziani, Miss Marta C. Bowerley, and Mrs. Verna Akerberg. In each of the artists the craftworker's instinct predominates, resulting in an interest of detail that is seldom seen nowadays. Though she shows portraits and imaginative designs as well, it is in her studies of peasant life and costume in the Abruzzi and other less frequented parts of Italy that Miss Canziani best rewards attention. Everything is set down with delicate fidelity in terms of decorative colour and sparkling finish of execution. Apart from their artistic merit these studies should have real ethnographical value. Miss Bowerley is the illuminator, her work flowering on the page in poetical sympathy with the text—as in Keats's "Ode to Autumn." The mosaics and medallions are by Mrs. Akerberg, who, working in both glass and marble, shows an uncommon understanding of the medium. It is evident that all her work is conceived in the materials employed, and not translated from paintings, and it is in consequence full of life, though admirably restrained in colour. Her best pieces are small decorative panels of birds, animals, and fishes, the figure subjects lacking strength in the forms. "Como si fa?" an exchange of courtesies in the twilight between fieldmouse and bat, is a delightful invention, with a remarkably atmospheric quality obtained by legitimate means. But all the pieces are distinguished by good taste in colour and a sensitive handling of the materials. Some photographs are shown of larger works by Mrs. Akerberg abroad, including some panels of marine subjects from a circular floor in a seaside villa at Viareggio.

### MR. CHARLES W. CAIN

At the gallery of Messrs. Inns and Blake, 80, Queen Victoria-street, there is on view a practically complete collection of the drypoints of Mr. Charles W. Cain. Though he has made a few plates elsewhere, Mr. Cain has a special reputation for his drypoints of Mesopotamia and Burma. Of these parts of the world they amount to an artistic discovery. They are entirely free from preconceived romance, and owe their attractions to the extremely delicate representation of what the artist has actually observed. Mr. Cain is a tactful rather than an inspired composer, placing his subjects well upon the paper, and he is particularly successful in suggesting space and light. Technically his work is extremely beautiful, making comparatively little use of the "bur," but bringing out to the full the gradation of line which is one of the charms of drypoint. One of his most remarkable pieces of virtuosity is "The Shanal, Mesopotamia," a procession of camels in a sandstorm, with an extraordinary range and delicacy of tone in little space. "Bridge of Boats, Baghdad," "A Peaceful Quest," "The Date Pickers," and "A Tigris Night" are other drypoints of exquisite quality. As a rule Mr. Cain is best on a small scale, but in "A Persian Bazaar" he has dealt successfully with a larger plate containing many figures. If the terms are not contradictory, there is a poetical matter-of-factness about Mr. Cain's work which is very pleasing.

### *BELGIAN ART EXHIBITION AT BRIGHTON*

An exhibition of modern Belgian art at Brighton Fine Arts Gallery, which will be opened on April 29 by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, will be the third of its kind to be held in Brighton. Besides works in oil, water-colour, and black-and-white, there will be a few pieces of sculpture, and some examples of printing. Mr. Henry D. Roberts, Director of the Brighton Art Galleries, has just returned from Brussels after having completed the arrangements. The exhibits, which are being selected in Belgium under the direction of Sir Paul Lambotte, Government Commissioner for Fine Art Exhibitions, and M. Pierre Bautier, will remain on view until July.

## LECTURES AND MEETINGS

### CARPENTERS' HALL LECTURES, 1930.

On the following MONDAYS, at 8 p.m.

| Date | Lecturer | Subject |
|---|---|---|
| March 31 | ARTHUR KEEN, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. | "Charing Cross Bridge." |
| April 7 | Prof. W. H. WAGSTAFF | "The Rainbow." |
| April 14 | The Rev. Canon S. A. ALEXANDER, M.A. | "The Preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral." |

The Lectures will be illustrated by Lantern Photographs.

ADMISSION FREE

By ticket to be obtained from The Clerk, Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

## CONCERTS, &c.

**QUEEN'S HALL.**
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
*COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERTS*
(THE CONCERT CLUB).
London Symphony Orchestra.
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), at 8.15.
Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT.
Soloists—JELLY D'ARANYI, ROY HENDERSON
Symphonic Study, Falstaff ..... Elgar
Serenade for Orchestra and Voice (first Performance) ..... Bliss
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra ..... Szymanowski
(First Performance in England.)
Song of the Irish Hills, for Orchestra and Chorus ..... Delius
NEXT CONCERT, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, at 8.15.
Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT.
Soloist—FRIEDA LEIDER.
Res. Seats 12s. 6d., 8s. 6d., Unres. Orchestra 5s., at Queen's Hall and usual Agents.

**PEOPLE'S PALACE,** Mile End, E.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
*KUBELIK.*
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30,
who is GIVING HIS SERVICES in aid of QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, and under the patronage of Her Majesty.
A NUMBER OF SEATS at 1s. and 2s. and up to 10s. 6d. from People's Palace, all Agents, the Hospital, and T. ARTHUR RUSSELL, 70, Wigmore-street, W.1. Wel. 5918.

**JAQUES-DALCROZE LECTURE-DEMONSTRATION** of EURHYTHMICS, SCALA THEATRE, SATURDAY, March 29, at 2.30. ILLUSTRATIONS by CHILDREN and STUDENTS. Tickets, 7s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. from THE DALCROZE SCHOOL, 23, Store-street, W.C.1. (Tel., Museum 2294), and Box-office, Scala Theatre.

**MISS NEIL FERGUSSON** gives Absolutely Private Lessons. All Latest Dances. WELBECK 2290. 2a, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

**NADINE LA VALETTE** GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dancing.—15, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 0810.

**STEPHANIE FIELD.**—ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS. FOUR £1 1s.; Practice Dance, Wednesdays, 3s.—18, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Welbeck 2656.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

**HOTEL SPLENDIDE,** 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
*"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.*
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
*THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.*
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

**THE RICHMOND ICE RINK.** Largest in the world. Ice surface 24,300 sq. ft. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d.; spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition Saturday, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

**ICE-DROME,** HAMMERSMITH, World's finest Ice Surface. Daily, 8, admission 1s. 6d. Other sessions, 10, 3, and 7.45, admission 2s. 6d., except Gala nights, admission 3s. 6d. THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9 o'clock. IMPORTANT ICE-HOCKEY MATCH, SWITZERLAND v. ENGLAND. Cabaret during interval of match, skating afterwards. Admission 3s. 6d. Car Park. Restaurant, Tea Lounge; Skates on sale or hire. Book tables. Riverside 0392.

## EXHIBITIONS

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.**
Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10.
CELEBRITIES IN WAX.
Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.** Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

## DANCING

*3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

A PRIVATE LESSON SET time in any dance. Miss ANITA, 35, Wardour-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Regent 4645. Pupils partnered to dances

CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-st., W. Examinations to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons £1 1s., including Tango, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438 and 9.

ALL DANCING TAUGHT. 10-10 daily, by Miss UNA FLEMING (late partner of Hotel Quebec, W.1.). Welbeck 9141. Latest Ball-room Dances. Court Chrissy.

BALLROOM DANCING. 10-10 Daily. Miss AMY GREENWOOD, championship finalist and Judge, 1924-29; private studio and pupil. New 6.8.—34, Bloomsbury-street. Museum 0346. Cars parked outside.

DOREEN STONE School of Dancing, Ltd., 53, Haymarket. Recent 4353. Private lessons. Students trained. Court presentations a speciality.

GEN HOULET (Miss PERSONALLY) PARTNERS, teaches PRIVATELY 10-10 six days. Classes, Tango, New Zealand Building, 429, STRAND. Temple Bar 7427.

LOST, that lack of self-confidence after a dancing lesson at the "Buzz" Rhumba Mayfair Studio, 19, New Bond-street. Private tuition always obtainable (eight lady and gentleman teachers). Tea-dance to-morrow. Plenty of partners.

MISS NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolutely Private Lessons. All Latest Dances. WELBECK 2290. 2a, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

NADINE LA VALETTE GIVES ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS PERSONALLY in all latest ball-room dancing.—15, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 0810.

STEPHANIE FIELD.—ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE LESSONS. FOUR £1 1s.; Practice Dance, Wednesdays, 3s.—18, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Welbeck 2656.

## OPERA

**SAVOY.** LAST WEEK.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
*GILBERT AND SULLIVAN*
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
*PATIENCE.*
Wed., 2.30, THE MIKADO .. 8.15, PRINCESS IDA
Thurs., at 8.15 .. .. .. RUDDIGORE
Fri., at 8.15 .. .. .. IOLANTHE
Sat., at 2.30 .. .. .. TRIAL and PIRATES
Sat., Eight O'Clock .. LAST PERFORMANCE

## THEATRES

**ADELPHI.** (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 3522.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
*THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.*
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

**ALDWYCH.** Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
*"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."*
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

**AMBASSADORS.** 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
*THE MAN IN POSSESSION.*
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

**APOLLO.** Gerr. 6970. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
*"NINE TILL SIX."*
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.
Transferring to New Theatre Monday next.

**COMEDY.** Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
*"ODD NUMBERS."*
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Best of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

**COURT.** (Sloane 5137). Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
*"MISALLIANCE"*
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

**CRITERION.** 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
*MILESTONES.*

# Imperial and Foreign News

## CHINESE BILL OF RIGHTS

### LACK OF RESPECT FOR LAWS

(FROM OUR SHANGHAI CORRESPONDENT)

There is a struggle now in Nanking between a group that might be called Liberals, who would allow some latitude in interpreting the terms of Sun Yat-sen's will, and the "blue-black" Conservatives of the Kuomintang, who cling blindly to the letter of his doctrine. By the terms of the will China is now in the "period of political tutelage," during which the Kuomintang is the source of all wisdom and authority for indoctrinating the people in democratic practices till they can exercise them themselves.

During this period of tutelage it is an axiom that the party can do no wrong. Against this monstrous notion many intellectual Chinese leaders and big merchants are protesting. They particularly protest against the misdoings of the Tang Pu, the district councils of the party, who now wield autocratic power in all provinces and hsiens (counties). The movement found expression in the grand Bill of Rights, approved by the Central Political Council, which began :—

All Chinese are equal before the Laws. No distinction should be made as to sex, religious belief and racial differences.

The freedom of a person should receive no restriction, except by law. No administrative officer or organ should detain or imprison a person for 24 hours without preferring a charge against him in a court, where he should be tried according to procedure.

No person who is not serving in the Military, Naval or Air Forces, or resident of an area under martial law, is subject to martial law.

#### TOWARDS FREEDOM

There followed an affirmation of freedom of religious belief, of speech, and of the Press, to hold meetings, and to send telegrams in code. No person's house, the Bill enacts, may be searched without legal warrant; he may travel where he pleases and work at what he pleases so long as he observes the law. On the subject of property we read that—

The right of property of a person is protected by law, when it does not conflict with public welfare.

A person's property, which is in the nature of a public utility, can be sequestrated only upon due payment of its properly assessed value.

No property should be confiscated or sealed without the due process of law. No private property should be liable to illegal executions.

For those who are wronged the Courts are to be open to give redress, and private persons may impeach even Government servants. Destitute persons may claim State relief and landless farmers are entitled to a portion of unreclaimed lands, payment being either waived altogether or postponed for a given period. Much of this Bill is counsel of perfection. One cannot easily visualize a Chinese commoner embarking on so perilous a course as to impeach an official. But if the Bill were reduced to a few principles such as freedom of person or property and adequate protection by law the Chinese would not trouble about the rest of the Bill.

However, from the Central Political Council the Bill of Rights had to go to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the highest authority in Nanking. The Bill had powerful backing. Among other supporters were Hu Han-min, who is possibly the most vital force in Nanking; Tan Yen-kai, one of the fathers of the Revolution of 1911; Dr. Wang Chung-hui; and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Labour and, which is more, husband of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek's eldest sister, one of the most influential political hostesses in China. But the C.E.C. threw out the Bill. They ruled that it was contrary to and subversive of Dr. Sun's will and to the period of political tutelage.

The "Liberals" are not beaten yet. They have formulated a Law of Petition, which has been set going on its slow course through the Yuans and Councils. Its first clause epitomizes its purpose :—

Whenever either a central or a local administrative organ is considered to have illegally or improperly encroached upon or impaired the rights of a private individual, the party so aggrieved may immediately petition the responsible superior Government organ for redress.

The wording is designed to enable the Government to get at the Tang Pu without mentioning them by name. But whether it will get through the C.E.C. is another matter. The plea that the Bill of Rights was contrary to Dr. Sun's will was, of course, a mere subterfuge. The Committee System of Government adopted from Soviet Russia by Dr. Sun puts the Kuomintang above the law; and it will not relinquish this sublime autocracy without a struggle. The curse of China is that there is no Cabinet, still less any Ministerial responsibility. Always behind the scenes the prejudices and caprice of the C.E.C. work stultifying every effort.

#### INERTIA THE ENEMY

General Chiang Kai-shek has lately taken to making speeches lamenting the deplorable inertia and obstructionism of his countrymen and of the Kuomintang. On the first day of the Chinese New Year General Chiang Kai-shek made a round of the Government offices in Nanking to find out how they were obeying the new law. From time immemorial the Chinese have kept New Year by the lunar calendar and celebrated it with anything from two to 10 days' holiday. Determined to be done with the past, the Nanking Government this year forbade the holiday. But custom is hard to break in China. The public never made a pretence of obeying the law. And this is what General Chiang found in the Government offices, as he described it in a speech at the usual weekly memorial service to Sun Yat-sen immediately after the New Year :—

Except for the Ministry of Interior, which carried on its work as usual, in the other Ministries and offices, while they were in appearance kept open, nobody was there at work. It is regrettable that even Government officials found it difficult to break the old custom; so how can we blame the people for keeping up the old tradition?

The Chinese people have no respect for laws, General Chiang continued; "a Government mandate means nothing to them; it is something to be read but not to be carried out. Urge them as we may, they never seem to make a move." He went on :—

We ordered the abolition of the Lunar Year; we ordered that native goods should be encouraged; and we ordered many other things—but our people scarcely paid any attention to them, while Government officials read our orders and forgot about them! Such inertia you do not find in any other countries. Inertia is our most powerful enemy. If we do not conquer it we can make no progress at all. I find there is inertia everywhere. In all the Government offices there is no noticeable activity. Everybody is sitting about and doing nothing. Indeed, it is difficult to tell whether the offices are still functioning. Our public servants must realize that they are expected to work and to show proper results.

With the taunt that Nationalist officials are not, or should not be, "mandarins," General Chiang warned them that "if we go on as we are, we shall be no better than the Peking Government and very soon somebody will lead a revolution against us."

General Chiang's public addresses are becoming famous. On January 1 he broadcast a manifesto entitled "Fidelity and Sense of Honour the Foundation of Party and Government," which was equally addressed to Kuomintang and people. It begins by alluding to "the obstruction of reactionaries" to thwart the Government's constructive efforts. But, General Chiang continued :—

What is more deplorable is the general moral degradation of the people during the last few years, with the result that the last vestiges of the traditional virtues and morality of the nation are fast disappearing. Such a state of affairs, if not immediately rectified, will soon cause the extinction of the nation, even if it were unharassed by Imperialists and Communists.

General Chiang impresses one as emphatically meaning what he says. He has a decided personality, is courteous, with a rare but charming smile, and has that amazing faculty which great men possess of apparently having leisure to spare for everybody and everything. But he is plainly not to be trifled with.

In the autumn of 1928, when General Feng Yu-hsiang was in Nanking, lecturing the Kuomintang on extravagance and driving about on a motor-lorry dressed like a common soldier and wearing a deplorable old hat, he was shown a list of rewards in Government service. "But where are the punishments?" he asked. "Are we all so perfect that we deserve only rewards?" In those days every one in Nanking, intoxicated by the recent triumph over Peking, was too excited to listen. And Feng Yu-hsiang is out in the wilds now. But it looks as if Chiang Kai-shek were following up that strange idea of punishments as well as rewards. Taken in conjunction with the struggle of the more liberal men of the Kuomintang for the Bill of Rights and the Law of Petition, General Chiang's speeches may mark the opening of a new campaign against the deadening obstructiveness of party pride and privilege.

## KING ALBERT IN IRAQ

### VISITS TO HISTORIC SITES BY AEROPLANE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BAGHDAD, MARCH 17

Soon after the arrival of the King of the Belgians the King of Iraq, accompanied by his brother, King Ali, visited King Albert at the British Residency, where his Majesty is the guest of the High Commissioner, Sir Francis Humphrys. King Feisal expressed the greatest pleasure at seeing the gallant King of the Belgians in "the famous city of the Arabs in the days of their grandeur." The Royal visitor replied that he was sure that under King Feisal's leadership the country would regain its former glory. Half an hour later King Albert returned the visit.

Yesterday his Majesty motored with the High Commissioner to the Arch of Ctesiphon, and has arranged to spend four days in making a series of visits by air to sites of ancient cities—to-day to Ur of the Chaldees; to-morrow to Babylon; and on Wednesday to Mosul, Nineveh, and Nimrud; Thursday's programme is still uncertain.

All these flights will be made in R.A.F. machines, but, in returning to Cairo on Friday, the King will be a passenger in the Imperial Airways weekly mail, as he has refused the offer of a special aeroplane for the purpose. His Majesty's height and bearing are making a favourable impression on the Iraqis.

## RHODESIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED

### PROGRESS OF THE NATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S. RHODESIA), MARCH 17

The Governor opened Parliament to-day, indicating a large legislative programme. He said that while the progress of the country during the year ending on the 31st inst. was not up to the standard of recent years, imports and exports exceeded those of the previous year and the revenue receipts would meet ordinary expenditure.

Native economic progress continued, and the increased wealth of the natives was reflected in the rapid rise of the number of Africans travelling by railway. Revenue from native passengers contributed more than one-third of the total receipts. In addition to a grant of £10,000 for five years towards the Cairo to Cape air service, which is expected to begin by April 1, 1931, the Government promised £1,500 to encourage local aviation. Though farming progress was hardly satisfactory, recent rains would prevent an aggravation of the position, and average crops were looked for. Trade in slaughter cattle was expanding and prices were maintained.

## BECHUANA CHIEF IN ENGLAND

Tshekedi, paramount chief of the Bamangwato Bechuana, a short, athletic-looking man, accompanied by three of his counsellors, arrived at Southampton yesterday by the Union-Castle liner Armadale Castle. It is his first visit to England.

Tshekedi, who is a son of the chief Khama, is 24 years of age and speaks English fluently. The Rev. A. E. R. Jennings, a missionary stationed at Serowe, the Bamangwato capital, is in charge of the party. Tshekedi has come to England specially to consult the Government in regard to the mineral development of his country.

In a statement made on landing, Tshekedi said :—"I learnt to speak English at school. After attending the Lovedale native school I passed on to Fort Hare, which is virtually a native university. I sat for my matriculation, but my studies were hindered by the death of my brother Sekgoma [the immediate successor of Khama], and I failed to pass the examination. I was taken from college somewhat hurriedly to take charge of affairs, for my brother's child is yet a minor." Referring to conditions in the Bamangwato Reserve, the chief said :—"We are now a Christian country, and the old idea of a man having more than one wife is rapidly dying out."

## THE FRENCH FLOODS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

A slight fall in the river Adour, south-west France, has occurred during the past 24 hours, and it is now hoped that the threat of flood on a large scale has been averted. The Gironde, however, is still rising near Bordeaux, but the newly constructed defences have so far held.

The Moselle is now beginning to receive the effect of the melting snow in the Vosges and has become abnormally swollen, and the lower quarters of Metz are likely to become involved if the river continues to rise. Large numbers have been set to work to strengthen the embankment.

A violent storm, accompanied in various places by thunder and lightning, snow and hail, broke over the west coast last night. It was particularly severe at Lorient and Saint-Nazaire, where the unusually high tide was whipped into very heavy seas. At Saint-Nazaire the waves seriously damaged a slipway in course of construction.

## SOVIET LAND POLICY

### DEATH PENALTY FOR "DISTORTION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 17

The Soviet Supreme Court has issued an announcement that officials who "distort" the existing rural policy during the present tilling campaign will be liable to the death penalty. The offences for which the death sentence will be imposed include wilfully sending agricultural machinery to wrong destinations, leaving machinery idle or in the open air, and supplying the *kulaki* (comparatively well-to-do peasants) with seeds to the detriment of the non-*kulak* peasantry. Officials who do not commit these offences wilfully may receive lighter sentences.

Panicky counsels apparently gained the upper hand among the Communist leaders in the course of last week, and the result has been an unusual number of decrees and resolutions issued by official bodies. That these have one point in common is obviously due to instructions from the Communist Party. All declare that there is no change in policy and all lay the entire blame for the present disorder on "lower Communist officials who have distorted the Party's instructions."

The Supreme Economic Council states that inadequately trained lower officials have "mutilated the party's collectivization policy with the most extraordinary grossness" and have created "incredible muddle" in the countryside. The Council describes the situation as fraught with the gravest dangers, as discord has arisen between theory and practice. Instead of practice being based on intelligible Marxist theories, it has run ahead, and it is more than theory can do to keep pace, but theories can and must be evolved, and evolved quickly, to fit and explain the new phase which has set in.

The Soviet Press also explains that there is no change of policy, but merely a change of tactics by the party itself brought about by the early advent of the sowing season and the unpreparedness of the collective farms. The Press frankly declares that it is intended to continue the ruthless extermination of the *kulaki* in the autumn. Meanwhile, those *kulaki* who have not yet been driven from home must cultivate crops to augment the food supplies, and the authorities must compel each *kulak* to cultivate a definite area larger than that he cultivated in 1929. The Communists apparently believe it is possible to force millions of *kulaki* to raise and deliver crops at a time when they know that the next item of the Communists' programme is their own annihilation.

One of the immediate causes of the change of tactics is the intensification of the food crisis in the towns. *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn*, the organ of the Council of Labour and Defence, writes that the cooperatives have failed lamentably and that the whole cooperative system must be shaken up and reorganized from top to bottom. The cooperatives "do not yet understand that their function is not cultivation by Asiatic methods, even if modernized under Soviet conditions, but the supplying of the toilers."

It is reported that the food supplies in Leningrad, instead of improving, have worsened. Not only has it been found impossible to give effect to a recent order to extend supplies of milk to all children under eight, but the age-limit has been lowered, and whereas before the order children of three received milk, now only infants under two years are to receive it. The authorities have issued new orders gradually to raise the age-limit for milk to five years.

The full text of the instructions—issued on Friday—of the Central Committee of the Communist Party for the abandonment of violent methods in the countryside has now been received here. Stress is laid on the importance of the reopening of markets and fairs which local agents had closed, and of permitting peasants to sell their surplus products to improve the town food supplies.

## "ARRANGING FIRES FOR MERCHANTS"

### ARRESTED MAN'S ALLEGED CONFESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 17

Mr. Tuttle, the Federal District Attorney, announced to-day that he had uncovered an extensive organization of professional incendiaries through the arrest by Federal agents yesterday in a farmhouse in the Virginia mountains of one Joseph Eisentstein.

Mr. Tuttle alleged that Eisentstein, who was arraigned here to-day before a United States Commissioner on a charge of conspiring to defraud an insurance company of $140,000 [£28,000], has confessed to arranging fires for merchants in New York and Philadelphia, who afterwards made fraudulent claims for insurance. His arrest came only after a search of eight months.

Mr. Tuttle said that Eisentstein invariably demanded a retainer of $1,000 in addition to contingent fees averaging about $3,000, which were payable when his employer collected the fire insurance money. He said that the alleged incendiary was proud of his technique, through which he produced the desired fire from three to four hours after he had left an employer's premises. Mr. Tuttle said that he had obtained a confession likewise from a New York fur merchant who declared that he had hired Eisentstein to set fire to his shop last July. The place was gutted and the merchant made a claim of $140,000 against an insurance company.

## BENGAL GOVERNORSHIP

### SPECIAL LEAVE FOR SIR STANLEY JACKSON

It was officially announced last night that the Secretary of State for India in Council has granted Sir Francis Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, leave of absence for urgent reasons of health and of private affairs for four months with effect from May 10, 1930, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The King has approved that Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, shall act as Governor of Bengal during Sir Stanley Jackson's absence.

The King has also approved that Mr. James David Sifton, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, shall act as Governor of Bihar and Orissa during Sir Hugh Stephenson's absence while acting as Governor of Bengal.

## THE WALLS OF JERICHO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, MARCH 17

Professor Garstang has published a bulletin summarizing the results of the recent work of Sir Charles Marston's expedition on the site of ancient Jericho. Among the discoveries are: on the west side, the massive foundations of the tower of Migdal, which was announced on February 9; on the north side, the outline of a broad fosse sloping down towards the bottom of the stone rampart now 15ft. below the surface; on the east side above the spring, the gate towers of several ages superimposed and the general line of the fortifications. The parapet walk on the Canaanite rampart has now been partly cleared showing a raised platform for the use of archers in defending the city.

Senhor Châteaubriand, probably the most prominent journalist in BRAZIL and managing director of the Liberal *Jornal*, has been warned by the chief of police that he must moderate the tone of his articles relating to the Presidential election and desist from slighting and disrespectful remarks concerning Dr. Washington Luiz and his Ministers. There is, it added, no desire to restrict the liberty and fair criticism of the Press, but the *Jornal* must henceforward refrain from being discourteous.

## GERMAN-POLISH TRADE

### TREATY SIGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 17

The reported decision of President von Hindenburg to promulgate the German-Polish Liquidation Treaty without further delay has enabled the German-Polish Commercial Treaty to be signed here this evening. It has always been recognized that such an instrument might prove a landmark on the road to peace, and the failure of successive negotiators to reach any agreement for five years has been one of the principal obstacles to appeasement in Eastern Europe. For Poland the conclusion of the two treaties conveys an assurance that the idea of leaving her "to stew in her own juice" in the hope that the Peace Treaty settlement might wither away of itself has ceased to inspire German policy.

It is known here that almost the last act of Herr Stresemann on the day before he died was to gain the consent of the German Government for the abandonment of the policy of playing for time, in other words, for the conclusion of the Treaty. The German plenipotentiary in the final stage of the negotiations has been Herr Rauscher, the German Minister in Warsaw, whose calm perseverance during the whole five years in face of manifest difficulties is recognized at its true value by the Poles. M. Twardowski, the chairman of the Polish Chamber of Commerce in Vienna, has been the Polish plenipotentiary for many months past.

The treaty is not exhaustive, but it terminates an exasperating tariff war, satisfies immediate economic needs, and makes possible a freer intercourse, which should bring political reconciliation much nearer than before. It amounts, in fact, to what the negotiators have termed the "Minor" Treaty, on the assumption that the full or "Major" Treaty can be negotiated only when both countries have had some practical experience of regular commercial relations. The "Major" Treaty will have to set up tariff rates and contingents for some 1,200 tariff items which the "Minor" Treaty leaves untouched. But the "Minor" Treaty fixes contingents for the commodities which are of most importance to each country on the basis of a most-favoured-nation clause. It also contains all that is necessary to enable trading concerns from either country and their technical staffs to do business in the territory of the other.

Germany is granted contingents for exporting to Poland certain manufactured goods, notably motor-cars, machinery, rubber and leather goods, chemicals and medicines, toys and watches. Poland in return receives a monthly contingent for exporting to Germany 320,000 tons of coal and the equivalent of any coal which enters Poland from Germany, and certain small quantities of other minerals. The greatest difficulty which met the negotiators—the resistance offered by German agriculturists to the import of Polish pigs—has been overcome by granting contingents on an ascending scale, subject to the condition that live animals must be sent direct to slaughter-houses at German seaports and carcasses to scheduled meat factories. The contingent allows for 200,000 animals in the first year, 275,000 after 18 months, and a maximum of 350,000 after another 12 months. The German Government guarantees absorption of the whole contingent and a method for establishing prices has been fixed. As the clauses governing the application of veterinary restrictions are exceptionally precise it is believed that they will eliminate a well-known source of friction. Germany has not yet agreed to accept Polish mutton or beef, but will permit both these and other meat products to pass in transit across her territory.

A provision which affects many foreign exporters to Poland is that goods will no longer have to be sent direct in order to be treated as coming from their country of origin. Ships from both countries will enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in the other's ports, and three German shipping companies, the Hamburg-Amerika, Norddeutscher Lloyd, and Hamburg-Süd Amerika, will be permitted to establish branch offices and engage in the transport of emigrants provided that passengers are embarked only at Danzig or Gdynia, a condition imposed on foreign shipping companies by the Polish Law of 1925.

The treaty is valid in the first instance for one year, but may be automatically prolonged.

## GERMAN FASCISTS AND COMMUNISTS

### DISORDERS AT CHEMNITZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 17

There were disorders yesterday at Chemnitz, the Saxon manufacturing town, where political extremists of both sides abound. In the Fascist-Nationalist referendum against the Young Plan this district polled one of the largest affirmative votes in the country. The Communists are also active, and in a recent riot at a British-owned factory six men were killed.

The Fascists and Nationalists held a demonstration yesterday afternoon against the Young Plan. The Communists held a counter-demonstration. As the Nationalists and Fascists marched away from the Theaterplatz, accompanied by a large number of police, they met a strong force of Communists in the Hainstrasse and scuffling began. Mounted and foot police intervened, and when they in turn were pelted with stones they gave the order "Street cleared, windows shut, or we shoot," and cleared the crowd with the flat of the sword and truncheons. A Fascist was killed in the affray. Six Fascists or Stahlhelmers were taken to hospital with serious knife wounds, and seven policemen were hurt by stones.

## CANCER RESEARCH IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

The new Institute for Cancer Research was opened at Villejuif, near Paris, to-day by M. Doumergue, President of the Republic. He was accompanied by M. Marraud, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Desiré Ferry, Minister of Public Health. After the opening ceremony the President laid the foundation stone of the new hospital which is to be erected beside the Institute.

In an address on the work of the new institution M. Ferry said that the importance of a close liaison between the laboratory and the hospital could hardly be over-estimated. To the sufferers in hospital would come all the relief that lay in the power of the research worker, who in his turn would be helped to fresh achievement by their practical observations of the progress of the disease.

To-morrow the International Congress on Cancer will be opened at the new Institute.

## MR. SEN GUPTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MARCH 17

Mr. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta and one of the Swarajist leaders in Bengal, arrived here under police escort to-day and has been lodged in the central gaol. He is charged with sedition. On the arrival of the steamer from Calcutta a party of Indians garlanded him, and Indian residents held a partial *hartal* by closing their shops.

## MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE FOR TURKISH WOMEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 17

According to the new municipal law, Turkish women will have the right to be electors and to be elected at municipal elections.

## N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

### RESPONSE TO OWNERS' OFFER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 17

The response to their call for labour has been so satisfactory that the Northern New South Wales coalowners are holding a special meeting this week to decide which mines to open. Scores of miners have forwarded applications in duplicate to Newcastle and Sydney, and each mail brings a fresh batch. Although it is impossible yet to say what is the total number of applications received, some owners declare that a quarter of the men out of work have volunteered. The engine-drivers will hold a meeting to-night to decide their attitude.

The serious financial condition of the railways has impressed on the Government the need for early action to end the anomaly by which those railway employees under the Federal award receive 48 hours' pay for the State working week of 44 hours. Mr. Stevens, the Assistant Treasurer, and Mr. Cleary, the chief Railway Commissioner, conferred during the week-end, and a statement of policy is likely to be made soon. It is expected that the men under the Federal award will be asked to choose between working a full 48 hours or accepting a proportionate reduction of pay. An amount of about £600,000 a year is involved.

## A PRIMITIVE REGION OF SPAIN

### KING ALFONSO'S VISIT TO THE HURDANOS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 17

King Alfonso left Madrid this morning by motor-car on a two days' visit to Las Hurdes. His Majesty refused to allow the stormy weather or other considerations to delay his journey, because in the humble villages he will visit all preparations had been made to receive him. Accompanied by the members of the organization formed eight years ago to bring the benefits of civilization to that long-neglected district, he will motor over the new road and visit schools and dispensaries.

The King will visit three valleys in which Hurdanos have waged a struggle for existence for seven centuries. In legend and reality Las Hurdes has been a by-word in Spain. It is a wild district covering 300 square miles, and lying south-west of Salamanca, bordering on Portugal and the province of Estremadura. Some 50 hamlets, called *alquerías*, are dotted over the valleys, and here 5,000 people lived in isolation. It is one of the wonders of Spain that a problem which the mere building of a few miles of road would remedy should have remained unsolved so long and that a region so near a great centre of learning should have been so cut off from civilization. In the early days of aviation it was still without a wheeled vehicle. Las Hurdes was a singular example of the indifference and inefficiency of many Governments.

Travellers in this region have always been struck by the fact that they rarely meet a man, woman, or child who is robust. The estate of a well-to-do Hurdano consists of a patch of garden which, if spared by thunderstorms, will give a sufficiency of potatoes and cabbages for the family. A few donkey-loads of fruit to sell at Ciudad Rodrigo provides a little ready money for clothing and taxes, helped out by the produce of half a dozen primitive bee-hives and as many goats.

King Alfonso (who had received many petitions from Hurdanos) visited the district in 1922, journeying on horse-back or on foot in the three valleys. Now he is to travel by the road that has revolutionized conditions in Las Hurdes by destroying its isolation.

One of the competitors in a cross-country race was killed and several were injured by a motor-car on the outskirts of PARIS on Sunday.

## THE DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

### ENJOYING CIVILIZATION BY WIRELESS

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, MARCH 16

The weather recently has been favourable to the execution of a series of vertical marine stations *en route* for Australia. The excessive rolling of the ship owing to a heavy swell rendered the work difficult at the last station, and as a consequence a length of wire and one reversing water bottle were lost, but as this is the solitary loss of gear throughout our voyage up to the present, the expedition has been singularly fortunate.

Quantities of nektonic and planktonic life are being caught daily, including numbers of deep sea fishes from depths as far down as 2,000 metres [6,560ft.]. In station work now the surface cold fresh waters of polar origin are no longer encountered. The temperatures decrease steadily without inversion from the warm surface waters of equatorial origin, to the sea floor, where cold saline polar waters are streaming north.

The ship's position at noon to-day was Lat. 38deg. 42min. South and Long. 108deg. 55min. East; hence we are well within the range of the Australian broadcasting stations. As I write the strains of hymns from a church service at Perth, Western Australia, are being splendidly reproduced in our wardroom. The reception of programmes broadcast from Sydney has also been exceptionally good for some time past and thoroughly enjoyed.

Reverting to my recent reference to the exhaustion of fresh food supplies, the matter of reputed fresh eggs was entirely overlooked. A case of eggs for deck carriage was shipped in Cape Town last October in quantity exceeding, owing to a mistake, a rational amount in view of their inevitable deterioration. Fresh eggs were relished at the breakfast table for the first fortnight. Afterwards, though they did not wrinkle like the prune, they rapidly developed other evidences of age not removable by hot water. Before the Discovery quitted Kerguelen, going south, the eggs were well in ripe middle age, and epicurean members of the staff ceased to take interest in them. However, strange to relate, since their introduction to the bracing Antarctic regions they steadily recuperated and have been reinstated as an appreciated article of diet ever since. Judging by their appearance in curried form during several days past we suspect that, owing to the enervating latitudes now entered, the surviving residue has suffered a relapse.

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## FRENCH LINER STRIKE SETTLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

The dispute between the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique and the crew of the liner Paris, who struck work and caused the vessel's temporary withdrawal from service, has now been settled as the result of intervention by the Ministry of Merchant Marine. The Ile de France, whose crew, it was feared, would join the other strikers, will, therefore, sail on Wednesday according to schedule. The Ministry announces that in order to prevent similar disputes in the future steps will be taken to draw up regulations defining, on a firm and durable basis, the relations between shipping companies and their employees.

# Telegrams in Brief

President Masaryk left PRAGUE yesterday for Cap Martin accompanied by his son, the Czechoslovak Minister in London.

During the week-end two Swiss guides and three German tourists were killed by avalanches in various parts of the ALPS.

Treasury officials anticipate that current income-tax receipts of the UNITED STATES will exceed $500,000,000 (£100,000,000).—*Reuter.*

The BELGIAN Government is conferring with a Committee of Experts to discover means of combating the unemployment now existing in the linen industry.

In daylight on Saturday a bandit held up with a revolver a clerk in charge of a bank at Clarkstown, a suburb of OTTAWA, and rifled the safe, which contained about $5,000.

Baron Fain, the French Chargé d'Affaires, yesterday discussed the recent episodes on the Bulgaro-Yugoslav frontier with M. Bouroff, the BULGARIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A copy of the photographic edition prepared by Dr. Filser, of Augsburg, of the "Missale Gothicum," the eighth-century codex in the VATICAN, has been presented to the Pope.

A Reuter telegram from QUETTA says :—Reports from Zhob indicate that a small party of militia has been surrounded by tribesmen in the Suleiman Khel country, on the North-West Frontier. Help has been sent.

Mr. Rammath Chawla, a Hindu airman who is competing for the Aga Khan's prize for the first flight by a native of India between India and England, landed at Marignane, near MARSEILLES, yesterday, on his way from Karachi.

A conference was held at the Ministry of Justice in PARIS yesterday to consider what steps should be taken by the authorities in the case of Mme. Hanau, who is on hunger strike. It is probable that her provisional release will be announced shortly.

Mr. Heenan, Canadian Minister of Labour, in an address at London, ONTARIO, on Friday, announced that the Dominion Government was ready to assist Provincial administrations in establishing an unemployment insurance system for Canada on a contributory basis.

A military aeroplane which was on its way yesterday to the landing ground at LYONS crashed on to the roof of a house. The two airmen were killed and a woman occupant of the house was badly bruised. The aeroplane was smashed and the engine was hurled 10 yards from the rest of the machine.—*Reuter.*

In connexion with the arrest of two Reichswehr officers at Ulm last Thursday the police carried out a search of the headquarters of the Nationalist-Socialist Party in MUNICH during the week-end. The residences of certain Nationalist leaders in the district were also searched.

Excellent rains have fallen over large areas of NEW SOUTH WALES, specially over the North Coast, the Northern tablelands, the Riverina, and the greater part of the wheat belt. Mr. McDonald, the Director of Agriculture, estimates that next season's wheat crop will be exceptionally heavy.

A man who recently purchased a château at Linkebeek, a BRUSSELS suburb, took up his residence there, and as Simon Barman became naturalized as a Belgian citizen, has been arrested and charged with using a false name. It is said that his real name is Zymul Cyrinski, and that the police have received information that he was in close relations with Moscow.

With regard to the suggested removal of the capital of NORTHERN RHODESIA from Livingstone to a more central site, it is officially stated that no decision is likely to be reached until the end of the year. The water supply and other points must be investigated. Probably an expert commission will be appointed to inquire into the matter. A protest against delay has been made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Moore.

Municipal elections were held on Sunday at Saint-Denis, in the industrial outskirts of PARIS. The Municipality has been for some years in the hands of the Communist Party, but on Sunday the Communists, though they headed the list, failed to secure a majority, so that a second ballot is necessary. There was some disorder in the evening when the results were declared, and six arrests were made.

Nominations to the Legislative Assembly of WESTERN AUSTRALIA for the elections on May 12 show that Mr. Collier, Premier and Treasurer, Mr. McCallum, Minister for Public Works, Mr. Munsie, Minister for Mines, and Mr. Cunningham, Minister for Gold Fields, have all been returned unopposed. In addition five members of the Labour Party, one member of the Nationalist Party, and one member of the Country Party have been returned unopposed.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page


"WAR NURSE"

A NEW SERIAL BEGINNING IN THE APRIL NASH'S MAGAZINE

by Rebecca West

MAN'S part in the war has been told grimly and frankly in recent novels, but little has been said about the woman's side, where in Paris, and in hospitals close to the firing line, she lived every phase of the war.

REBECCA WEST in the April Nash's-Pall Mall begins the diary of a War Nurse from the stirring outbreak of war to the abandon of post-armistice days. An appealing human document, it is an important contribution to the literature of the war.

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# THE TALK AT CHEQUERS

## FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFICULTY

## TONNAGE FIGURES

## EFFORT TO FIND COMPROMISE

There is a possibility that the formal work of the Five-Power Conference may be slowed down even more than at present. It was intimated in British circles last night that little definite news of the Conference's activities need be expected for some days.

The reason, apparently, is the difficult position occupied by M. Tardieu. The French Prime Minister feels that political happenings are so important in France at present that his proper place during the week is in Paris. He is accordingly free for the work of the Conference only at week-ends, and when he left London yesterday morning it was with the intimation that he did not expect to be able to return to England until next Saturday. In that event it is expected that he will travel to Chequers on Sunday, when the conversations which were begun two days ago will be taken up again.

The absence of any authoritative British explanation of the extremely bald official statement issued after the meeting at Chequers last Sunday had the inevitable result of starting rumours that the idea of a political pact had been revived and that this had been the principal subject of discussion. This was not the case. Mr. Stimson and Mr. MacDonald have made it abundantly clear that neither America nor Great Britain is willing to join in a political treaty, even if it only took the form of a consultative pact, and M. Tardieu was fully aware of this before he went to Chequers. The discussion on Sunday was concerned entirely with figures of naval tonnage.

### THE FRENCH FIGURES

The French figures may now be described as the most important question before the Conference. It is admitted that considerable progress can be reported in the conversations which have taken place between Great Britain and America, between America and Japan, and between Great Britain and Japan. No formal agreements have been reached, and no formal decisions are likely to be taken until it is seen whether or not they can be embodied in a Five-Power Treaty—as all the Powers desire—but the progress which has been made has been so satisfactory that the conversations have been put on one side for the time being.

The two factors which govern the whole problem at present are the refusal of the French Government to reduce its tonnage demands without a guarantee of security and the unwillingness of Italy to produce definite figures of her naval demands, beyond the general claim to the right to parity with the strongest European Continental Power. The presence of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Craigie, M. Dumesnil, and M. Massigli at the Chequers conference was significant. For the past week they have been examining the figures of French tonnage to see whether they had been prepared on a basis strictly comparable with that of the British figures. In the conversations last week it had been found possible to simplify the figures, but the delegates concerned had not been able to agree upon any substantial reduction. On Sunday the British Prime Minister, M. Tardieu, and M. Briand joined in the scrutiny and in an investigation of the possibility of finding a middle course between the attitudes adopted by France and Italy.

It is understood that a number of alternative suggestions were put forward, and they will be examined further during the week. All of them were concerned with figures and none with political pacts. It is admitted that there are still difficult problems to be solved, but the heads of the five delegations have not by any means lost hope of finding a way out.

The suggestions put forward must obviously include many different possibilities, but it does not appear that the British delegation, in its capacity as mediator, has ever suggested any definite proportion, such as three to two, between the French and Italian figures for total tonnage.

### INFORMAL MEETINGS

For the moment, therefore, no formal meetings either of the full Conference, of the Heads of Delegations, or of the First Committee have been arranged, but the informal meetings are continuing. Thus M. Tardieu, before he left for Paris at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, called on the Prime Minister at Downing-street and Mr. Stimson at the Ritz Hotel. Later in the morning Mr. Stimson visited Mr. MacDonald and had a long talk with him. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Dwight Morrow lunched with the Prime Minister; in the afternoon Mr. MacDonald met Signor Grandi, and he was a guest at dinner at the French Embassy.

It was stated by the official British spokesman yesterday that the question of leaving over certain matters for further discussion at Geneva had not been brought forward during the week-end conversations, though France has, of course, made it abundantly plain throughout that she is anxious that any decisions reached by the London Conference shall be reviewed afterwards by the Preparatory Commission.

# JAPAN AND THE U.S. PROPOSALS

### ADMIRALTY'S CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 17

In a statement published in the vernacular Press to-night the Japanese Admiralty makes the following drastic criticisms of the American compromise proposals:—

(1) While the United States will complete only 15 10,000-ton cruisers by 1936, she will lay down three more between 1933 and 1935, thus obtaining 18 in the end and nailing Japan down to a 10-6 ratio.

(2) The American offer of parity in submarines at 52,000 tons debars Japan from building a single replacement vessel, and evidently is meant as a step towards the eventual abolition of submarines.

(3) The essential features of Japan's claim are 70 per cent. in 10,000-ton cruisers and adequate submarine forces, and unless these points are conceded Japan's demands are not fulfilled.

The statement concludes by declaring that the proposal of the United States is a concession in appearance only, and warns the public against reports to the effect that Japan's demands have been recognized.

The Foreign Office is unable to give any indication of the Government's views. Any statement at present would be impolitic, in view of the Navy's attitude, but the fact that the Navy is resorting to public criticism of proposals which are still under discussion strongly suggests that the ideas of the Navy and of the Government are at variance.

# M. TARDIEU'S RETURN TO PARIS

## THE HAGUE AGREEMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

M. Tardieu returned from London this evening. The meagre but optimistic statement issued after the meeting at Chequers has been received with satisfaction here. It is observed that M. Tardieu will not have wasted his week-end if the Conference is saved. Nobody here now expects the large-scale results originally hoped for, but the general tone of the comment is that if a provisional agreement can be reached on figures and rate of building the political aspects of the problem can be left for future settlement. Meanwhile, the cordial atmosphere of co-operation which appears to have prevailed at the Chequers meeting finds a welcome echo in the French Press. The note of asperity which had marked so much of the recent comment reflected a somewhat natural disappointment that the French point of view failed to secure adoption. Closer attention is now being paid to the attitude of Italy.

M. Tardieu comes back to face another week of important political events. A Cabinet meeting has been summoned for Wednesday to decide upon the immediate course of events in the Chamber. The Finance Committee of the Senate is engaged in examining the Budget. The most important stage in this examination takes place to-morrow, when M. Tardieu makes his statement to the Committee. Now that the Reichstag and President von Hindenburg have ratified The Hague Agreements, the Quai d'Orsay is anxious that the ratification by the French Parliament should take place with as little delay as possible, in order to pave the way for the mobilization of a first section of the bonds, upon which, in turn, depends the evacuation of the Third Rhineland Zone. There is little time to be lost if this is to be put in hand before the summer holidays begin. M. Berthelot, the Permanent Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has now officially informed the President of the Chamber that the Government intends to introduce the Bill for ratification during the coming week, and has asked that, in view of its urgency, progress may be hastened as much as possible, notably by the immediate selection of a *rapporteur* and an early date for the general discussion.

Political speeches delivered by the leading Deputies of the Left parties suggest that the Opposition will return as active as ever, though, according to M. Daladier, it is now resigned to its powerlessness to form a Cabinet in the present Chamber. This does not mean that it will be more benevolently disposed towards M. Tardieu's Government than has hitherto been the case. The Government's own supporters, recognizing that the strong hand of their leader is more than ever necessary, are appealing to him to devote himself to Parliamentary business as much as possible till these measures are out of the way.

# SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

## PEASANTS EXEMPTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 17

The instructions issued by the Soviet Government for some relaxation of the campaign against religion provide only for the exemption of peasants, whose religious feelings are to be left unrestrained, and whose churches the administrative agents are not to close. The instructions do not mention other classes professing religion.

There is certainly less advertisement of the closing of churches from Russia since protests began abroad, but the process continues, though it is probably somewhat abated in consequence of the protests, which have made a great impression in Moscow. News has been received from Moscow that the authorities have begun the destruction of the Chudoff Monastery within the precincts of the Kremlin.

In many churches in Ottawa, Toronto, and other parts of Canada special prayers were offered on Sunday for the Christians in Russia who were striving to uphold the tradition of religious and family life. In the synagogues the congregations joined in prayer that God, Who led the Children of Israel through the desert, might be revealed to the people of Russia.

# FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

## "STRAINED RELATIONS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

It is generally assumed by the Press here that M. Herbette, the French Ambassador in Moscow, who is now in this country on leave, will not return to his post. The explanation given is that ever since M. Litvinoff's abrupt refusal to receive at the hands of M. Herbette the Rumanian communication relating to the recent Manchurian dispute relations between the Embassy and the Soviet Foreign Minister have grown more and more strained.

In some quarters the hope is expressed that in the event of M. Herbette's withdrawal the French Government will not appoint a successor, leaving Franco-Russian diplomatic relations to die of inanition without embarking upon an actual rupture. Elsewhere, it is felt that so long as relations are maintained the French representative should be a man who finds it possible to work in some sort of harmony with the country to which he is accredited.

# RESIGNATION OF POLISH CABINET ACCEPTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 17

President Moscicki, after further consultations, in which the Marshals of the Senate and the Seym have taken part, has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

# THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning Lord Balfour was issued yesterday:—"Lord Balfour's condition is not quite so satisfactory to-day." It was reported last night that there was no change in his condition.

The condition of Lady Townshend was last night stated to be satisfactory.

Lord Wittenham was reported last night to be improving steadily.

# INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

## DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY

### JAPANESE CLAIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 17

The debate in the Assembly on the Cotton Industry Protection Bill was chiefly marked by three long speeches. The Dewan Chamanlal spoke for three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Ghuznavi and Krishnama Acharya for an hour and a quarter each. The House accordingly sat for an hour later than usual and finally adjourned without any decision. There is much chagrin over this among the representatives of the cotton industry and their friends, because it is said that the Japanese are hurrying cargoes of piece-goods to India in order to get them through the Customs before the new duty provided by the Bill becomes operative. The Finance Bill appears on the Order Paper for to-morrow and seems likely to occupy the rest of the week, and the Cotton Bill probably will not come up again before Monday next.

The Japanese are reported to be industriously canvassing among Indian members of the House against the Bill, and Sir D'Arcy Lindsay to-day drew the attention of the House to a printed circular distributed among members over the signature of the Japanese agent of the Cotton Spinners' Association of Osaka. He said that it had been handed to him by an official of the Central Moslem Party, who had informed him that he had been directed by the joint secretary of the Party to distribute it. Sir D'Arcy's reference to the matter was greeted with Nationalist cries of "What is wrong?" and his reply that in his opinion it was most improper for a foreign circular to be distributed in their lobby only aroused derisive retorts.

The Japanese circular, which makes a critical examination of the Bill and the Chetty amendment, considers that the Bill, as amended, will give Lancashire a practical monopoly in the bleached, or white, section, in which imported goods do not compete with Indian mills, and is an unreasonable and unwarranted discrimination against Japan. It strongly supports the Pandit Malaviya's amendment against British preference, and urges that not only is a protective duty of 5 per cent. on non-British goods most unreasonable, but absolutely unwarranted if the protection of Indian mills is the sole consideration of the Government of India.

The three long speeches to-day were all against the Bill and the speakers quoted arguments from the circular as though they were their own.

Dr. Hyder strongly supported the Bill, pointing out how largely Japanese cotton combinations were capturing not only the cotton industry of India but even her raw cotton export trade to Persia and Great Britain. He quoted the findings of the Fiscal Commission to support a cordial argument for Imperial preference.

The Bombay lawyer, Mr. Jayakar, the Nationalist leader in the absence of the Pandit Malaviya, astonished the House by saying that he agreed with every word of the Dewan Chamanlal's long attack on the Bombay millowners and condemned the proposal for Imperial preference.

Mr. Chetty strongly supported differentiation against Japan because, he said, Japan observed neither the spirit nor the letter of the Washington Labour Convention, and cordially upheld Imperial preference, which, he said, was not a question of political bargaining, but of economic exchange.

# KANCHENJUNGA

## PLANS OF THE EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 17

Professor Dyhrenfurth and several other members of the international party which is to attempt to climb Kanchenjunga concluded their visit to Delhi to-day. They came here chiefly for conversations with the Foreign Department on matters connected with the expedition. All the members of the party left this morning for Agra to see the Taj by moonlight. They are due at Darjeeling on March 22, and hope to start for Kanchenjunga on April 5 or 6. The expedition, like that of Dr. Bauer last year, is being considerably helped by the Himalayan Club.

It has not yet been decided which of three possible routes to Kanchenjunga the party will endeavour to follow. They have communicated with the Nepalese Government asking for permission to take the route through that country, but a reply has not yet been received, and the reply may be affected by the uncomfortable relations existing between Nepal and Tibet.

# COMMUNIST BANDITS IN SOUTH CHINA

## FRENCH MISSIONARY TORTURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MARCH 17

Communist bandits are reported to have attacked the French mission at Taipingfu, on a tributary of the West River in Kwangsi, and captured Father Crocq, whom they tortured until he gave up the keys of the mission buildings. Both these buildings and the church were looted, and Father Crocq was led away in captivity. The French Father Caysac, of Namong, near Nanning, on the West River, was also captured recently by "Reds," but was later reported to have been released.

Two regiments of Cantonese troops garrisoning the Bias Bay district have mutinied. They killed their officers and wrecked the wireless station recently erected in connexion with the campaign against the pirates. A contingent of Whampoa cadets and gendarmes and three gunboats are being sent from Canton to suppress the mutiny.

# EXTENSION OF CREDIT IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 17

The Federal Ministry has arranged for the Commonwealth Bank to make credits available to savings, rural and agricultural banks and certain other institutions to enable them to make short-term advances to clients.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has stated that the Ministry is seeking a solution of Australian economic difficulties from two different angles. "First," he said, "the distress prevalent owing to unemployment demands that the most strenuous efforts be made to expand local industries and to provide work; second, the London exchange situation demands that we shall increase exports of primary products and reduce imports. A reduction of imports implies the expansion of local industries to supply the goods formerly imported."

# COMMONS AND THE NAVY

## THE FIRST LORD'S REVIEW

## POLICY DEFINED

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The hope of devising a non-party Imperial economic policy received a check to-day when the PRIME MINISTER declared in the House of Commons at question time that representatives of Opposition parties could not attend either the Imperial Conference or the Imperial Economic Conference. He added that the same view was taken by some, at least, of the Dominions. The two conferences will sit at the same time, but their *personnel* was not yet settled. The expert advisers will, of course, not be the same for both.

The House made a successful effort to combine a reticence proper to the continuance of the Naval Conference with valuable comment on the Naval Estimates. MR. ALEXANDER took his chance to emphasize the unexampled voluntary reduction of naval strength made by this country by pointing out that, exclusive of the non-effective Vote, the Estimates showed a reduction of 46 per cent. on those of 1914. The full saving as compared with last year was £5,886,000, if allowance were made for past commitments now falling due for payment and for Mr. Churchill's excessive optimism in framing the previous Estimates. These savings represented reductions in naval strength justified by the change in world psychology, which had been reflected—fully enough—even in the programme of the late Government. Adequate provision was left, and the Fleet would not be allowed to "rot from the bottom."

### BRITISH POLICY

He defined British policy as the determination to avoid both unilateral disarmament and competitive building. That had been the British attitude from the beginning of the Conference. He offered no comment upon the Conference itself, except a special word of thanks to Mr. Hoover for his collaboration and a mild prophecy that pessimism would be falsified. The results of the Conference would be reflected in future Estimates for new construction, which would give rise to a debate untrammelled by the present necessity for reticence. He hinted that they would probably provide for three LEW submarines, but that beyond that not more than £80,000 would be required during the coming year.

Passing to details, he explained that work at Singapore had been "slowed down," but that the ultimate fate of the base would not be decided without consultation with the Dominions. He defended the size of the Admiralty staff, on the ground that its ratio to naval *personnel* must always be abnormal during a period of transition; but said that a reduction of 5 per cent. had been secured. Finally, he paid a tribute to Sir Charles Madden, whose tenure of the post of First Sea Lord would end at the close of the Conference, and to all the Naval Staff; but he carefully asserted that the Government alone was responsible for the decisions taken on matters of policy.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S VIEW

MR. CHURCHILL nobly responded to the appeal for reticence, although he objected to what he called "an air of apology for a great Service." He felt able, however, to criticize the Government's strategy in throwing away all their cards before other Powers had even tabled theirs. That meant that if the Conference fell short of complete success, they would have to create a false impression of its complete failure by picking them up again.

The definition of adequate British cruiser strength as 50 cruisers less than 20 years old was a reduction so great as to amount to unilateral disarmament. Opposition reticence to-day did not mean acceptance of that figure, which should be justified by the Prime Minister with a full account of how it had been reached. But even if it were ultimately justified, 34 cruisers would have to be replaced by 1939. Unless the Government were meanly trying to shuffle off responsibility for new building on their successors, they must table a building programme of their own which would satisfy their own minimum estimate of naval requirements.

He pointed out that if battleships were scrapped, account would have to be taken in numbers of the cruisers possessed by Powers which had no battleships, and in construction of the need for protecting at least one kind of warship from modern artillery fire. For the moment he would only express misgiving at a policy which reduced the *personnel* of the Navy to 94,000—20,000 below parity with the United States—and which drained the resources devoted to national defence in order to pay a few more doles.

### SOCIALIST PESSIMISM

MR. LAMBERT, for the Liberals, argued that the power to build should be reserved until there was someone to build against, but that meanwhile the Navy should control the Air Force. The subsequent debate showed profound pessimism among the Socialist rank and file. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY and MR. W. J. BROWN both thought the Conference doomed to complete failure, largely because this country had had to negotiate with non-Socialist Powers and had declared in advance her minimum naval "needs." COMMANDER KENWORTHY proposed to save it by a unilateral declaration of a five years' building holiday, being moved thereto by his own calculations of what we should otherwise have to build. This was precisely what the Unionists wanted to know, and MR. WEST RUSSELL moved for a definite declaration of policy, including a building programme, on the ground that reticence was becoming dangerous to the national interests. But none of these appeals for a declaration of policy was of a kind to harm the prospects of the success of the Conference, and the only potentially mischievous speeches came from the Socialist back benches.

MR. AMMON, in his reply, frankly acknowledged that his own party had behaved far more irresponsibly than the Opposition, and reasonably suggested that the irresponsibles would be recognized as such. For the rest, he merely confirmed the impression that naval policy the world over was in suspense. The Unionists then avoided even the appearance of divided national counsels by withdrawing their motion, and the House passed to details of the Estimates.

# ARMY APPOINTMENT

Colonel Sir Victor A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O., has been appointed Commander, 153rd (Black Watch and Gordon) Infantry Brigade, Territorial Army, with effect from March 25.

# COAL MINES BILL

## OWNERS SHARPLY DIVIDED

### EXPORTERS HOSTILE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

Coalowners are sharply divided in their opinions on the Coal Mines Bill. Speaking broadly, the owners in the districts that are mainly, or largely, concerned in the export trade have declared themselves against the Bill. The owners in the districts that are chiefly occupied in supplying the home market are in favour of the Bill. Reckoned according to the output of the districts, there are three owners opposed to the Bill for every two in favour of it. District opinion is divided as follows:—

| AGAINST | FOR |
|---|---|
| Scotland | South Yorkshire |
| Northumberland | West Yorkshire |
| Durham | Lancashire and Cheshire |
| South Wales | Derbyshire |
| South Staffordshire | Nottinghamshire |
| Warwickshire (part of) | North Staffordshire |
| Shropshire | South Derbyshire |
| Somerset | Leicestershire |
| Bristol | Cannock Chase |
| Kent | Warwickshire (the other part of) |
| Cumberland | Notts and Erewash Valley |
| Flintshire | North Wales |

The owners in the districts which approve of the marketing schemes embodied in Part I. of the Bill decided last week to make a counterblast to the declaration of the opposing owners, who, meeting in London, recorded "united opposition to all and every part of the Bill." For this purpose they held a conference yesterday in London, and decided unanimously "to accord support to Part I. of the Bill as introduced into the House of Commons." The approval, therefore, implies that the provision for a permissive national levy in order to subsidize exports ought to be restored. It was, in fact, the vetoing of that provision which finally swung all the exporting districts into line in opposing the Bill, and made possible the declaration that has been quoted. It is obvious, however, that the supporting districts do not consider the alterations in Committee so serious as to render the Bill unacceptable, although they have no liking for the amalgamation proposals. All the coalowners agree in condemning compulsory amalgamations.

### SUPPORTERS' MANIFESTO

Four grounds of objection were stated by the opposing owners, namely:—That the Bill, if passed into law, would increase unemployment, decrease earnings, increase losses, and do permanent injury, not only to the coal trade, but also to the general interests of the country. The owners supporting the Bill decided yesterday to reply to these objections and issued a manifesto stating:—

First, with regard to any suggestion that organized coal marketing will increase unemployment. It is difficult to conceive how regulation of output and the control of prices will increase unemployment. Under a system of regulation and control not one ton of coal will be withheld from the market for which a demand can be created, and it is therefore submitted that this contention cannot be upheld.

With regard to the second point, relating to decrease of earnings, regulation of output has been in operation in the great Midland coal area for two years and a scrutiny of the figures disclosed in the various districts entirely disposes of any such allegation. There has, in fact, been neither increase in unemployment nor decrease in earnings. On the other hand there has been a decrease in working costs.

As to the third point, relating to increased losses, here again the experience of organized coal marketing definitely disproves this claim. Figures in the Midland districts can be tabled and will indicate an improvement in trading results. Prior to the introduction of the coal marketing scheme there was an actual loss in most of the districts on every ton of coal raised. It is submitted that there is no reason why the benefits which have already arisen from organized coal marketing should not apply to the dissenting districts if coal marketing schemes under the Bill are established.

With regard to the fourth point, namely, that the Bill will cause permanent injury to the coal trade and to the general interests of the country, it is suggested that the coal marketing provisions of the Bill, when put into actual operation, will tend to stabilize the general level of coal prices both at home and abroad; should contribute toward an increase in the wages of mineworkers; help to restore the coal industry generally to an economic basis; and in this way promote the general interests of the country as a whole.

### MERCHANTS' COOPERATION

A speech by Mr. A. W. Archer, chairman of the export committee of the "Five Counties" marketing organization, at yesterday's conference, is reported on page 13. Mr. Archer stoutly defended the Bill and insisted on the need for minimum prices. He pointed out the benefits of the cooperation the Bill would make possible. Mr. Archer looks forward to international arrangements for the marketing of coal, which would be to the advantage of this country, and to the completion of a scheme of distribution in agreement with the Merchants' Federation of Great Britain. The merchants, he said, were willing to cooperate with the coalowners and a provisional agreement, which would introduce overdue reforms, was almost on the point of completion.

The non-associated coalowners, representing an annual output of 12,000,000 tons, issued a statement from Sheffield yesterday. They represent a minority of the owners—about 8 per cent. calculated by output—in the Midland areas. Their statement says:—

A large number of coalowners in the Midland area are most strongly opposed to Part I. of the Coal Mines Bill. They include not only coalowners who will continue to be members of the Central Collieries Commercial Association, but others who are members, but who intend to resign. Some statements have appeared which give an erroneous impression that the Midland owners are in favour of Part I. This is utterly wrong. Large numbers of them are convinced that Part I. is against the interests of the nation, the miners, and the owners. To attempt to make it law, with general trade so bad as it is at present, would be a grave mistake.

Parliament has now been officially acquainted with the state of opinion among the coalowners. It knows also that the Government regard the minimum price clause of the Bill as vital, and that its disappearance would lead to the withdrawal of the Bill. To-day the President of the Board of Trade will receive a deputation from the Miners' Federation, which will urge that, even if circumstances require all the rest of the Bill to be abandoned, the clauses reducing the hours of work should be passed into law without delay.

# NEWFOUNDLAND ORE FOR DAGENHAM

Contracts for the transport of considerable quantities of iron ore from Wabana, Newfoundland, to Dagenham, on the Thames, are believed to have been made, and are referred to in our City Notes. It is understood that shipments will be made in the autumn of next year, and will then cover a period of two years.

Comment is also made on the export of iron ore from Whyalla, South Australia, to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

# GENERAL PRIMO

## PUBLIC FUNERAL ARRANGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 17

The Government has decided to give General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella, a public funeral with the honours of a captain-general, equivalent to field-marshal's honours in other countries. The body will be met at the frontier by members of the Patriotic Union and by the Ministers of the Dictatorship, and conveyed to Madrid by special train, which will arrive on Wednesday morning, and the funeral will take place immediately. A group of Spanish women has addressed a petition to the King asking that the Marqués de Estella shall be interred in the national Pantheon in the Basilica of Atocha, but no decision has yet been taken on this subject.

It is commonly asserted that the Marqués was more seriously ill when he left Spain than was realized, and that the severe criticisms of his work affected him deeply, and many are convinced that he sacrificed his life in his country's service. The Liberal Press, which suffered most and is still suffering from the restrictions imposed by the Dictatorship, shows an honourable desire to be just to his memory. "He symbolized hope for some, appeared a danger for others, was a motive of interest and curiosity for all, and showed himself an ardent patriot and typically Spanish in character" says to-night's *Informaciones*. This seems to be the most popular estimate of the late Dictator.

Thousands of messages of condolence and cards have been left at the Marqués de Estella's flat in Madrid. Among the first to arrive yesterday was an autograph letter from King Alfonso, couched in warm terms, to the Marqués's son.

### LAST HONOURS IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

The body of General Primo de Rivera lay in his bedroom at the Hôtel du Pont Royal to-day. The room was left undraped and the General's body was dressed in the brown habit, white hood, and sandals of the Carmelite Order, of which he was a tertiary member. The folded hands held a rosary, and red and white tulips were laid along the edges of the bed. A large wreath of violets lay at the General's feet. There were no signs of his military rank—no decorations, sword, or uniform. The General's son and two daughters watched over him during the night.

At 9 o'clock this morning Father Pinilla, of the Spanish Mission in Paris, said Mass in the General's room. The General's children, the Duke of Alba, the Spanish Ambassador and members of the Spanish Embassy, and a few friends were present. In the afternoon the General's body was placed in the coffin and taken in a motor-hearse to the Gare d'Austerlitz, where military honours were paid by a detachment of the Paris garrison. The President of the French Republic was represented at the station, as were M. Tardieu and other members of the Government. Marshal Pétain, General Gouraud, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the leading members of the Spanish colony in Paris, together with the Spanish Ambassador and the staffs of the Spanish Embassy and Consulate, were present.

The coffin was placed in a special carriage, which was coupled to the 8.30 p.m. express. The General's son and daughters and Dr. Bandelac de Pariente travelled in the train, which was to be joined at Bordeaux by General Sanjurjo, Director-General of the Spanish Civil Court and formerly High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco, and his staff.

### ITALIAN OPINION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 17

The death of the Marqués de Estella has made a deep impression here. The fact that he died in a foreign country after having lived to see his work depreciated and his personal character maligned is pointed out as yet another illustration of human ingratitude. Although official opinion here, especially during the Spanish Dictator's political decline, sought to discourage any comparison between the Spanish régime and that established in Italy, the mass of Fascists did not conceal their sympathy for Primo de Rivera and for the things for which he stood. Spanish difficulties since the General's fall have been followed here with interest as fulfilling predictions made here at the time and as once more justifying dictatorial government in Spain.

It is not surprising therefore that opinion as expressed in to-day's newspapers is far more frank in its eulogies of the late Dictator than it was at the time of his fall. The uncertainties of the Spanish situation to-day are unfavourably compared with the order and tranquillity which the country enjoyed then, while General Primo de Rivera's energy, idealism, and single-minded patriotism are said to stand out more clearly and nobly in contrast to the "arrogant vociferation of the politicians who have now returned once again to the streets and the cafés."

# MEMORIAL TO LORD MILNER

## UNVEILING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The service in connexion with the unveiling of the memorial plaque to the late Lord Milner will be held in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, March 26, at 12.30 p.m. The unveiling will be performed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. Those who wish to attend the service are requested to write for tickets to the Secretary of the Milner Memorial Committee, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

# FALL IN COST OF LIVING INDEX

At March 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 61 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 50, 54, and 57. Comparison with March 1, 1929, is affected by the abnormal wintry conditions prevailing a year ago. The fall in the percentages since February 1 was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs, flour and bread, butter, potatoes and fish.

# OBITUARY

We have to announce the deaths of MR. EDWARD CLODD, banker, rationalist, lucid expounder of science, and friend of many men of distinction; COLONEL EDWARD HART DYKE, a Mutiny veteran who was one of the last of the old Addiscombe cadets; ADMIRAL SIR PAUL WARNER BUSH, who saw much service afloat; and the RIGHT HON. W. H. DODD, who was for 27 years a Judge of the Irish King's Bench Division.

Memoirs appear on p. 21.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

### THE PARTY MEETING TO-NIGHT

Mr. Lloyd George has now recovered from his indisposition, and was present at the House of Commons yesterday. He will preside at the meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party to be held to-night to decide on the action to be taken when the final part of the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is taken on Thursday.

During the week-end a number of Liberal members visited their constituencies, and they have come back to Westminster with less inclination than before to defeat the Government on the price-fixing provisions of the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George, however, is known to be in favour of the amendment—which stands in the names of two Conservative and two Liberal members—to omit from the Bill the provision to empower the owners to fix minimum prices below which coal produced in a district may not be sold.

It is expected that while Mr. Lloyd George will probably carry some 35 of his followers with him into the lobby against the Government, the number of Liberal abstentions will be just enough to save the Government from another defeat. The unity of the party will be so far preserved in that no Liberal is likely to vote with the Government.

Mr. Thomas has requested the Port Facilities Committee of the Chamber of Shipping and the Federation of British Industries to nominate a small committee to act with him in a consultative and advisory capacity with regard to the re-equipment and improvement of the smaller harbours and docks of the country. Mr. Thomas's action is the result of a conference he had last week with representatives of the Shipping Parliamentary Committee, the Port Facilities Committee, and the Federation of British Industries. The representatives appreciated the help hitherto given by the Government, but felt that much more still remained to be done.

# FORECAST OF RAIN FOR TO-DAY

## SNOW AGAIN IN THE NORTH

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The depression that reached the southern part of the North Sea on Sunday evening after passing across England moved northwards a little yesterday. The weather was slow to improve in Scotland and Northern England, where further large falls of sleet and snow occurred during Sunday night and early yesterday morning. In the south of Scotland there was a slight rise of temperature, although the wind remained north-easterly, and as a rule rain had replaced the snow by the morning, though it was still snowing at Eskdalemuir and Tynemouth at 7 a.m.

Immediately to the south of this wet area was one of brilliantly fine weather that included most of Wales and Central and Eastern England, but the south coast of England was to some extent under the influence of the cloud and rain of a depression over the Bay of Biscay. Half an inch of rain fell at Jersey between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

There seems at present to be very little chance of a change to appreciably less wintry weather. Snow and sleet showers are officially predicted for Scotland and the northern half of England, and rain for the southern part of England, and unsettled weather is expected to last for two or three days.

Snow made many roads in Britain impassable last night. In Northern England, the Peak District, North Wales, and the New Radnor Forest, the snow varied in depth from 4in. to 8in. On the Kendal-Shap road there was, in places, 12in. of snow. Many roads in Scotland were also blocked with snow, which was still falling.

# PROFESSOR J. A. THOMSON

Professor J. Arthur Thomson intends to resign the Chair of Natural History (Zoology) in the University of Aberdeen as from September 30, 1930. The appointment to the Chair is made by the Crown on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland. The conditions on which the Chair is held may be obtained from the Secretary of the University.

# ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

**OPERA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Savoy | PATIENCE | 8.15 |

**THEATRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adelphi | THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT | 8.15 |
| Aldwych | A NIGHT LIKE THIS | 8.15 |
| Ambassadors | THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Apollo | NINE TILL SIX | 8.30 |
| Comedy | ODD NUMBERS | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Court | MISALLIANCE | 8.15 |
| Criterion | MILESTONES | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Daly's | A SONG OF SIXPENCE | 8.30 |
| Dominion | SILVER WINGS | 8.15 |
| Duke of York's | JEW SÜSS | 8.30 |
| Everyman | FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE | 8.15 |
| Gaiety | DARLING, I LOVE YOU | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Garrick | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS | 8.30 |
| Globe | CHARLES AND MARY | 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 8.30 |
| Hippodrome | MR. CINDERS | 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 8.30 |
| Kingsway | THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW | 8.15 |
| Little | FRANKENSTEIN | 8.30 |
| Lyric | MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR | 8.30 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | DANDY DICK | 8.30 |
| Piccadilly | HERE COMES THE BRIDE | 8.15 |
| Playhouse | DEVONSHIRE CREAM | 8.30 |
| Prince of Wales | JOURNEY'S END | 8.30 |
| Princes | A WARM CORNER | 8.30 |
| Queen's | THE APPLE CART | 8.15 |
| Royalty | APPEARANCES | 8.30 |
| St. James's | MICHAEL AND MARY | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | HONOURS EASY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Shaftesbury | THE MIDDLE WATCH | 8.30 |
| Vaudeville | ENCHANTMENT | 8.30 |
| Wyndham's | THE CALENDAR | 8.30 |

**VARIETIES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coliseum | | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's Theatre | | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | | 2.30, 6.30, & 9 |
| Victoria Palace | | 6.15 & 8.50 |

**CONCERTS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| People's Palace | MR. KUBELIK | 8.30 |
| Queen's Hall | COURTAULD CONCERT | 8 |
| Wigmore Hall | MISS DOROTHY ROBSON | 8.30 |

**EXHIBITIONS**

| | |
|---|---|
| The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily | 9.30 to 9 |
| Crystal Palace | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | 9 a.m. to sunset |

**PICTURE THEATRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | NO NO NANETTE | 12 to 11 |
| Astoria | HOT FOR PARIS | 12.45 to 11 |
| Capitol | MIRTH AND MELODY | 12 to 11 |
| Carlton | THE LOVE PARADE | 2.45, 6, & 8.45 |
| Empire | THE KISS | 12 to 12 |
| Kensington | SAY IT WITH SONGS | 2 to 11 |
| London Pavilion | CONDEMNED | 2.30, 6, & 8.30 |
| Marble Arch Pavilion | DISRAELI | 2 to 11 |
| New Gallery | ROOKERY NOOK | 1.30 to 11 |
| Palace | HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Plaza | THE LAUGHING LADY | 11.45 to 1 |
| Polytechnic | STAMPEDE | 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30 |
| Regal | SALLY | 12 to 11 |
| Stoll Picture Theatre | ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE | 12.30 to 11.45 |
| Tivoli | MEN WITHOUT WOMEN | 12 to 11 |

THE TIMES

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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind easterly to northerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; some rain; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled; probably occasional snow in the North. (p. 18)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**HOME**

For the present no formal meetings of delegates to the Naval Conference have been arranged, but private conversations, mainly directed towards finding some means of adjusting the differences between France and Italy, are continuing. (p. 16)

Coalowners are sharply divided on the Coal Mines Bill. (p. 16)

"School Playing Fields" is the title of a pamphlet circulated by the Board of Education to local authorities. (p. 13)

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, giving evidence at the Sussex Assizes yesterday at the trial of Sidney Harry Fox for the alleged murder of his mother at a Margate hotel in October, 1929, said they could eliminate the effects of the fire as the cause of Mrs. Fox's death. (p. 11)

The executive committee of the National Union of Textile Workers have issued a circular advising their members to accept the Northern Counties employers' proposals for a reduction in wages in the wool textile trade. (p. 18)

A number of scholarship elections are announced at Oxford and Cambridge. (p. 18)

Our Correspondents describe extensive changes and improvements at Southern seaside resorts in anticipation of the summer season. (p. 18)

Letters and other documents of the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. were sold at Sotheby's yesterday. (p. 19)

The Lord Chancellor presided yesterday at the annual general meeting of the Surrey and London Prisoners' Aid Society. (p. 5)

British railways are trying to attract more American visitors to Britain this year, and have issued an American edition of the *British Railways Newsletter*. (p. 1)

The Lord Mayor visited the National Institute for the Blind yesterday and set in motion the first rotary press in England for printing in Braille. (p. 13)

Sir Frank Dyson opened last evening the new observatory at Bedford College in which has been installed the telescope formerly used to encourage scientific study among the Royal Artillery officers at Woolwich. (p. 13)

A summary of the main recommendations of the Departmental Committee which was appointed in July, 1926, to consider whether any modifications were necessary or desirable in the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, is published. (p. 11)

The Bromley (Kent) Justices yesterday reserved their decision on a summons relating to the rating of Darwin's house at Downe, maintained by the British Association as a museum. (p. 13)

The Bishop of Gloucester gave a lecture in London last evening on "The doctrine of The Sacraments in relation to Christian reunion." (p. 18)

**POLITICS**

In the House of Commons yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty introduced the Navy Estimates and a discussion followed. The House went into Committee and the Votes for money and men were agreed to. (pp. 8 and 9)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

The Japanese Admiralty criticizes the American proposals for the adjustment of the naval strengths of the two countries. It is suggested that the Admiralty and the Government are at variance on the proposals. (p. 16)

The members of the Kanchenjunga expedition expect to leave Darjeeling for the attempt to climb the mountain on April 5 or 6. (p. 16)

The Spanish Government has decided to give the Marquès de Estella a public funeral with the honours of a Captain-General. (p. 16)

Sir Douglas Mawson in a dispatch from the Discovery, says that the ship is well within the range of the Australian broadcasting stations, the reception of programmes sent out from Sydney being exceptionally good and thoroughly enjoyed. (p. 15)

A Bill for the ratification of The Hague Agreements will be introduced in the French Chamber without delay, and the Government will press for its early passage. (p. 16)

The Soviet Supreme Court announces that officials who "distort" the existing rural policy during the present tilling campaign will be liable to the death penalty. Leaving machinery idle or in the open air is one of the offences covered by the decision. (p. 15)

The German-Polish Trade Treaty, which has been in course of negotiation for five years, was signed in Warsaw yesterday. (p. 15)

**SPORT**

A Race Meeting was held at Wye yesterday. (p. 6)

The Amateur Billiard Championship was continued at Thurston's Hall yesterday. (p. 7)

The Amateur Foil Fencing Championship was continued at Bertrand's Academy yesterday evening, when the first round was concluded. (p. 7)

**LAW**

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Australian Finance; the Closing of Swansea Loan Lists; an Electrical Debenture Issue; Powell Duffryn's Recovery; Shipbuilders' Better Year; Salt Union's Balance-sheet; United Diamond Fields of British Guiana; a Patent Company's Experiences; and Iron Ore Shipments from Australia. (p. 22)

In the Money Market loan rates advanced and discount rates were slightly firmer in tendency. The New York exchange was less favourable to sterling, but the Paris rate was higher. Further appreciation occurred in Spanish currency. Gold and silver were unaltered in price. (p. 22)

The rise in British Funds proceeded further on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and strength was shown by the Gilt-edged scrips. Home Railway stocks were firm, but South American Railway stocks were dull. There was support for Cables and Wireless stocks and for Motor shares. (p. 22)

## A REVIVAL OF HOPE

During the week-end there has been a certain improvement in the prospects of the Naval Conference. Only a few days ago a deadlock had been reached; M. BRIAND had arranged to issue a statement of the French case, which, it was anticipated, would so establish the deadlock as to make escape from it impossible; and some of the Paris newspapers, not without an obvious trace of *schadenfreude*, were already writing obituary notices on the negotiations. But since that time the patient, who seemed *in extremis*, has recovered a little strength and is obviously not going to die just yet. Whether there is much chance of a complete recovery is another matter. The condition of the Conference is still critical; a way out of the deadlock has yet to be found; but the search, far from being abandoned, is now being pursued with renewed ideas of success. It is true that there was nothing very exhilarating in the official *communiqué* issued after the British and French delegations had spent the greater part of Sunday together in an effort to pull the negotiations out of the rut in which they were embedded. A singularly colourless document left the situation very much what it was. But M. TARDIEU was more cheerful, and, though he preserved a discreet silence as to the substance of the conversations at Chequers, he was "convinced we shall come to "a positive, satisfactory result." The main credit for saving the Conference for the moment from what looked like an imminent breakdown must be given to the BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, who, with the invaluable assistance of MR. STIMSON and MR. DWIGHT MORROW, has worked with great pertinacity to keep alive the hope of a five-Power agreement. His task, there can be no doubt, was made easier by the success of the American and Japanese delegations in reaching, towards the end of the week, a tentative agreement on the questions outstanding between them. This agreement has still to be confirmed by the Government in Tokyo, where there may be difficulties with the naval experts; but, following on the success of the Anglo-American negotiations, it has made very bright the prospects of a complete understanding among the three oceanic Powers, and has given fresh heart to those who are working to bring France and Italy together and thus make possible an agreement between all five.

It was only by bringing the discussion down from the plane of abstract ratios to the concrete basis of actual construction planned between now and 1935 that the American and Japanese delegates were able to arrive at their tentative agreement. A similar method seems to have been followed at Chequers, where, it is understood, the figures of the British and French programmes were exhaustively discussed. The French programme, if maintained at anything like the present figures, will of course involve a considerable increase in the programme contemplated by Great Britain, and consequently in the American and Japanese programmes as well. And all these three Powers are anxious to avoid the necessity for any such increase. In default of a political guarantee of her security, which is manifestly out of the question, the only hope of securing a real reduction in the French programme is to be found in reconciling the French and Italian claims, and it is along that line that those who still hope for a five-Power agreement are working most strenuously. So far their efforts have had little or no visible effect. While Britain, the United States and Japan have, for the sake of agreement, each given up a number of their preconceived ideas, and have made what their naval authorities regard as considerable sacrifices of their naval interests, the two Latin countries are still just as far apart as they were at the beginning. Italy still insists on naval parity with France, and although this demand is obviously theoretical—for no one imagines that in practice she would set to work to build a fleet so large as the French—she declines even to discuss an arrangement on any other basis. France, whose interests in the Mediterranean do not always coincide with those of Italy, is genuinely nervous of Italian naval ambitions. A general parity for her would mean actual inferiority in the Mediterranean. Failing an understanding, she is endeavouring to protect herself from that danger by laying down a programme so large that Italy would find it economically and financially impossible to keep pace with her, especially in view of the start that France possesses already. Both countries are stiffened in their immovable attitudes by considerations of national prestige, which in the nature of things are less susceptible of modification by agreement than are considerations of national interest.

Unless some method can be found to reconcile the views defended so obstinately by the French and the Italian delegations, it would seem hopeless either to expect a five-Power agreement or even to avoid a period of competitive building between the two Mediterranean Powers, with all the friction that is inseparable from naval competition. That is not a pleasant outlook, and certainly not one which the French and Italian Governments can really contemplate without misgiving. Nor can any of the other Naval Powers regard it with indifference, though so far none of them has met with any success in suggesting ways in which it might be avoided. Let it be repeated therefore that in the tentative agreement between the American and Japanese delegations a somewhat similar difficulty was overcome by discussing actual construction programmes. The United States maintains its right to build eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers, but agrees not to build more than fifteen before 1935. Approached in this way, with a genuine desire for agreement and a less exclusive obsession with considerations of national prestige, such French and Italian programmes for the next five years might be set out as could be accepted by both countries without risk and without any real loss of national dignity, and which would not compel any increase in the programmes tentatively arranged between Britain, America, and Japan. At the next Conference programmes for another five years could be framed in the light of the experience gained in the interval and of any fresh developments that had occurred. That seems the only businesslike method of attacking the problem. But the Italian delegation will not hear of any discussion of figures except on the basis of absolute parity, and that basis the French delegation resolutely refuse to accept. If both persist in that attitude to the end there is clearly little hope that the Conference will yield an agreement embracing all five Powers.

### Another South American Embassy

The decision to raise the British Legation in Santiago and the Chilean Legation in London to the rank of Embassies is an appropriate recognition of the increased and increasing importance of the South American countries. Politically and economically the great Latin States of the American continent are acquiring a stature which entitles their representatives to ambassadorial privileges in the principal capitals of the world; and with Chile British associations have been long and intimate. There is indeed known to exist in that Republic a specially warm feeling for Great Britain; and the sentiment is cordially reciprocated. The long seaboard on the west coast of South America could bear eloquent testimony to the close naval connexion that has long existed between the two countries and happily continues; and in Chile, as in the Argentine and Brazil, British commercial enterprise has found a fair and profitable field. The Embassy which it is now proposed to create follows upon a similar enhancement of diplomatic status in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires; and taken together these changes afford an interesting illustration of how once more, after a great European War, a new world of interests is being built up to redress loss and diminution in the old, whether permanent or temporary. Ambassadors are not, of course, nor ever should be, privileged commercial travellers. But they are nowadays properly accompanied on an ever increasing scale by a commercial staff; and the importance of both political and commercial representation abroad has grown in the West more rapidly and more emphatically than in the Old World. Forty years ago there were British Ambassadors only in seven foreign capitals, and none of those was in America; every one, indeed, was posted in Europe. To-day there are four in North and South America, and a correspondingly larger contingent of Ministers, Trade Commissioners, and Consuls.

### Learning to Play

There is good reason for hoping that sooner or later the day will come when the children of every elementary school in the country will be provided with facilities for the playing of organized games. Recent experience has shown that the ideal is by no means so unattainable as it seemed only a few years ago, and the pamphlet on School Playing Fields, issued yesterday by the Ministry of Education, should exercise a valuable because an official stimulus in the desired direction. It is addressed primarily to Local Education Authorities, in the hope of helping them to make adequate provision for the needs of the schools in their respective areas. They are reminded that under the Education Act, 1921, they have power to provide playing fields for children from Voluntary as well as from Council Schools, and they are urged to lose no time in acquiring the necessary sites before it is too late. Of course much has been done already by voluntary effort with the object of making it possible for these children to learn to play. They must to some extent have benefited through the devoted work of the National Playing Fields Association, the London Playing Fields Society, and similar bodies. More directly, on the lines of the "Oxford system" inaugurated ten years ago by MR. J. R. F. TURNER, large numbers of boys in elementary schools have been given opportunities of playing in the summer evenings on grounds lent to them by colleges, schools, banks, regiments, and the M.C.C. and other cricket clubs in the suburbs of London and the provinces. If according to their ability the fortunate owners of private cricket grounds all over the country were to follow this admirable example—secure in their knowledge that the boys have treated the grounds lent to them with scrupulous care and respect—they would add enormously to the happiness of thousands of the younger members of the population.

Unfortunately the number of children whose only playing field is the asphalt or gravelled yard attached to their school, or the streets and alleys round their homes, is reckoned not by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and consists of girls as well as of boys. Even now there are few areas where there are enough playing fields, even judged by the most modest standard, to give them all a chance of learning to play games, and when the school age is raised the deficiency will be larger than ever. For their general health, as well as for the invaluable element in their training supplied by a true understanding of the team spirit, it is of national importance that all boys and equally all girls of school age should enjoy the facilities for combined out-of-door games that the great majority of them are at present denied. Because so many of them are deprived of what is or should be essentially the birthright of youth, the problem is too big to be solved in its entirety by private enterprise, however willing and however generous, except at the cost of prolonged delay. It is for this reason that the simple and opportune suggestions put forward by the Board of Education are especially to be recommended. One of their suggestions is that, where the nearest possible site for a playing field is so far from a school that consideration of time and the difficulties of transport forbid its use, class-rooms should be established on the playing field itself. The pamphlet also points out that cricket and football do not exhaust the list of possible games; that no scheme can flourish without—what is freely forthcoming—the active cooperation of the teachers; and that there is much to be said for the practice of encouraging the children to lend a hand in keeping their grounds in order. But these suggestions, though important, are only details. The main underlying recommendation of the scheme outlined in the Board of Education pamphlet is that local authorities should make use of the powers conferred upon them by law. If they do what they are authorized to do, the playing fields in one way or another will be found; and the boys and girls of the elementary schools will enjoy to some extent the bodily and mental discipline and training in the formation of character to which, partly as the outcome of their games, the public schools of this country owe a great part of their reputation and success.

### The Measurement of Prestige

The City of Chicago, for whose moral cleansing prayers have now been ordered, is receiving also the devoted attentions of the sociologists. The Local Community Research Committee of the University has just issued a statistical study, called "The Prestige Value of "Public Employment in Chicago," which proves, with a wealth of tabulated measurements and graphs, that the citizens of Chicago take a low rather than a high view of the municipal authorities, including the Mayor and Aldermen, and of municipal work in general. This conclusion, as the authors say, is "most re-"grettable but to many persons no occasion "for surprise." Nor does a closer study of the evidence help matters. The sociological experiments were conducted over a wide field. Some six thousand citizens underwent the experience of being held up and made to hand over the contents of their minds. On the whole they did so with a good grace, though there was some suspicion and ill will among classes of unskilled and skilled labour, of whom we read, "when asked to express an opinion a "larger number took a hostile rather than a "friendly view"; while a number of immigrant women, fearing a trap and deportation, refused to have anything to do with the investigators. The general result has emerged that "employ-"ment by the city of Chicago apparently "tends to command the respect of the "immature, the uneducated, the foreign born, "and the labouring people. Among persons of "maturity of judgment, substantial education, "native to Chicago, high in the economic and "business world, a position with the city of "Chicago is normally rated as one of low "prestige." Negroes think more highly of places under the City Government than do white people. It was discovered also that Irishmen like being policemen. But the most distressing discovery of all was the effect of the economic differential on the "prestige index for city employment." Thus of a young man of twenty, who owns half a million dollars in his own right, it is reported that "he took courses in political science as an "undergraduate, and was convinced then and "there that city employment was not for him. "This opinion was confirmed by brief experi-"ence as a newspaper reporter in another city. "He believes private enterprise offers the best "opportunity for a young man." Against this testimony it avails very little, as the investigators themselves are only too well aware, to place the testimony of an intelligent Chinese woman who filled in a schedule wholly in favour of city employment, but who had only been in the United States for two months and admitted that to her public officials meant Mandarins.

It is a long and complicated business to construct a "prestige index" which shall show how much difference is made by the sex, age, race, occupation, and income of the people questioned as to their views on city employment, and which shall keep the real object of the investigators concealed. But of all the methods employed the richest in results was the word-association test, borrowed for civil purposes from the psycho-analysts. This consists in noting the immediate reaction of the patient to a list of words. Some of the words which are in constant use among psycho-analysts, and to which there are standard reactions—words like Window, Thirsty, Trouble—were included by the Chicago investigators so that they could see whether they were examining reasonably normal people. But they added a civic list of their own and have grouped alphabetically, under the headings "unfavour-"able," "neutral," and "favourable," the 6,000 responses obtained by diligent questioning of all and sundry. The questioner would fire off the stimulus word and write down the answers. They make vivid reading. To the apparently mild words "City Hall" the answers came one after the other and now stand for a shamed posterity to ponder; "Ach Himmel," "bad "reputation," "booze," "bums," "bunk"—so the column runs through the b's. The questioner who said "Building Inspector" has to record a similar list of reactions beginning "alien," "boodler," "bribery," "bum," "crooks," "easy job," and ending up at the other end of the alphabet—"rubbish," "salary," "scandal," "too "many," and "useless." The word "Election" called to mind "ballot-stuffing," "bombs," "booze," "brawls," "bribery," and so on; and the first four unfavourable responses to the word Mayor run "abuse of power," "an abused "privilege," "ass," "assessments," and (from the mind of a less lucid thinker) "assistant "King George Snoot." It is interesting to find that twenty-two people at once said "fat" when they heard the word "Alderman"; and this went into the column for unfavourable answers, whereas "tall" was reckoned a neutral response. Similarly the phrase "portly man" was thought unfavourable, while "bald-headed "man" was adjudged neutral. Perhaps the æsthetic side of city officers needs a more special type of inquiry.

The responses, however, were not all unfavourable, and the long neutral columns and small list of favourable replies if added together even gave a small majority. But against that the investigators have to allow for the intense energy which so many of the unfavourable reaction words displayed. It is because prestige is so important, and is everywhere made into a kind of payment, that its scientific measurement has come to stay. An elevator man, say the Chicago sociologists, prefers to operate a lift at the University of Chicago because he values the association and can boast of knowing such and such a professor. The city employees feel their prestige is not what it might be but for the evil effect of politics. That feeling has now been proved correct by scientific methods. Short of eliminating political influence there seems but one way out. The university sociologists did not judge it expedient to include the city employees themselves among the people whose reactions provided the data for their book. If the Mayor and employees care to read EPICTETUS and others rather more than they do, prestige indices will have little power to worry them. But if the indices do keep spoiling their sleep it is at any rate open to them to conduct a rival investigation into what they think of the vast new army, endowed and presumably permanent, of sociological investigators. If they choose their field of investigation with care, it is even possible that in course of time they will collect replies about the professors almost as unflattering as the professors have collected about them.

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY

## THE POST OFFICE TESTS

### SENATOR MARCONI'S STATEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement made in the House of Commons on March 11 by the Postmaster-General to the effect that my views on wireless telephony had been submitted to two independent experts by the Cabinet Committee appointed to consider that subject, and that my views were practically tested last May.

I presume from this answer that the Postmaster-General preferred the views of the two "independent experts" to those which I put forward to the Committee. This is an experience to which I have grown accustomed since the earliest days of my work in wireless communication. On various occasions, from the time when I first declared that it was possible to telegraph across the Atlantic, the experts have declared that I was wrong, and this is not the first time that their views have been preferred by the Post Office. The Post Office experts were extremely sceptical of the possibilities of the Beam telegraphs, but the complete success of the Beams has shown that their scepticism was groundless.

On the present occasion, however, I frankly cannot believe that the views which I expressed to the Cabinet Committee can have been controverted by any expert in the world. If, however, such is held to be the case, let the Postmaster-General definitely state in what respect my views have been challenged. What case was submitted to the independent experts, in what terms, and what was their actual answer?

The Postmaster-General also states that my views were practically tested in May, 1929. The Postmaster-General knows well enough that this remark is not a complete statement of fact. The Post Office in May, 1929, tested my multiplex telephony with Canada and found it as good as its own telephone circuit with New York. Actually, the two circuits, for well-known reasons due to the proximity of the Canadian circuit to the Polar regions, were not comparable, and the tests can only mean that my multiplex circuit, if it had been used to New York, would have been superior to the Post Office circuit to New York. The circuits which we now offer to the Post Office for Imperial telephony are, as the Postmaster-General also knows, superior to the circuit which his Department tested, and should be still more superior to the Post Office circuits on a New York service.

It is with infinite regret that I write this letter in challenge of statements made by a Minister in the House of Commons, but the evidence delivered to the Special Cabinet Committee has not been disclosed by the Government, and I find I have no other course.

I have only one request to make which, perhaps, in view of the services I have endeavoured to render, I may reiterate. Will the Postmaster-General publicly and frankly state what problem exactly was submitted by the Committee of which he was a member to the independent experts, and in what terms, and what was their actual answer?

Yours faithfully,

S.Y. Elettra. G. MARCONI.

### CREDITS FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read a letter headed "Credits for Russia" in your columns of the 17th instant, and I should be much obliged to you if you would be so good as to publish the following observations thereon.

Your correspondent is obviously confusing a Government loan with Government guarantees to British firms for credits granted by them in exporting British goods. As this confusion is not uncommon, I took occasion to explain the distinction in the House of Commons in the statement from which your correspondent has quoted.

Your correspondent has also not understood the figures which I gave. The position is quite simple. Proposals are made to the Department by British exporters and, if they are passed by the Advisory Committee, the Department offers assistance to these exporters on certain terms. The amount of these offers from August 1, 1929, to March 4, 1930, for trade with Russia totalled £3,142,090, and this is the figure to which I refer as "approved." Certain exporters did not at once take advantage of these offers, and by March 4 the Department has contracted to assist exports to Russia up to a total amount of £734,705. This is the figure to which I refer as "contracts."

I should add that contracts are likely to be issued since that date if further advantage is taken of the Department's offers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. GILLETT.

Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, March 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an ex-Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department I was interested to read the letter which appeared in your columns today from the Chairman of the British Union of Russian Bondholders, in which he inferred that the present British Government had actually granted credits to Russia amounting to £3,142,090 up to February 4 of this year.

Mr. Askew-Robertson fails to understand the somewhat complicated and technical language used by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. On March 10 Mr. Gillett did not say that contracts had been "concluded" amounting to £3,142,090, but that this sum was the value of the "approved" credits, which means the value of credits "approved" by his Department, but approved upon terms which were not necessarily acceptable to the British exporter and, therefore, not necessarily taken up by him. The actual face value of the business concluded must be a small proportion of the total sum approved by the Department and the actual risk accepted by the Government is again only a percentage of the total risk, for, I suppose, the exporter will himself accept, on an average, at least 50 per cent.

It is my intention to ask my successor a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday which will, I hope, dispel any possible doubt on this subject, and if Mr. Askew-Robertson will do me the honour of reading the question and answer he will, I believe, be much happier than he appears to be to-day.

My main object in writing this letter is not because I agree with the policy of the present Government—far be it from me to do that—but because I still retain sufficient confidence in my old Department to know that it would never be their intention to mislead.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS HACKING.

House of Commons, March 17.

### CHANNEL TUNNEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apart from the economic consideration of the Channel Tunnel dealt with in your article of the 15th inst. and the strategic point of view referred to at the end, the political aspect cannot be disregarded.

If the tunnel is to be so effective a communication as the promoters claim for it a strong tie will be created connecting us with the Continent, and our foreign policy will be necessarily influenced by it. This seems hardly the moment to give a Continental bias to our policy when we are trying to draw together the scattered units of our Empire and to set up a closer understanding with our kinsfolk in the United States.

I am yours obediently,

LAMINGTON.

Lamington, Scotland, March 16.

# DEAD HEART OF AUSTRALIA

## MOTORING ON LAKE EYRE

### A SALTY WASTE

*Mr. C. T. Madigan, of Adelaide University, who in 1929 flew twice over Lake Eyre—termed "the dead heart of Australia"—has since motored and walked over part of the salt crust, and sends the following account of his experiences.*

**(By C. T. Madigan)**

ADELAIDE (by mail)

There was plenty of practical and romantic interest in the Lake Eyre region when in August, 1928, I carried out an aerial reconnaissance of the 30,000 square miles of absolutely unknown country in the south-eastern corner of the State of Central Australia, between the railway line and the Queensland border, an area immediately to the north of Lake Eyre. The Defence Department lent aeroplanes, two Westland Wapitis—efficient machines with which the pilots were able to come down with confidence to within a few feet of the ground whenever requested. The area to the north, which had beaten the camels of our best explorers and prospectors for half a century, had to yield at last to the aeroplane.

This is a story in itself. For those who know the camel, one may add that the reason why this comparatively small area could defeat that wonderful animal is that, besides being waterless, it is ribbed with parallel sandhills hundreds of miles long, a few hundred yards apart, up to a hundred feet high or more and so precipitous on one side that the camel can hardly climb up or down even without a load. Even the camel surrenders after three or four days of that kind of going.

There is still no consecutive story available of conditions at the lake throughout a year, or particularly after some of the rivers have been discharging their occasional immense floods into that great parched and saline flat. The lake covers 4,000 square miles. The North Lake measures 110 miles across in its longest direction, and the South Lake, connected to it by a narrow channel, 40 miles. The lakes lie roughly between latitude 28deg. and 29deg. 30min. south, and the meridian of 137deg. E.

passes through them. The whole region has been held under pastoral leases, but there has never been a homestead within 20 miles of the North Lake, and the few stations are now mostly abandoned. The last to go was Muloorina, for 20 years a Government camel depôt. The last of the starving camels were destroyed last year.

There are many accounts of the lake, and many myths and legends. They differ widely, varying from that of a normal lake, with deep waters and waves (the source of the fish found far upstream in times of flood), to a dreary burning waste. The reason for this remarkable difference is that travellers have seen the lake shores at points possibly a hundred miles apart, near rivers in flood or far from them, in good seasons or in drought, and probably not more than once in any year, if not but once in their lives. This desolate region still remains one of the few areas unconquered by the motor-car. There are no roads or even tracks to the lake. There is much to support the story frequently heard, that the shallow water shifts about with changes of wind from end to end of many of the so-called lakes of South Australia. The waters at any one point are said to come and go with the winds.

The shores rise to a maximum height of 70ft., so that the vantage points are of little use, and owing to ever-present mirage, one can never see more than a couple of miles out on to the surface, though, of course, the distance seems much greater. Only the very inexperienced would mistake the mirage for water, though the appearance is invariably that of a vast sheet beginning a mile or two from the shores.

The first expedition with the definite object of investigating what lay within the shores of the lake was made in 1922 by Mr. G. H. Halligan. Early in the year he made a single flight down the western margin of the lake at a height of 8,000ft. in a Defence Department aeroplane. He considered that the lake was about one-third full of water, and estimated the depth as 4 to 6 fathoms. He returned five months later with a specially designed boat to make a hydrographic survey of the lake, as Lewis had been instructed 50 years before, but, like Lewis, he found no water when he reached the shores on foot, and the vision of a great adventure came to a disappointing end.

### AN AEROPLANE EXPLOIT

Mr. Halligan's pilots agreed with him about the presence of water, and there may have been some shallow water (the evaporation is 100in. a year), but I think it possible that they were quite mistaken. Just before my aerial reconnaissance of the lakes an Air Force pilot returning from the search for Anderson and Hitchcock, and flying fairly high down the east side of Lake Torrens, reported it full of water, whereas I found it empty and photographed its salty wastes.

Halligan thought he saw islands, and there are native stories of islands and wild-fowl. It was even thought that the descendants of prehistoric animals might be found surviving on the islands, animals whose bones are plentifully found in the lakes region.

My investigation of the lakes formed an important part of an aerial programme which included 4,000 miles of air line over unknown sandy wastes, and incidentally was carried out without a hitch. The horseshoe of lakes was flown over, and four hours were spent over Lake Eyre itself, in two flights with two machines. There was absolutely no water in any of the lakes. The aeroplanes actually taxied along the surface in the centre of Lake Eyre, throwing up a cloud of dust. Six spears, consisting of 6ft. wooden shafts shod with 2in. or 3in. iron piping tapered to a point, with streamers attached, were dropped from heights of 300ft. to 1,000ft. in different parts of the lake. Two seemed to disappear, or at least could not be seen on the ground. They only had message bags as streamers, but the other four were left standing 4ft. out of the ground, with their long white streamers beside them. A petrol tin of sand was also dropped. It appeared to burst on the surface. The surface was pink in colour, and most of it was tessellated in rough hexagons

and other figures, with sides 4ft. or 5ft. long. Instead of being cracks these lines were seen to be little ridges. Their exact nature was discovered later from the ground.

Mound springs, little elevated craters containing pools of water some 10ft. across, were seen in three groups along the western margin of Lake Eyre, thus confirming Halligan's report of the appearance of springs. These are probably true mound springs connected with the great artesian basin which underlies the whole region at depths of 500ft. to 5,000ft. Evaporation causes mineral deposit from the escaping waters, and thus a hill is built up with a miniature lake at the summit. Apart from this, there was no water in the lake. The tracks of camels were seen in various places. There were no islands other than those close in shore, marked on the maps. We felt at the time that we could have landed on the lake, but our orders were against any attempt to land elsewhere than on prepared landing-grounds.

After this flight, I determined to return with motor-cars instead of boats. Accordingly arrangements were made with the Mines Department of South Australia for the loan of an old motor-truck and two men for a week from Marree, which is on the railway line 50 miles from the North Lake. I at once received warnings that the surface was most treacherous, that a thin crust covered a slurry that would engulf man or beast, that we should be sunk without trace, that anyway it was impossible to approach the lake with a motor-car on account of the sandhills. This last was a true difficulty, already anticipated, but by going north from Maree along the Frome river we traversed the least sandy region, and travelled parallel to the sand ridges, which in that area are really gypsum hills partially covered with a veneer of sand, which is blown off in patches exposing an extremely hard surface.

## PROGRESS IN THE SAND

In December, 1929, four of us left old Muloorina station on the Frome, with 100 gallons of water and a plentiful supply of petrol and stores. We ran no risks, though it was only proposed to stay out a week. To reach the lake we only had 20 miles to go as the aeroplane flies—the crow is now out of date, in fact has died out round the lake—but it was a heart-breaking journey, taking a day and a half. No vehicle had ever gone out that way. The only living vegetation was a few scattered needle-bush (a hakea). There had been no grasses for years, and all the saltbush was dead, with the sand piled round the brambly butts in mounds. The quiet at night could be felt in that dead land. One of my companions broke the silence by saying, "You don't hear no living thing chirrupin', do you?" a remark straight from the heart, for the bushman is used to a hundred little voices in the night in what the city man would call silence.

In the sand we progressed by a series of hops. When the vehicle comes to a stop, the practice is to dig the sand away from before the rear wheels and to place in front of them and just caught under the tires, two 6ft. lengths of channel iron, which are really strips cut out of a length of iron troughing. The engine is then started, the wheels tear along the "tins," and the momentum may carry the car five, 10, or 100 yards. The two watchers then pick up the heavy irons, often almost too hot to hold, and trudge wearily after the vehicle. One sometimes felt a sneaking hope that it would not go too far!

We also carried two 50ft. rolls of coconut matting. This could not be put down once the vehicle was stuck, but was sometimes laid ahead. It had to be rolled up each time and was heavier to carry after the motor. These rolls had been specially obtained by a Government Department, and were said to come from Oodnadatta. The ends were beautifully finished with leather, and when we first unrolled them, a carpet studded with confetti and rice grains lay before our astonished eyes. A cool church and "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" made a fascinating contrast with our heat and sweat and language, and the first passage of our lorry over them must have been a startling contrast for the carpets to their last experience.

In places we travelled at 20 miles an hour for short distances in the saltbush, now mounds of sand some three feet high. The only way in the sand is to keep going, and we bounded and bucked over these mounds in an amazing manner, so that my companion previously mentioned, a man with an excellent sense of humour under all conditions, remarked as we watched the lorry, before taking up our burdens and following it, "It's lucky the makers can't see their lorry or they would want another £500 for it."

## NATIVE FEARS

The basis of the general fear of the lake lies in the traditions of the natives. The last of the blacks are now fast dying out in a miserable camp at Marree, but their legends live and have been recorded. The Lake Eyre Basin is under the evil influence of the Kuddimukra, variously said to be dead and represented by the bones of the extinct diprotodon, or to be a living djinn-like spirit still inhabiting the region, and likely to interfere with the unwary traveller. It usually assumes the shape of a giant snake with the head of a kangaroo. The natives shun the lake and the country north of it. All who have gone into the area we flew over to the north are said to have been claimed by the Kuddimukra and none come out alive. Our aerial reconnaissance showed ample reason for their fear of this region and for the origin of the traditions. It is true that white men have avoided the lake for various reasons, not the least being fear of it, and the exaggerated stories of the swallowing up of cattle and camels had their beginnings in these native traditions. Countless animals were said to have sunk out of sight in the neck connecting the lakes. I visited this spot and found the skeletons of seven camels on the surface. The camel is notoriously the easiest animal to bog, especially when weak and starved. Few men have seen this neck. The story of the camels had merely changed and grown in the telling. I sank a six-foot hole for water samples in the neck. We could have taken the lorry across at the time, though of course the surface would be boggy in a wet season.

One version of this story is that a man was seen frantically flogging the mud with a whip. When questioned as to his sanity he only flogged the more, exhorting his hearers to "hit where you see bubbles." In due course a bullock team emerged on the other side. The chief drawback to this story is that a bullock dray has never been there.

Two of my companions had lived for 20 years at Muloorina, but had seen little of the lake and feared it much. We joked continually about the Kuddimukra, but it was more than a joke with the young man who was born there and brought up in an atmosphere of local tradition. At night, as the water and petrol tins cooled, their tops, bulged up by the heat and vapour pressure during the day, closed in with jangling reports. We used to say it was the Kuddimukra at our water, which was life to us. Such was the power of suggestion and the effect of the desolate surroundings that I think we would all take a furtive look at the drums in the morning.

*(To be concluded)*

# CHRISTIAN REUNION

## BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER ON THE SACRAMENTS

The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Headlam) gave a lecture at King's College last evening on "The Doctrine of the Sacraments in Relation to Christian Reunion."

He said that unity was meant to be the note of the Sacraments, yet in the history of the Church, and at the present time, the Sacraments, at any rate the Holy Communion, had been more associated with Christian divisions than almost any other part of the Christian message. In the conferences on Reunion which had so far taken place, the importance of the Sacraments had been fully recognized. There were differences of opinion between different religious bodies as to the meaning of the Sacrament. They were defined in different ways, and not only that, but each Church had a tendency to attack with great vehemence the opinions held by other religious bodies. There were many disputes as to what was described as the validity of Sacraments. This difference of opinion prevailed not only between Church and Church, but within Churches or religious societies.

Dealing with the question of validity, the Bishop said that the spiritual value of the Sacrament did not depend upon the theory that we held about it. In the Church of England some people were receptionists, some believed in the doctrine of the Real Presence, some had a belief which it was difficult to distinguish from Transubstantiation. "Do we really believe," he continued, "that the grace these people receive in the Sacraments is different in accordance with their different opinions? None of those things is really conceivable. I do not therefore think that it is possible for me to say that the Sacraments of Nonconformists are invalid in any real sense of the term. We can quite well say they are uncanonical; we can quite well say they are irregular; we can quite well say they are invalid, if invalid means the same thing as irregular, that is, not performed in accordance with what we believe to be the right way. All these things are quite possible and, for us, true; but I do not think that we can say that they are not Sacraments for those who sincerely believe in them, because it would be entirely inconsistent with everything we know of God's methods of dealing with mankind. We can, I think, rightly refuse to participate in these Sacraments so long as we are disunited, because there would be an unreality in professing a brotherhood we do not really feel, but we cannot say that they are invalid. Nor, if the separation between us were done away with, would we be right in saying that these Sacraments were null and void, or that we should not share in them." We could not demand for the validity of a Sacrament, the Bishop added, anything which was not clearly and distinctly to be deduced from the New Testament.

### EUCHARISTIC BELIEF

The Churches were divided, or appeared to be divided, more on their definitions of the presence of Christ in the Eucharist than on any other subject. It was, in appearance at any rate, the most thorny question they had to discuss, yet there was a very considerable body of common belief. To get people to unite together on a common definition of the presence of Christ in the Sacrament would be almost impossible. Nor was it necessary; in fact, he suggested that the effect of definition had been to decrease the respect for the Sacraments. He took one striking fact. Up till the time of the Lateran Council in 1204 there was no defined belief in the nature of the Sacrament. There was a common body of doctrine, there were the opinions of theologians, there was the language of the Liturgies, which, being language of devotion, was capable of interpretation in many different ways; but there was no official ecclesiastical definition, and yet during all that period there was the deepest reverence for the Sacraments. Difficulties became acute with the definition of Transubstantiation accepted by the Fourth Lateran Council. From that time onwards they began to get far more serious dissensions than there had been before. In the Church of England there was very wide variety of Eucharist belief, or there was thought to be. Yet, in spite of this variety of belief, they could come together and did unite in the Holy Communion. "The fact is," the Bishop continued, "that the spiritual value of the Eucharist does not depend upon our beliefs, but upon the gift of Christ, and because it is Christ's gift we can receive what is needful for our own spiritual life."

He ventured to say that the only basis of Christian Reunion and the right method for all of them was to go back to the tradition of Christianity before the Lateran Council. They did not need, and were better without, any definition at all as a basis of union or reunion. There was no need for them to define their doctrine. For the devout Christian it was sufficient that he took the words of the Lord as reported to them in the Gospel. Let them look upon Sacraments primarily as something which they had to do, not as rites about which it was necessary to hold a particular belief. It was sufficient that they fulfilled His command. His words were, "This do in remembrance of Me." He did not bid them hold a particular belief or definition.

If they looked forward at any time in the future to complete reunion of Christendom, it was obvious that it must include the Sacramental system of the Church, but nothing that Evangelical piety had taught them need be taken from such a Church if they had what he believed to be a sound theology of the Sacraments.

# A PAGEANT AT RIPLEY CASTLE

## HISTORY OF INGILBY FAMILY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HARROGATE, MARCH 17

Great interest is being shown here in the arrangements which are proceeding rapidly for the pageant to be held at Ripley Castle in July depicting the long, and at times turbulent, but always interesting history of the Ingilby family.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Ingilby is arranging several scenes, in one of which Colonel Clifton will play the part of John o' Gaunt. He will be one of the many members of the family who will appear in the cast.

One of the most interesting stories of the Ingilby family concerns the visit which Oliver Cromwell and his Ironsides paid to the Castle. It is stated that Cromwell commanded bed and board for himself and his men while Sir William Ingilby, one of the most loyal Royalists of the day, was away. They were confronted by Lady Ingilby, "a determined looking lady in whose apron strings were stuck a brace of pistols." Cromwell and Lady Ingilby spent the night in the hall, "each having an eye, but with different thoughts, to the pistols which figured at the dame's waist."

# AFFORESTATION IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT

## 900 ACRES TO BE PLANTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT (I.W.), MARCH 17

The area of State woodlands in the Isle of Wight will be largely increased by the scheme of afforestation that is being carried out there by the Forestry Commissioners. For this purpose a stretch of nearly 900 acres of downland on the Seely estate, at Brighstone and Brook, between Parkhurst Forest and Freshwater, has been leased by the Commissioners, and the greater part will be planted during the next ten years with Corsican pine, ash, and beech. Already an area of 102 acres is planted and officially known as Brighstone Forest, and during the present season young trees are to be set in a further 78 acres.

About four miles east of Parkhurst Forest an area of old woodland has been leased from the Fleming Estate to form the nucleus of another State forest. After the removal of the existing timber crop the land will be replanted by the Forestry Commissioners with oak, spruce, Corsican pine, ash, beech, and black Italian poplar.

## *GARAGE MURDER CASE APPEAL*

Notice of appeal in the case of William Henry Podmore, convicted at Winchester of the murder of Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton, was lodged yesterday. Among the grounds of the appeal are alleged misdirection of the jury and wrongful admission of evidence.

## *SHOP RAIDED IN REGENT-STREET*

Binoculars, worth £85, were stolen by three men who raided the premises of Mr. E. B. Meyrowitz, of Regent-street, W., yesterday. The men were seen to drive up in a car; one of them smashed the window and, picking up as many binoculars as he could, ran back to the car. The car itself had been stolen half an hour earlier in Tottenham Court-road.

# ST. PATRICK'S DAY

## MILITARY PARADE IN DUBLIN

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, began the official celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in London yesterday when she drove to the Tower and distributed shamrock to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards. Accompanied by Colonel R. V. Pollok, commanding officer, the Princess proceeded to the dais where baskets of shamrock, sent specially from Ireland, had been placed. Officers stepped out of the ranks to receive each a basket, and the shamrock was passed along the ranks, each man placing the emblem in his tunic. Then Princess Mary handed sprigs of shamrock to each officer. After cheers the band played "The Wearin' o' the Green" and marched past, while the Princess took the salute.

St. Patrick's Day was favoured with beautiful weather in Dublin, and from an early hour all the roads leading from the city were thronged with motor-cars making for the seaside and the country, while the many excursions that had been arranged by the railway companies were patronized extensively. There were special services in all the principal churches. The Roman Catholic Archbishop presided at High Mass in the pro-cathedral, and in some of the Protestant churches services were held in the Gaelic language. Under the new licensing laws all the publichouses in the Free State were closed, with the result that the holiday was completely free from drunkenness. After Mass had been celebrated in barracks some 2,000 Free State troops marched through the principal streets, which were crowded with onlookers. The salute was taken at the Bank of Ireland by Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for Defence, who was accompanied by Mr. Ernest Blythe, Vice-President of the Executive Council. All the units of the Army were represented, and for the first time the new volunteer force was on public parade.

## THE FOUR PROVINCES CLUB

SIR JAMES MELVILLE, the Solicitor-General, presided at the annual St. Patrick's Day dinner of the Four Provinces Club, which was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. Over 500 were present. Messages regretting inability to attend were read from Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Cosgrave.

SIR JOHN SIMON, proposing the toast of "Ireland," said that it was a great satisfaction to Englishmen that Ireland, which had given the world a great deal of trouble in the past, after the volcanic eruption of an earlier period had settled down. If 4,000,000 people in Ireland were to continue to give as much trouble to the British Parliament as they had given in his lifetime where would the opportunity be found to consider the case of 320,000,000 people in India? At least there had been removed from British politics this constant obsession. In conclusion he paid a tribute to the late Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the last survivor of a band of Irish members, the most dignified, the best disciplined, and in many ways the most disinterested Party ever seen in the House of Commons.

Mr. HUGH LAW, the representative of the Government of the Irish Free State, in reply, said that politically and socially Irish people were happier than they had been. Ireland was becoming a very pleasant place to live in, particularly for people of small means. In the past Irishmen did not honour the toast of the King with great enthusiasm in Ireland. Henceforward he saw no reason whatever why anyone, whatever his political views, should not join enthusiastically in such toasts. (Cheers.) Even those who were most reluctant to do so in the past, he thought, would admit that in their reluctance they intended no discourtesy to the Monarch and that what they really had in their minds was that they should in no way acquiesce in any subordination of Ireland to others. The last trace of any subordination of Ireland to the exigencies of English politics had disappeared.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by the CHAIRMAN, CARDINAL BOURNE said that during the past four years nothing could be more satisfactory than the progress there had been in every direction towards a better understanding between the two countries.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, supporting the toast, said that his Majesty's Government had nothing but the friendliest feelings towards the two political communities in Ireland. There was so much at stake for Western civilization to-day that the peoples who had shared a common history must pull together.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour, said that when they heard so much about the things which were wrong it was a welcome change to hear of the things which were getting better, and one of those was the relationship between this country and Ireland.

## THE IRISH CLUB

### MR. AMERY ON "THE YOUNGEST DOMINION"

The St. Patrick's Day dinner and dance of the Irish Club was held last evening at the Park Lane Hotel. Mr. W. E. D. ALLEN, M.P., the president, was in the chair. He said that they had received greetings from Irish societies all over the world. On that occasion they thought of Irishmen everywhere who would have liked to have been with them, and he asked them to honour an unofficial toast to "all down-and-out Irishmen."

Mr. EDWARD SHORTT gave "The Guests."

Mr. AMERY, replying, said that, historically speaking, Ireland was a Mother land of the Empire, and her sons on many a field had helped to make that Empire. Ireland was now the youngest Dominion, and sent 96 per cent. of her material exports to this country, and hardly a smaller percentage of her intellectual exports. It was certain that in the next few years the economic policy of this country was going to be profoundly changed. That was a matter that was going to be of no small interest to Ireland. It was going to make all the difference in the world whether the new fiscal policy—whether Socialist or protective—was going to be insular or a policy with a broad outlook. If it was narrow and insular Ireland would suffer as the result of that policy in the 20th century just as she suffered from a similar policy in the 17th and 18th centuries. If Ireland threw open her doors wide, her position might become very favourable. He could not imagine any Ireland that would not be in favour of the free entry of Irish goods to this country and a high tariff against her competitors. There would, he believed, be a development of a system of treaties between various parts of the Empire, leading to freer and more intimate trade among ourselves, and there could be no two Dominions with better reason for intimate association and practical cooperation in the field of trade than the sister Dominions of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State.

LORD EDWARD GLEICHEN and Miss N. S. PARNELL also replied.

SIR RENNELL RODD gave the toast of "Parliaments of Ireland," and Mr. V. RICE and COLONEL T. C. MOORE replied. LORD DONEGALL proposed "The Ladies," and Miss ELLEN WILKINSON responded.

## NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND CLUB

DR. DENIS J. COFFEY, president of University College, Dublin, speaking at a St. Patrick's Day dinner of the National University of Ireland Club at Grosvenor House last night, to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the University, said that it was to the credit of English people that men and women from a race sometimes hostile and always critical should be received as the Irish were in England. That was partly due to the solid virtues of the people among whom they lived and worked, but it was also due to the character of Irishmen, men of humanity, men of religion. They had prospered in England because of their Irish characteristics. He hoped that Ireland and England would long continue to prosper to the advancement of both peoples.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, which carries on charitable work among the deserving poor Irish in the County of London, held its annual meeting at the Hotel Metropole yesterday. The society was instituted in 1783, and maintained schools in Stamford-street, S.E.1, for Irish children from 1820 until they were discontinued in 1920, the Irish population of Southwark and the eastern part of Lambeth having by that time become too scattered to make full use of the schools. Since 1920 the society has reverted to its original policy of giving help in the shape of grants, which are allotted to meet various needs.

Trains from Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells and Hastings to Brighton had to be diverted *vis* Haywards Heath last night owing to a cattle truck being derailed at the points at Kemp Town Junction.

# IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SEASIDE

## PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER

### SOUTHERN RESORTS

During the winter improvements and developments have been effected—or are in progress—at many seaside towns. In the following messages our Correspondents at several Southern resorts describe what these changes are:—

**BOURNEMOUTH AND SWANAGE**

Visitors to Bournemouth this summer will notice several improvements carried out by the Corporation. Among them is the linking-up of the westernmost chine within the borough—Alum Chine—by an undercliff promenade and sea wall from Durley Chine, at a cost of about £37,000. The pier entrance is also being rebuilt at a cost of about £25,000. It will be an imposing stone building with various offices and small shops in place of the unsightly stalls which have hitherto spoiled the appearance of the pier entrance. A huge rockery, bridges over the Bourne Stream, and a charming decorative garden with pools and an electrically lighted cascade are also nearing completion on the west side of the pavilion. At the main entrance to the pavilion approaches have been constructed, together with an electrically lit fountain. Many smaller improvements have been made, and private enterprise is supplying several large motor-omnibus and motor-coach stations. The Central railway station has been enlarged and improved, and Pokesdown station is being rebuilt.

Negotiations are in progress at Swanage for the acquisition of the Downs on the south side of the bay as an open space. The Downs will be open to visitors this summer whether the purchase be then completed or not.

**BRIGHTON AND WORTHING**

The Corporation of Brighton are spending some hundreds of thousands of pounds on street-widening, and several business houses are putting up imposing buildings. The widening of the promenade near the Palace Pier will be completed this summer, together with the building of a large cinema in East-street. Children will appreciate the fine new playground on the Level, and the boating-pool and lagoon to be opened in a few months at Hove. Schemes, which will not be completed this summer, provide for a new coast road and the protection of the cliffs between Black Rock and Rottingdean.

At Worthing the bandstand on the Parade is being reconstructed. In Beach Park a third bowling-green of Cumberland turf is being laid down, and a bowling-green is being provided in Marine Park, at the western end of the borough, where a new pavilion is to be erected. The Corporation are widening various parts of Chapel-road, the main way to the sea for people travelling by road from London.

**EASTBOURNE**

Last season's scheme of sea-front illumination is to be extended eastward to the Gilbert recreation ground, and is to have coloured fountains and other electrical devices added to it. The middle parade, hitherto a gravel walk, is being given a granolithic paving. Bathing facilities will be increased and modernized, and charges reduced. Mackintosh bathing will be permitted all day at Royal-parade and Wish Tower stations, and free bathing anywhere during certain hours. By buying the Floral Hall and contiguous buildings at Devonshire Park the Corporation have acquired a permanent home for an orchestra of 40 performers. "Peter Pan" pleasure-boats are being provided at the model yachting lake.

**FOLKESTONE**

Folkestone is concentrating this year on the development of East Cliff, and the top of the cliff is being laid out in lawns like those on the Leas. At the foot of the cliff the sands are being made suitable for holiday crowds, and bathing facilities improved. An amusement park at this spot will be included in the attractions. These will be completed before Easter. The Corporation have also decided that the military band concerts on the Leas shall begin earlier in the summer.

**MARGATE AND HERNE BAY**

The most important undertaking at Margate is the extension of the undercliff promenade and sea wall connecting the town with Westgate. The scheme, which will cost about £30,000, is being spread over two or three years, and half the work will be completed this year. Along the new promenade bathing chalets will be provided, and the land on the top of the cliffs at Westbrook is being laid out as gardens and open spaces. At the Westgate end of the borough boundary a putting green has just been finished. At the eastern end of the front, at Foreness Bay, Cliftonville, provision is being made for family bathing and sun-bathing. Many bathing chalets and a refreshment pavilion will be erected. Plans are being prepared for a new concert pavilion in the Cliftonville district. Hartsdown Park is being developed as a games centre, and a converted tithe-barn at Hartsdown is to serve as a hall for the conferences which often meet at Margate.

Improvements which are to be completed at Herne Bay before the season begins include a new and ornate pier entrance. A combined windscreen and shelter, fitted with Vita-glass, will extend down the centre of the pier from the Grand Pier pavilion to the pier entrance, so that it will be possible to sit out of doors in all weathers. The approach to the East Cliff bathing cabins has been improved.

**THE ISLE OF WIGHT**

The yachting will be the chief attraction at Cowes, with the reappearance of the King's racing cutter Britannia and the trials of Sir Thomas Lipton's new Shamrock, the America's Cup challenger. The esplanade has been extended westward for about two miles. The park grounds adjoining Northwood House are now open to the public; roads have been made through the park, and four hard tennis courts and putting greens are being laid down.

Before the season begins one of the main roads in Ryde will have been carried through to the esplanade—a much-needed improvement. The Corporation also contemplate the reclamation of a large portion of the foreshore to the east side of the pier, where it is proposed to have a bandstand and enclosure and more bathing facilities, together with a car park. This scheme, which is still under consideration, will not be put in hand until next winter.

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE**

The council of Weston-super-Mare have made progress with the second part of the Glentworth Bay improvement scheme. A large marine lake was constructed in 1928, and the present work includes the widening of Marine Parade and the erection of a boating slip and diving platform. These works will be finished before the height of the season. Plans have also been approved for a new concert pavilion and shelters on the sea front.

**JERSEY**

Many of the hotels on the Island of Jersey have been enlarged, and a new hotel at Bagatelle is expected to be ready for July. New and larger steamers are being taken into service by the S.R. and G.W.R. At the Havre-des-Pas bathing pool extra cabins will be available. The sea walk at La Collette has been beautified, and terraces and gardens made. At Grève-de-Lecq, in the north of the island, an amusement park is to be opened by English enterprise. The Jersey Commercial Association are erecting a fine pavilion facing the sea at West Park, but this will not be ready before 1931.

# WOMAN'S ALLEGED BLACKMAIL

## LETTERS TO A CINEMA MANAGER

FRANCES CRESSWELL, 29, a married woman, of Blackley, Manchester, was at Manchester yesterday committed for trial on a charge of blackmail. She pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved her defence.

Mr. John Hutton, who prosecuted, said that the manager of a cinema in Manchester, whom he would refer to as "Mr. Z," received a letter which contained the following:—"I just want to warn you that I know of your association with a certain lady, and unless you pay me £6 per return of post I shall write immediately to the parties concerned, and if you make one single inquiry re this letter, I shall also write to your employers, so if you value your position at all I should certainly send it."

"Mr. Z" communicated with the police, and on their advice replied and asked for an appointment. He received another letter which gave the name and address "E. S. Jackson, Poste Restante, G.P.O., Manchester."

Mr. Hutton added that later Cresswell was seen by a detective and admitted writing the letters and signing them.

Cresswell was allowed bail.

At Hanley (Staffs) Police Court yesterday John Henry Lawton, a contracting bricklayer, of Hanover-street, Burslem, was committed for trial at the next Birmingham Assizes on a charge of attempting to obtain £10 from Hugh Wilshaw, a sanitary ware manufacturer, of Hanley, by means of a threatening letter.

# WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

## UNION LEADERS' ADVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 17

An important statement is made by the Executive Committee of the National Union of Textile Workers in a circular addressed to each of its 50,000 members in connexion with the ballot which is being taken this week on the proposals for reductions in wages which have been put forward by the employers in the Northern Counties. The circular forms a part of the ballot paper. The membership of the National Union represents about one-third of the total number of workers in the Northern Counties who are involved.

After describing the proposed reductions as drastic, the circular says that in the opinion of the executive committee they are unnecessary. The executive have considered it imperative that the members should realize that the rejection of the recommendations will involve the union in a dispute affecting the majority of its members. The circular goes on:—"It is felt, however, that it is not opportune at the present time to resist the proposals, and your executive committee suggest therefore that if an agreement could be made to cover all sections of the industry it would be in the best interest of the members. Your Executive Committee invite you to use the voting paper and declare your intention as to whether you are prepared to accept the proposed reduction in wages or to give one week's notice that you will cease employment."

The advice of the executive may be taken as being a recommendation to its members to accept the proposals, which, as the employers have stated, are based on the findings of Lord Macmillan's Court of Inquiry.

# UNIVERSITY NEWS

## SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, MARCH 17

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Ivor Thomas, B.A., Senior Demy of Magdalen College, to the Junior Demyer and Johnson Scholarship for 1930.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 17

At Downing College the following elections have been made as the result of the entrance scholarship examinations:—

Scholarships.—R. R. Pedleys, Foster's Secondary School, Sherborne, for modern languages; G. F. Eaton, Central Secondary School, Sheffield, for mathematics; R. Brown, St. Dunstan's College, Catford, for natural sciences and mathematics.

Exhibitions.—A. West, Mile End Central School, for law; L. C. B. Seaman, Polytechnic, Regent-street, for history; W. R. Phillitson, Dame Allan's School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for natural sciences.

E. Stansfield was appointed Organ Scholar for the ensuing academical year, as from next October.

LONDON, MARCH 17

The Foundation Oration, which is included in the Foundation Week celebrations at University College, London, will be delivered on Thursday night, in the Great Hall, by Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce. His subject will be "The Mountain Barrier of Northern India." On Friday afternoon there will be a Foundation debate, at which the Provost will preside, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Sheffield, and Reading will be represented.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 17

Mrs. Hope W. Hogg, principal Warden of the Ashburne Hall of Residence for Women Students, will retire at the end of the present session. On the recommendation of the Ashburne Hall delegacy the University Council have appointed Miss M. W. Hughes, M.A. (Cantab), as Warden in succession to Mrs. Hogg. Miss Hughes is acting-tutor of Sidgwick Hall, Newnham College, Cambridge, and has had teaching experience in various secondary schools. She has also been a visiting lecturer at the Hillcroft Working Women's College, Surbiton; and from 1922 until last year was engaged in lecturing under the Cambridge University Board of Extra Mural Studies.

# AMERICAN VISITORS TO BRITAIN

## RAILWAY ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

An attempt to attract more American visitors to Great Britain is being made this year through the American newspapers. Much of the material to be used is contained in an American edition of the *British Railways Newsletter* just issued. This announces most of the important social and sporting events from April to the end of September, reminds Americans briefly of our places of historic interest, describes the comfort of dining and sleeping cars, and the achievements of the fastest trains, and draws attention to the variety of the English countryside that may be seen "through the carriage window."

Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of the L.M.S., in a message to Americans writes:—"Your Secretaries of State and other leaders of American opinion have been here in the interests of universal peace; now is the opportunity for the 'man in the street' to come over and second by personal contact those efforts of his countrymen. The memory of such a visit will never fade. To university students, to professors planning their 'sabbaticals,' to successful men in commerce and industry (wanting to mix much pleasure with a little business), to those with English forbears and family traditions, to all our American friends who are planning their first vacation in Great Britain, and to those who are renewing their acquaintance with the Old Country, I extend a very hearty welcome. Great Britain sends you an open invitation to come and see her infinite variety of scenery, her ancient cities, and her literary and historic shrines."

# ROAD ACCIDENTS

## PERSONS KILLED IN LONDON

There were several fatal road accidents in London yesterday.

Albert Moxon, 15, of Pevensey-road, Lower Tooting, slipped when alighting from a motor-van belonging to his employers, and fell under the wheels, receiving injuries from which he died.

Bernard Pear, four, of Firhill-road, Bellingham, was knocked down by a lorry in King Alfred-avenue, Bellingham, and killed.

George Walter Wellman, 25, of Hamborough-road, Southall, was motor-cycling in Uxbridge-road, Southall, when he came into collision with an omnibus. He died later in Ealing Hospital.

The Rev. Dudley Charles Parker, 65, a Free Church minister, of New England House, Birdbrook, Essex, was found dead yesterday by the roadside at Stoke by Clare, Suffolk. His death is thought to be due to natural causes. He had suffered from heart disease for some time.

Reginald Greenwood, 30, of Bridle-lane, Golden-square, W.C., was killed in a collision late last night between a motor-car and a lorry at the junction of Wood-lane, W., and Western-avenue. Alexander Rankin, 27, of Erskine Hill, Golders Green, was taken to Hammersmith Hospital in a critical condition from multiple injuries.

## *EMPIRE FAIR IN ALBERT HALL*

The Empire Fair, organized jointly by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League, to be held in the Royal Albert Hall for four days ending on Empire Day, will be opened by Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught on Wednesday, May 21. The Fair will be designed not only to display Empire products in a novel way, but also to show specimens of the fine work of all kinds which is being done by disabled ex-Service men. Every country under the Union Jack will be represented by its productions in a characteristic setting, and visitors will be able to buy almost every sort of goods manufactured or produced within the Empire. One of the special features will be an elaborate representation of an Eastern bazaar and another will be a street of little shops formed of the 36 boxes on the ground floor. Manufacturers are being invited to contribute to the Fair, and the 3,442 men's branches and 700 women's branches of the British Legion are being relied on to send all manner of articles for sale. It is confidently hoped, too, that the public generally will help similarly. Donations and gifts will be received by Captain W. G. Willcox, British Legion Appeal Department, 18, South-street, Park-lane, W.1. The Fair will be followed by an Empire Ball at the Albert Hall on Monday, May 26.

# THE WEATHER

## UNSETTLED GENERALLY

**Meteorological Office, March 17**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is highest over Greenland and Iceland. Depressions are situated off Western Norway, over the North Sea, and over North-West France. The last of these is likely to move east-north-east. Weather will be unsettled generally, with some rain in the South and occasional sleet or snow in the North.

**Forecasts for To-day**

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind easterly to northerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy, some rain; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., WALES, S.—Wind northerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; perhaps showers; rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Wind variable or northerly, moderate; variable or cloudy sky; probably occasional sleet or snow; rather cold.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind north-easterly or northerly, moderate; occasional sleet or snow; cold.

IRELAND.—Wind mainly between north-east and north-west, moderate; variable sky; perhaps occasional showers; rather low temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled; probably occasional snow in the North.

**SEA PASSAGES**

ENGLISH CHANNEL (EAST) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Wind north-easterly, fresh; some rain; sea rather rough. Straits of Dover.—Wind easterly or north-easterly, moderate or fresh; some rain; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind mainly northerly, moderate; perhaps showers; sea moderate.

**FLYING PROSPECTS**

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-easterly winds, 15-25 m.p.h. at the surface and 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with intermittent rain. Much low cloud at first. Visibility less than 1,000 yards locally at first, but mainly 1-3 miles.

Sun rises, 6.11 a.m.; sets, 6.7 p.m.
Moon sets, 7.29 a.m.; rises, 11.21 p.m.
Last Quarter, March 22.
Lighting-up time, 6.37 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.8 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.

## YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 17, 6 P.M.

A shallow depression over the North Sea remained nearly stationary, while a depression off our south-west coasts moved eastwards over North-West France. Winds were variable generally and mainly moderate, but strong locally in the Western Channel.

Temperatures were somewhat below normal in all districts and ranged around 47deg. in South-East England. Frost occurred locally at night in Ireland and Southern England, Birr Castle recording a night minimum of 27deg. in the screen and Winchester and Aldergrove 28deg.

**LONDON OBSERVATIONS**

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 17, 6 P.M.—Bar., 993.2mb. (29.33in.), falling slowly; temp. 43.5deg.; humidity, 60 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather overcast, mist.

Sunday, 6 p.m., to Monday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 33deg.; rainfall, nil.

Monday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 3.2hrs.

**SUNLIGHT**

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1¼; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 5; Lowestoft, 6; St. Andrews, 1¼; Southport, 1¼; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, ¼.

## *THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CATTLE*

Professor W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales's ranch in Alberta, visited the Prince's farm, Lenton, Nottingham, yesterday to arrange for a shipment of cattle and sheep to the Prince's Canadian farm next week. The cattle include four bulls, two cows, and 25 heifers. One of the heifers, Climsland Orange Blossom, won a first prize at the Royal Cattle Show.

Owing to the sudden death of Mr. George Duller, sen., at the Brighton and Hove Stadium last night the dog trials were cancelled. Mr. Duller went to the Stadium to see his dogs weighed in, when he had a seizure. He was 67.

# HEALTH RESORTS

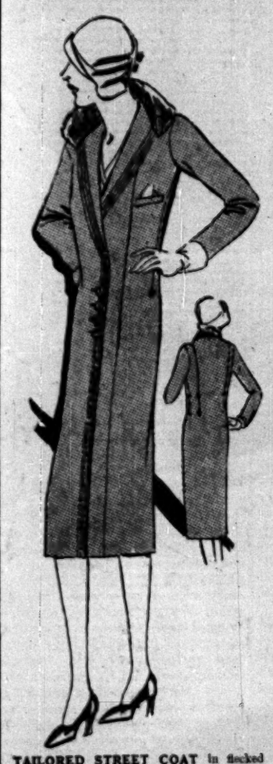
The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine | Rainfall | Temp. Min. | Temp. Max. | Weather (Day) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hrs. | Min. | Deg. | Deg. | |
| Aberystwyth | 5·5 | — | 39 | 45 | Fair. |
| Buxton | 3·3 | 3 | 35 | 41 | Bright intervals. |
| Bath | 3·1 | — | 29 | 45 | Bright periods. |
| Berwick-o-T. | — | 10 | 36 | 41 | Dull, rain early. |
| Bexhill | 1·8 | — | 29 | 45 | Cloudy. |
| Blackpool | 10·0 | 0·4 | 34 | 46 | Fine. |
| Bognor Regis | 4·4 | — | 32 | 44 | Cloudy. |
| Bournemouth | 1·0 | — | 32 | 43 | Cloudy. |
| Bridlington | — | 3 | 34 | 39 | Dull, some rain. |
| Brighton | 1·0 | — | 31 | 45 | Cloudy. |
| Cheltenham | 4·3 | — | 31 | 43 | Fair. |
| Clacton | 7·1 | — | 34 | 48 | Fine. |
| Cheltenham | 8·3 | — | 32 | 45 | Fine. |
| Colwyn Bay | 7·4 | — | 35 | 45 | Fine. |
| Cromer | 8·0 | — | 33 | 47 | Fine. |
| Deal | 3·4 | — | 33 | 47 | Bright, then dull. |
| Douglas | 8·9 | — | 31 | 43 | Fine. |
| Dover | 2·9 | — | 34 | 

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

CHARMING SPRING FASHIONS

The Coats illustrated denote the very latest trend of fashion, and are representative of the varied and interesting collection now to be seen in our Mantle Department on the Ground Floor.



TAILORED STREET COAT in flecked cloths and suitings, stitched at edges, and with collar of beige or grey squirrel fur. In several good colours and three sizes. Price 10½ Gns

ATTRACTIVE COAT in Lace Tweed, buttoning down centre front and finished with collar of crêpe de Chine to tone. A novel feature is the detachable shoulder cape. In several good colours. Price 6½ Gns

CAPE COAT in Wool Georgette with flared back, finished with collar of contrasting colour to match the crêpe de Chine lining. In many good colours. Price 6½ Gns

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

# Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 17

The Lady Maud Carnegie visited Their Majesties this afternoon.

The Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting) represented The King and Queen at the Memorial Service for the Earl and Countess of Coventry which was held today at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), attended by Miss Dorothy Yorke, visited the Tower of London this morning and presented Shamrock to all ranks of the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The Siamese Minister returned to London yesterday from Geneva.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton will leave 18, Buckingham-gate to-day for Knebworth House.

Priscilla Countess Annesley has returned to 80, Eccleston-square from the South of France.

Louisa Countess of Antrim will return to 50, Chelsea Park-gardens early next month from abroad.

Countess Jellicoe has left 19, Princes-gardens for Rome, where she will remain for about a month.

The Dowager Countess of Jersey will return to 18, Montagu-square to-morrow from Spain.

Lady Eva Dugdale will return to 3, West Halkin-street at the end of the month from Monte Carlo.

Lady Katherine Thompson returned to 17, Westbourne-terrace-road yesterday from Worthing.

Lord Doverdale has returned to 10, Ennismore-gardens from the country.

Lord and Lady Monkswell will return to 69, Cambridge-terrace at the end of the month from abroad.

Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide have returned to Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin, from Italy.

Lord and Lady Calthorpe will return to Kingswick, Sunningdale, to-day from Buenos Aires.

Lord and Lady Bradbury have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Edward and Lady Stern have returned from North Africa to 4, Carlton House-terrace.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling, who have been on a visit to the Governor-General and Lady Stonehaven in Australia, expect to be back at Stanley Park, Gloucestershire, at the end of this month.

Lieutenant-Commander Conte Capponi, who has already been in London for some time as Italian representative to the International Code of Signals Committee, has been appointed Assistant Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy.

Major W. Hew Milburn returned from South Africa in the Armadale Castle yesterday.

Captain and Mrs. C. R. W. Boyd Maunsell have arrived at 37, Moore-street, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3. (Telephone, Sloane 8065.) On the occasion of his marriage to Miss Betty Boyd in January last, Captain Maunsell adopted by Deed Poll the surname of Boyd in addition to that of Maunsell, and will in future be known as Captain C. R. W. Boyd Maunsell.

Mr. and Mrs. de László have arrived at 3, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W., from Barcelona. The International Art Jury at Barcelona has awarded Mr. de László the Grand Prix for his portraits exhibited at the exhibition.

Mrs. Winterbottom has left Oakley Place, East Grinstead, and gone to the Hotel Californie, Cannes, for three weeks. Her permanent address is Cuckfield Park, Sussex. (Telephone, Cuckfield 122.)

Mr. and Mrs. George Hay Whigham are arriving on April 24 at 6, Audley-square, which they have taken for the season, and are giving a dance for their daughter, Miss Margaret Whigham, on May 1.

Mrs. Thomas Troubridge gave birth to a son on March 16 at 14, Egerton-gardens.

Owing to the after effects of influenza, and acting on medical advice, Mme. Koch de Gooreynd, 1, Belgrave-square, is confined to her bed, and therefore finds herself obliged to cancel all her engagements for the next four or five weeks.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited the Exhibition of 18th-century English "Conversation" Pictures at Sir Phillip Sassoon's house, 25, Park-lane, on Saturday, and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited the exhibition yesterday.

The Countess of Carlisle held a committee meeting at 6, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday for her *matinée* performance in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend, on May 12. Among those present were Lady Moira Lyttelton, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, Lady Towle, Lady Chalmers, and Mrs. Warren Pearl.

The Girls' Friendly Society will hold a "Happy Families" sale, in aid of the Central and Extension Funds of the society, at Townsend House, Greycoat-place, Westminster, on March 20 and 21. Among those who will be helping at the stalls are the Countess of Antrim, Miss Faudel Phillips, Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Hon. Lady Cunliffe, the Marchioness of Tavistock, Mrs. Henry Denny, Lady Alice Willoughby, and Mrs. Capel Cure.

A bridge tournament to help the Conservative cause in the poorer London constituencies will be held at 49, Belgrave-square (lent by Sir Otto Beit) on Wednesday, April 2.

We have to announce the death of Señor Don Carlos Zañartu, First Secretary of the Chilean Legation, which took place in London on Friday night.

## DINNERS

### Mme. de Fleuriau

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau gave a dinner party last night.

Those present were:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Ishbel MacDonald, Mr. J. L. Dumeuil, Mme. de Pertri, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Admiral Baron Acton, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, the Earl of Cromer, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Beaconsfield, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel and the Misses Keppel, Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, M. Leger, M. Massigli, M. Roger Cambon, and M. Truelle.

### Kerry Society

The dinner of the Kerry Society took place last night at Claridge's. Among those present were:—

The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, the Knight of Kerry and Lady Mildred FitzGerald, Sir Henry and Lady Denny, Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Colonel and Mrs. E. S. Beard, Admiral Heard, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. F. Gun, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leslie, Mrs. Herbert and Mr. C. Herbert, Mrs. Morris, Major and Mrs. William Denny, Mr. Robert FitzGerald, Mr. R. B. FitzGerald, Mr. R. C. F. Biennerhassett, Mrs. Spring-Rice, Mr. D. Spring-Rice, Major and Mrs. Brougham Denny, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Denny, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Walker-Leigh, Miss K. O'Connell, Miss V. Trench, Dr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. H. V. Cope, Mrs. Boswell, and Mrs. C. Morphy.

Lord and Lady Craigavon returned to Belfast yesterday from five months' tour in Australia and New Zealand and were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and members of the Northern Ireland Government.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

### Mr. D. P. C. Plunket and Miss S. M. Archer

The marriage arranged between Mr. David P. C. Plunket and Miss S. M. Archer will take place at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, on April 24, at 2.30 p.m.

### Captain C. E. F. Turner and Miss Swift

An engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in June, between Captain Charles Edward Francis Turner, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late Arthur Edward Turner, R.E., and Mrs. Turner, of Wadhurst, Sussex, and grandson of the late Major-General Sir Charles Scott, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, and Mary Victoria, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leeds Swift, Clifton, York.

### Captain G. St. J. Martin and Miss Wilding-Jones

The engagement is announced between Captain Geoffrey St. J. Martin, Royal Signals, elder son of the late Mr. F. A. Martin and Mrs. Martin, and Sylvia May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilding-Jones, of 53, Wilbury-road, Hove, Sussex, and Glandwr, Dolgelley.

### Captain P. E. R. Baker-Jones and Miss M. Meek

The engagement is announced between Captain P. Baker-Jones, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Baker-Jones, of Newport, Mon, and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Meek, of St. Andrews and Aden.

### Mr. E. M. Milling and Miss Pirie

An engagement is announced between Mr. Edgar M. Milling, of the North Venezuelan Petroleum Company, Venezuela, and Margaret Pirie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Galloway Pirie.

### Mr. C. E. Lippmann and Miss Parkin

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Claude, only surviving son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Lippmann, of Hampstead, and Anne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Parkin, of Plymouth.

### Mr. E. L. Hosking and Miss N. M. White

The engagement is announced between Edgar Lewarne, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hosking, of Oxton, Cheshire, and Nancy May, daughter of the late Mr. Charles White and Mrs. White, of Bidston, Cheshire.

### Mr. F. R. Terras and Miss Anning

The engagement is announced between Frederick Richard, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Terras, of Daresbury Lodge, Altrincham, and Katherine Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Anning, of Rocella, West Park, Leeds.

### Mr. A. Fraser and Miss Farncombe

The engagement is announced between Arthur, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, of 16, Chesterford-gardens, Hampstead, and Phyllis Mary, only daughter of Dr. H. and Mrs. Farncombe, of Southsea.

### Mr. M. Morris and Miss F. Abelson

The engagement is announced between Mr. Maxwell Morris, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Morris, of 15, Greenaway-gardens, Hampstead, and Miss Freda Abelson, second daughter of Mr. Seymour Abelson, of 7, Cannon-place, Hampstead.

### Mr. F. R. Govett and Miss Jecks

The engagement is announced between Francis Romaine Govett, second son of the late Mr. F. A. Govett and Mrs. Govett, of Holiday House, Sunningdale, and Cynthia Yvette Jecks, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Ichenhauser, of 100, North-gate, Regent's Park, London.

### Mr. H. F. de C. Pereira and Miss Bowie

The engagement is announced between Horace Felix de Courcy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. de C. Pereira, of 41, Vicarage-road, East Sheen, and Marie Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. Bowie, of Boston, U.S.A., and of the late Mr. Edward Bowie.

## CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of the Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Weir took place at Mearns Parish Church, Renfrewshire, on Sunday. The Rev. A. Drummond Duff officiated, and the child received the names of Lucy Elspeth Anne. The godparents were Mr. J. R. Richmond, Viscountess Willingdon, Lady Anne Hunloke, and Miss Betty Fauquier.

## SERVICE DINNER

### 15th Scottish Division

Major-General H. L. Reed, V.C., presided at the eighth annual reunion dinner of the 15th Scottish Division, which took place at the Café Royal on Saturday. Those present included:—

Brigadier-Generals M. Grant Wilkinson, E. G. Wace; Colonels A. V. Usher, H. H. M. Harris; Lieutenant-Colonels Telfer Smollett, W. H. Diggis, N. MacLeod, A. L. Thomson; Majors Charles Reid, W. Storey Wilson, S. J. Blairman, G. A. Aldridge, A. Dillon, Rowden; Captains L. C. Burleigh, S. Norie-Miller, Frederick Barrett, Massel-Pleydell, R. G. Jarrington, W. Ballard, H. W. Smith, R. G. Gordon-Forgi, Edward Jefferson, J. Weir, Charles M. Power, W. A. Henderson, J. E. Drummond, A. R. Chapman, D. V. Tomson, E. Grindlay, P. Reay, W. Murray; Messrs. Gordon Figgs, J. H. Bishop, H. J. Palmer, and B. E. C. Ogle.

## FASHION PARADE AT HARRODS

### MANY NEW STYLES

The first of their exhibitions of spring fashions took place at Harrods, Brompton-road, yesterday, when over 1,000 people, including some men, were present at an entertaining presentation of fashions by Mlle. Marceline D'Alroy. She discussed the princess line and the longer skirt and other variations of the new modes with the help of a large collection of models, the most extreme of which she wore herself.

The first gown shown was an ensemble in black taffeta, with a short-fitting coat made with a basque and with tiers of flounces of taffeta and net repeating those of the skirt; with it was a small black hat having a short veil and feather mounts at each side. When the coat was removed the dress was seen to be an opening one. Mlle. D'Alroy said that there were four lengths for dresses, and the later the hour the longer the skirt. All the variations of tailored clothes were shown, from the plain tailor-made, which has changed very little, to tailored coats with basques and others with Eton boleros. Ensembles of dress and coat were also shown; one in brown checked wool voile and another in patterned silk in black and red were very attractive. A frock for Ascot was in georgette in the new lemon-green, made on princess lines with shirring on the bodice and hips; it was sleeveless, being finished with a short cape. Long gloves and a crinoline straw hat with a very wide brim completed the outfit. A good deal of white and black was shown during the afternoon, and a double skin tie of white fox was used as an accessory with a black evening frock.

The expositions continue this week and next at 3 p.m. daily. In applying for seats it is well to give a choice of day.

## THE SALE ROOM

### STUART DOCUMENTS

Sotheby's sale yesterday was chiefly remarkable in that it included two important lots, from unindicated sources, of documents, &c., of the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

The first of these was a folio album of letters, broadsides, pamphlets, &c., dating from 1630, including letters from or documents signed by S. Pepys, Admiral Blake, the Duke of Buckingham, Prince Rupert, Charles II., Sir Christopher Wren, James, Duke of York, Sir Isaac Newton, and others, and this fell at £245 (Chester). The second was also a folio album, and comprised letters, documents, and portraits of many of the outstanding personages of the reign of Charles I., and this was bought by Messrs. Maggs at £150.

Among the printed books were:—J. Boswell, "Life of Samuel Johnson," 1791, first edition, with a copy of "The Principal Corrections and Additions to the First Edition" bound in at the end of the second volume—£115 (Maggs); Sir Isaac Newton, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," 1687, second issue of the first edition—£58 (Tregaskis); R. Hord, "Black Fryers," 1625, eight leaves, with woodcut title showing the scene of the Blackfriars disaster—£30; T. Lupset, "An Exhortation to Yonge Men," 1538, 40 leaves—£25 (both bought by Quaritch); E. Burke, "Reflections on the Revolution in France," 1790, first edition uncut—£58 (Scheuer); L. Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," 1760-7, with the author's signature in two of the nine volumes—£100 (Spencer); J. Evelyn, "Memoirs," 1818, first edition, uncut—£56 (Marks); S. Pepys, "Memoirs," 1825—£115 (Maggs); and a collection of 29 large maps and plans illustrating the operations in the American Civil War, 1775-81—£150 (H. Stevens).

The day's sale realized £2,653.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

## MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

### Lord and Lady Coventry

The King was represented by Earl De La Warr at the memorial service for the Earl and Countess of Coventry which was held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday at the same time as the funeral in Worcestershire. Miss Emily Lock represented Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise. The Rev. P. G. McCormick officiated.

Among the large congregation were:—

Cornelia Countess of Craven, the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hoare, Mrs. Frederick Coventry, Miss Clarissa Miles, Miss Nesta Coventry, Mr. F. C. A. Coventry, the Hon. Edward Cadogan, the Hon. Alexander Cadogan, Major Van De Weyer, Miss B. Van De Weyer, Miss M. Van De Weyer, Captain the Hon. Arthur Somerset, Lady Swinfen, Lord Swinfen, the Hon. Frederick Wallop, the Hon. Gerard Wallop, Lord Waring, Lady FitzGeorge, the Hon. Robert Ward, Lord Leigh, the Hon. Rowland Leigh, the Duchess of Newcastle, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Geraldine Countess of Mayo, Elizabeth Countess of Fingall, Sir Samuel and Lady Sophie Scott, Lady Agnes Peel, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham.

The Earl of Cavan (representing his Majesty's Bodyguard and Gentlemen-at-Arms), Sir Mortimer and Lady Isabel Margesson, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, the Dowager Countess of Beauchamp, Lady Cynthia Gibson, the Dowager Lady Buchanan Jardine, Lord Stamfordham, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, Albertha Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Lorna Countess Howe, the Earl of Scarbrough, Lady Ampthill, Captain Sir George Arthur, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Major B. D. Corbet (also representing Viscount Tredegar), Lord Hampton, the Hon. Mary Pakington, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Langdon (representing the Junior Carlton Club), Miss Dorothy Yorke, Lady Helen Cassell, Lord Doverdale, Countess De La Warr, the Earl of Clarendon, Colonel Irwin, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscountess Bridgeman, Colonel de Salis, the Earl of Rosebery, the Hon. Francis Egerton, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Chad Yorke, the Hon. Frances Curzon, Lord Newton, the Earl of Munster, Sir Stephen Killik, Lord and Lady Suffield, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Ponsonby, Mr. C. H. Ponsonby, Mrs. Vincent Yorke, Mr. Sydney Holland, the Recorder of Worcester and Mrs. Sherwood, Sir Griffith Boynton, Lord Danesfort.

Sir Claude and Lady Champion-de-Crespigny, Major R. S. Swalwell, May Countess of Limerick, Sir Samuel and Lady Power, Captain Hume (representing Mrs. Frank D'Arcy), Mrs. A. H. Lowe Dudley, Mr. E. E. Bibby, Mrs. W. W. Hope, Mrs. Francis Sandford, Major the Hon. Henry Lygon, Sir George and Lady Bullough, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Jane Van Koughnet, Major and Mrs. Fairburn Crawford, Captain Spence Hunter, Mr. S. Tattersall, Earl Waldegrave, Mr. R. C. Berkeley Paget, Mr. Watkin Homfray, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Headline (representing the M.C.C.), Mr. Frederick Cathcart (chairman of the Cheltenham Steeplechase Company), Mrs. Cathcart, Dr. Linkester, Mrs. Pludyer, Mrs. Maurice Bevan, Major Washington Hibbert, Mr. Digby Cotes-Preedy, K.C. (chairman of the Worcestershire Association).

Sir Walter Gilbey, Mr. Adeane (representing the Royal Agricultural Society), Mrs. Adeane, Major F. H. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Albert Pell, Mr. H. W. Patrick, Major and Mrs. Hubert Fyers, Captain Weyland, Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Peel, the Misses Hamar Greenwood, Mrs. Hamar Bartonis, Major Reginald Stirling, Lieutenant-Colonel Whaley, Mr. Reginald Morris, Mr. Arthur Houghton, Mr. Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Ronald Hamilton, Mr. Charles Barnett, Mrs. David Lindsay, Mr. G. F. Dawkins, Mr. E. M. Wetherby, Mrs. Stanley Russell, Brigadier-General A. Baird (representing the Carlton Club), Mrs. Patrick Newman, Mrs. Robert Crawshay, Signora Mignon R. C. Galcota, Mr. A. G. Holland (representing the president of the Shire Horse Society), Major L. K. Jarvis, Mr. George H. Corbet-Milward, Mr. J. B. Phillips, Mr. Evelyn Shaw (representing the council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution), Mr. Leonard Bull (secretary, the Smithfield Club), Mr. W. H. Riedge, Miss Llewellyn, Mrs. Hopwood, Mrs. White, Mr. F. H. Pruen, Mr. P. J. Frighty, Mrs. Hawker, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Ellaby, Miss Ellaby, Miss Michalis, Mr. E. E. Robinson, Mr. H. Brown, Mrs. Watson, Miss Alice and Miss Amy Munn, Miss Courtenay, Mr. F. Banks, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Godson, Miss Yeaman Biggs, and Miss Cooper.

Earl Cadogan was unavoidably prevented from being present owing to absence abroad.

Another memorial service was held at the same time at Worcester Cathedral. The Dean of Worcester and Canon Lacey officiated, and Sir Ivor Atkins was the organist. The city council attended in state, and there was a contingent of police under Captain Hutchinson.

Those present at the Cathedral included:—

Viscount Cobham, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the following Deputy-Lieutenants:—Colonel Henry Howard (also representing the Territorial Army Association of Worcestershire), Colonel Charles Frederick Millward (also as chairman of the county council), and Colonel E. V. V. Wheeler (formerly chairman of the county council), General Sir Francis Davies (also representing the Joint committee of the St. John and British Red Cross Society), Major J. M. Reddie (also representing the County Rifle Association), Colonel S. Fetherstonhaugh (also representing the Old Comrades Association), The Worcestershire Regiment and Colonel A. H. Hudson), and Lord Hindlip and Admiral R. S. D. Cuming (also representing the British Legion).

Major Fully, Officer Commanding the Depôt, the Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Shepherd, Colonel Sankey, Captain Hill, Captain Maxwell-Gumbleton, Captain J. Knight, Colonel A. V. Rowe, Captain Usher, Colonel E. Franklin, Lord Sandys, Mrs. Reddie (hon. secretary, County Branch, British Red Cross Society), Mr. W. P. Crawford Greene, M.P. for Worcester, Mr. Dyson Perrins.

Among the many organizations represented were the Worcestershire Cricket Club, the Conservative Association, the Liberal Association, Trustees Lady Charities, the Mothers' Union (by Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Jerram), the City and County Magistrates, and the County Council officials.

The funeral of the Earl and Countess of Coventry took place, at the same time as the memorial services, at Croome Church. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Worcester, Canon Barten W. Allen (rector of Severn Stoke and hon. canon of Worcester Cathedral), and the Rev. Hugh F. Bennett (rector of Croome d'Abitôt with Pirton).

The chief mourners were Viscount and Viscountess Deerhurst, Virginia Viscountess Deerhurst, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Coventry (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon. Sir Reginald and Lady Coventry (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon. William Coventry and the Hon. Thomas Coventry (sons), Mr. and Lady Barbara Smith (son-in-law and daughter), Sir Keith and Lady Dorothy Fraser (son-in-law and daughter), Princess Victor Duleep Singh (daughter), the Hon. John Coventry, Viscount and Viscountess Sandon, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Eustace Hoare, Mr. Francis Coventry, Miss Diana Coventry, Mr. Victor Coventry, Mr. Keith Fraser, and Lord and Lady Kylsant.

Captain Osbert D. Smith, Grenadier Guards, was unavoidably prevented from being present owing to military duties in France.

Also present were a full representation of the Croome tenantry, and Mr. John Hill, 87, who for 50 years was estate agent to the Earl of Coventry.

### Mr. W. H. Taft

The Duke of Connaught was represented by Colonel Douglas Gordon at the memorial service for Mr. William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States, which was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Carnegie officiated. Mr. Patrick Duff represented the Prime Minister, and all the staff from the American Embassy were present.

Others in the large congregation included:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the French Ambassador (also representing the French Delegation), the Belgian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Brazilian Ambassador, the Counsellor to the Brazilian Embassy, Sir Geoffrey Fry (representing Mr. Stanley Baldwin), Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert McCall (representing the Treasurer of the Middle Temple), Lord Craigmyle, Mr. J. A. Barratt, K.C. (representing Columbia University), Lady Donkin, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Senator and Mrs. Robinson, Commissioner Lamb (representing the Salvation Army), Lord Desborough, Lady Chitty, Lord Fairfax, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stimson, Major and Mrs. Warren Pearl.

Lord Charnwood, Mrs. Carnegie, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams (Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), Lady Struthers, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. A. E. Yarnell, Lady (Malcolm) Robertson, Major G. H. Brown (Canadian Delegation), Colonel George P. Vanier (Canadian Delegation), Senator and Mrs. Reed, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Dr. and Mrs. Edward T. Reichert, Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Captain W. W. Smyth, Admiral and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. William Pratt, Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffatt, Lieutenant C. W. A. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Van Keuren, Mr. C. Graff, Captain and Mrs. M. E. Higgins, Commander and Mrs. H. C. Train, Mr. J. Wilson Taylor (representing the Pilgrims), Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck, Herr Hans Nonw, Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Mrs. E. Abbey, Mr. Joun H. Palmer, Miss R. D. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason, the Rev. G. G. and Mrs. Holshoit, Mr. D. H. Shawson, Mr. James Smart, Mrs. Phillpson Stow, Mr. and Mrs. David Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Singleton, Mrs. Piers Elliot Warburton, Mrs. Eliot Warburton, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. David Gilfillan, Mr. Arthur Skinner.

Mr. J. Kingsbury, the American Consul-General, Councillor and Mrs. Davies, Mr. F. B. McInerney (manager, the Royal Bank of Canada), Mr. F. S. Birkett, Mr. R. D. McLachlan, Mr. Campbell Lee, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. James Mennell, Mr. Arthur Cunningham, Mrs. Worthington, Mr. N. Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Powell, Mrs. E. Graham, Mrs. Downey, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Graham Charlton, Miss M. Watson, Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Nesbitt, Mrs. Ingell, Mrs. R. Locke, Miss I. Wilson, Mrs. Ballantine, Mr. G. C. Adams, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. Ralston, Mr. H. Stuart Golder (manager, Guaranty Trust Company of New York), Mr. Hugh Wilson, Mrs. Curtis Brown, Mrs. Straker, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. MacDonagh, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, and Mr. Philip Franklin (on behalf of the Marquess of Reading). Viscountess Bryce and Mr. T. Driffield Hawkins represented the English Speaking Union, and representatives from the Japanese Delegation were also present.

### Lady Louisa Charteris

A memorial service for Lady Louisa Charteris was held yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street. The Rev. Christopher Cheshire and Canon A. C. W Upcher officiated, and among those present were:—

Viscount Bury (representing the Earl of Albemarle), the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Vice-Admiral William Fisher, Mr. W. V. Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Keppel, Mrs. Keppel Stephenson, Mrs. Barham Noel, Miss Bedford, Viscount Cross, Mrs. Hayter, Mrs. Gordon Theed, Lady (Colin) Keppel, Miss Welford, Miss Rivington, Miss Anne Garnier, Major Walter Garnier, and Mr. Francis G. Sutherland (Messrs. Tods Murray and Jamieson, Edinburgh).

The funeral of Lady Louisa Charteris took place at Slaugham, Sussex, yesterday, the Rev. F. E. S. Jacomb-Hood officiating.

The chief mourners were:—Colonel and Mrs. Nigel Charteris (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs. Ronald Charteris (daughter-in-law), Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Sidney Drury-Lowe (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Michael Murray, Miss Anne Charteris, Miss Pamela Drury-Lowe, Lady Theodora Davidson, Lady Susan Townley, Lady Florence Boyle, Mrs. Ernest Noel, Miss Sybil Buxton, Mrs. R. Drury-Lowe, Miss F. Drury-Lowe, Miss Olive Riddell, Miss Rudderham, Nurse Watts, and Nurse Hildred.

Captain Ronald Charteris (son) was prevented from attending the funeral owing to injuries received in the War.

The Earl of Albemarle (nephew) was also unable to be present at the funeral.

### Lady Alexander-Sinclair

A memorial service for Lady Alexander-Sinclair was held yesterday morning at St. Columba's, Pont-street. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated, and among those present were:—

Rear-Admiral G. K. Chetwode (representing the First Lord of the Admiralty), the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Admiral Sir William and Lady Henderson, Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas and Lady Brownrigg, Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Miss Aubrey Smith, Vice-Admiral Sir John and Lady Green, General Sir Robert and Lady Whigham, Margaret Lady Parsons, Mrs. C. A. Kershaw, Mrs. Alfred Christian, Mrs. Chesevix Christian, Lady Adelaide Colville, Lady Keppel, Lady (Baldwin) Walker, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Phillimore, Admiral Sir Alfred and Lady Findlay, Mr. Noel and Mr. John Findlay, Admiral Sir William and Lady Goodenough, Lady Cowan, Lady Horne, Admiral Sir William Pakenham, Mrs. H. Clifford Smith, Margaret Lady Parsons, Mrs. C. A. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bentinck Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Grimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Berrysbrach, Mrs. Rufus Isaacs, Mrs. G. O. Harvey, Lady Gillman, Mr. and Mrs. Ronnel, Mrs. Lancaster, Sir Wyndham and Lady Dunstan, Mr. F. W. Seel, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reyersbach, Colonel Pullen, Colonel Sqwith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, Sir Frank Meyer, Mr. Carl Goldschmidt, Mr. J. Gow, Mr. Sidney Carroll, Miss Harding, Mr. G. W. Jonkinson, Mr. W. A. Godfrey, Mr. Emile Bernheim, Sir Arthur Levy, Mr. Alexander Levy, Mr. Eric Dunstan, Miss M. Vansittart, Captain James Purdey, Mr. Tom Purdey, Mr. L. Gibu (representing Mr. L. Oppenheim, Mr. G. Imrich, and Mr. Walter Dunkley), Mr. A. Knaus, Mr. H. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fort, Mr. W. S. Mills, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. A. Deane, Miss Carter, Mrs. Bull, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mr. Francis Phillipps, Mr. P. Troque, Mr. A. W. Rogers, and Mrs. Gordon Douglas, Miss Bramly, Mr. Sydney Holland, Mr. Bayliss Smith, Mr. J. T. Jervers, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Keil, Dr. Phillipps, and Miss Goschen.

### Mr. J. C. Soames

A memorial service for Mr. J. C. Soames was held yesterday at St. Clement Danes, Strand. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. Pennington Bickford (the rector). Among those present were:—

Mrs. J. Charles Soames, Mrs. J. G. Birkett, Miss Barbara Soames, Miss Beryl Soames, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Soames, Miss Soames, Miss Constance Soames, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Williams, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Soames, Mrs. and the Misses Lemoe, Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Curling Hunter, Mr. A. C. Hunter, Mrs. Noel Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hunter, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Hanworth, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Sir Reginald Poole, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. B. R. Herbert and Mr. Edward W. Davies (the Newspaper Society), Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Theophilus, Mr. R. N. Heywood (Allied Newspapers), Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Walter (representing the Corps of Commissionaires), Mrs. E. L. Pell, Mr. G. Hillsery, Major R. Northen, Mr. F. Northen, Miss Williams, Mrs. Chater, Mrs. Woodford, Miss Pott, Mrs. Beadon, Mr. Squire, Mr. A. Stacey, Mr. F. A. Crickmay, Mrs. Evelyn Swinbow, Mr. H. M. Peebles, the Rev. G. M. J. Hall, Mr. P. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. Moncrieff, Miss Farewell Jones, Mr. H. E. Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Crosthwaite, Mrs. Errol Hignett, Mr. C. Edwards, Miss Darby, Mr. T. S. Barber, Mr. W. F. Richardson, Mr. Clemitson, Mr. David Greenhill, Colonel Gray, Mrs. Ormerod, Mr. Lionel Chater, Mrs. Preston, Colonel A. C. Nicholson, Mr. R. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Viner, Mr. A. S. Cardew, Miss Scott, Mrs. Pennington Bickford, Mr. T. A. Stephens, Colonel Laurie, J.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacques, Mr. Valsey, K.C., Mr. Riverston, Mr. Davies, Mr. Todd, Mrs. W. Phillipps, Mr. McCardle, Mr. J. Burdett, Mr. Theodore Goddard, Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, Mr. W. M. Ogle, Miss Malten, Mr. F. Goodricke, Mr. A. T. Denning, Mr. V. Oakley, Mr. C. S. Kent, Mr. F. Bernard Smith, Mr. C. H. Hoar, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. A. M. Bremner, Miss Alison Bremner, Mr. J. H. Baker, Mr. E. N. Illingworth (London manager of the *Belfast Telegraph*), Mr. J. Bardner (representing the Alliance Assurance Company, Limited), Mr. E. R. Long (manager of the Westminster Bank, Aldwych), Mr. F. E. Douglas, Mrs. Charles L. King, Miss Ida E. Wright, Mr. J. Steggall Sawyer, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, Mr. Henry C. Scott, Mr. L. S. Rowton, Mr. Harold Edmonds, Mr. George Godfrey, Mr. W. A. D. Herniman, Miss R. S. E. Jones, Miss M. Aarons, and Miss V. E. Pond.

### Major-General H. Stracey

A memorial service for Major-General Henry Stracey, late commanding Scots Guards, will be held at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon on Thursday, March 20.

The funeral will be held privately at Rackheath Church, Norwich, at noon on Friday, March 21. No flowers, by request.

### Mr. Ernest Chaplin

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Chaplin, youngest brother of the late Viscount Chaplin, who died at Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray, on Sunday morning, will take place at Whissendine Church, Rutland, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers, by request.

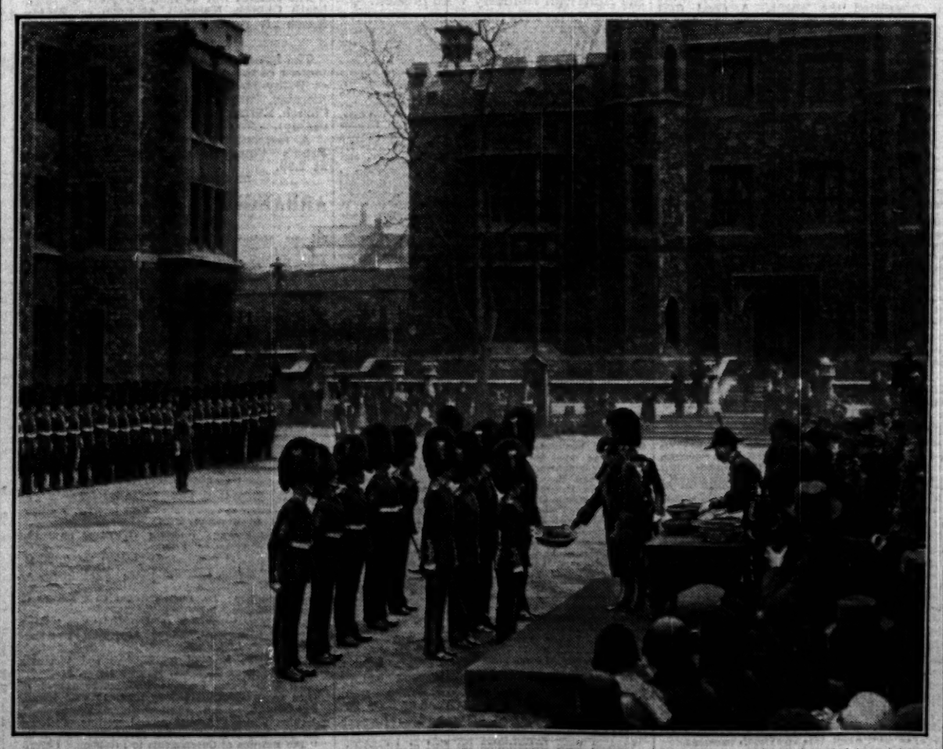
A memorial service will be held at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, to-morrow, at 2.30.

# THE SNOWFALL IN NORTH WALES: IN THE LLANGOLLEN DISTRICT

AMONG THE HILLS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—The fall of snow in the Llangollen district during the week-end was the heaviest experienced for many years. Above is a wintry view taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* yesterday from Pentredwr, four miles north of Llangollen. The snowfall, coming in the middle of the lambing season, caused the farmers much anxiety for their flocks.

BRAILLE ROTARY PRESS.—The Lord Mayor setting in motion the first Braille rotary press at the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland-street, yesterday. On the extreme left is Miss Hazel Winter, a blind student who won an open history scholarship to Oxford, and next to her is the Lady Mayoress.

LAMBS AT LLANGOLLEN.—A farmer with two lambs from the snow-covered hills above Llangollen. Owing to the heavy snowfall it has been necessary to bring the flocks into shelter.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, distributing shamrock to the 1st Battalion, The Irish Guards, at the St. Patrick's Day parade at the Tower of London yesterday. The shamrock had been sent from Ireland.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# Obituary

## MR. EDWARD CLODD

### THE FRIENDSHIPS OF A RATIONALIST

Mr. Edward Clodd died at Strafford House, Aldeburgh, on Sunday at the age of 89.

To the general public Clodd was best known as the lucid expounder of science and the Spencerian philosophy, always from the agnostic, or rather rationalist, standpoint. For more than 50 years, also, he served one of the great London banks with an ability equal to the importance of his duties. But chiefly will he be remembered for his friends, who included more than one generation of men and women eminent in literature, science, art, philosophy, law, and journalism. By these, one and all, he was regarded with a special affection and confidence which he deserved and reciprocated. His own nature was affectionate and even emotional, in spite of the dry shrewdness which had enabled him to succeed in business, and his humour, his kindliness, and his interest in human character made him an ideal host. As for his rationalism, it is to be regarded as his particular reaction from the harsh Calvinism in which he had been brought up. Clodd's bias was hearty and robust, but it tended to keep him in the valley, content with the short view.

Edward Clodd was the son of a Channel pilot, and was born at Margate on July 1, 1840. His father, having attained a modest competence, settled at Aldeburgh in Suffolk, and built himself a house on the beach there, the predecessor of the Strafford House so well known during the last 50 or 60 years for its owner's hospitalities. His mother was an East Anglian of an old Suffolk family, and he inherited many of her traits, together with the maritime bent derived from his father.

After a grounding at Aldeburgh Grammar School, Clodd entered a City office in 1855, displayed a good head for figures, and in 1862, the year of his first marriage, gained the first rung on the ladder on appointment to a clerkship in the London Joint Stock Bank in Princes-street. His progress there was steady and unimpeded, and he rose to be secretary in 1872, holding that responsible post till his retirement in 1915. Among the duties devolving on him in this capacity was the business of examining candidates for clerkships in the bank—an experience which provided material for a somewhat caustic estimate of a modern education as contributory to "general knowledge."

In the meantime Clodd had become an earnest student of Tylor, Spencer, and Huxley, his devotion to the dawn of history being stimulated no doubt by a prospect of release from the stern East-Coast Calvinism of his early upbringing. He popularized the views of the then novel and startlingly unorthodox science of anthropology in two little primers, "The Childhood of the World" and "The Childhood of Religion" (1872 and 1875). The success of them was great but not surprising when we consider the freshness of the matter and the simplicity and lucidity of exposition which the author brought to bear on a subject which had hitherto been regarded as impenetrably entrenched in hard words. He soon became an accredited missionary of the advanced agnostic group of the time, whose good will he confirmed by his daringly rationalistic treatment of "Jesus of Nazareth" in 1880 and of "Myths and Dreams" as the foundation of religious belief some three years later. In 1888 his "Story of Creation" was widely acclaimed both in England and abroad.

The study of myths brought Clodd into strong antagonism with the views of Andrew Lang. He became an animist, and a keen upholder of the views adumbrated by Frazer in the first issue of "The Golden Bough." His presidential address to the Folk-lore Society in 1896 provoked the Catholic Truth Society to testify in a pamphlet to the effect that "the inspiring doctrine of man's essential bestiality had no more enthusiastic and devoted apostle than Mr. Edward Clodd." This outburst was in more especial reference to his volume of 1895, "The Story of Primitive Man" and "A Primer of Evolution," both of them written with the conciseness, brightness, and complete intelligibility which had made the success of "The Story of Creation." A series of scientific memoirs of H. W. Bates, Grant Allen, and Huxley evoked from Meredith numerous playful references to Clodd's necrological omnibus, and the way it was driven along the avenues of fame for filthy lucre—"the more you pay the longer you go." "Primitive Man" was followed by "Tom-Tit-Tot," an essay on savage philosophy in folk-lore, 1898, and "The Story of the Alphabet," 1900.

Shortly after this Clodd became president of the Rationalist Press Association and helped in planning Constable's shilling series of "Religions Ancient and Modern," to which he contributed a most suggestive volume on "Animism." The work to which he himself attached most importance was the sympathetic and illuminating memoir of H. W. Bates, contributed, with a valuable wallet of letters from Hooker and Darwin, to the 1892 edition of "The Naturalist on the Amazons."

Clodd was also known as one of the founders of the Omar Khayyám Club in 1891, and as the preeminently clubable man and acting-bachelor host (his wife being an invalid), at Strafford House on the strand at Aldeburgh, of a mighty collection of authors and painters, many of whom are drawn most entertainingly in his "Memoirs," published in 1916. Among them were Tylor, Huxley, Clifford, Spencer, Tyndall, Du Chaillu, Grant Allen, Cottier Morison, Sir F. Pollock, Hindes Groome, L. F. Austin, Thomas Hardy, York Powell, George Gissing, Violet Hunt, Morley Roberts, Sir John Rhys, Frazer, Frampton, and Holman Hunt, with H. W. Massingham and other editors for whom Clodd wrote. Above all, there was George Meredith, in whose mind was generated a complete mythology of the incarnations of Clodd. The closeness of this association is witnessed by Clodd's notable article on Meredith in the *Fortnightly* for June, 1909, and in many letters, published and not to be published. Among the most amusing of Meredith's inventions were "The Adventures of the Vice-Admiral at Yildiz Kiosk" (on the occasion of a P. and O. trip taken by Clodd to the Near East), and "The Hunting of Sir Reynard by XI. Merry Prelates." Mr. H. G. Wells took over the task of stimulating Clodd's old-fashioned anti-clerical animosity to further exertions by means of caricature drawings, such as "Clodd ordering the Almighty out of the Universe," which managed to keep alive a good deal of the old humorous zest. Presents and inscriptions at Strafford House illustrated most of the friendships referred to above. Clodd also wrote "The Question," a cogent exposure of some modern Spiritualist superstitions, and "Magic in Names," an interesting study of a rather neglected topic in folklore. He published his Royal Institution lectures on "Occultism" in 1922.

Some of Clodd's friends remember him best of all, not as the exponent of Spencerism or banking, not as a Prior of the Johnson Club, or of any other of the numerous pseudo-Bohemian gatherings of the metropolis, but as the skipper of the Lotus (there were at least two Lotuses), a five-ton yacht which plied between Orford Ness and Black Heath in the estuary of the Alde. The sailings of this craft and the conversations held therein have been celebrated in much verse and prose, print and manuscript, of the period from 1875 to 1915.

Clodd's first wife was Miss Eliza Garman, by whom he had a large family, to whom he was a most affectionate father. She died in 1911, the year before what would have been their golden wedding. In 1914 he married Miss Phyllis Maud Rope, of Leiston, a lady of great charm and intelligence, who brought much happiness to his old age.

## COLONEL HART DYKE

### ADDISCOMBE AND THE MUTINY

Colonel Edward Hart Dyke, late Bengal Artillery, who died yesterday at Frith End House, Bordon, Hants, at the age of 92, was one of the very last survivors of the cadets of the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe, and also of the soldiers who took part in the relief of Lucknow.

Born on November 11, 1837, at Millstead Manor, Sittingbourne, he was the second son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Dickson Dyke, of the East India Company's Army, grandson of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, fifth baronet, and a first cousin of the Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, seventh baronet, of Lullingstone Castle, Kent. He was one of a family of 12, of whom three other brothers were in the Army and two in the Navy. He was educated at the school of Messrs. Mayor and Brackenbury, Wimbledon (then little more than a village), and went to Addiscombe in 1855, on the nomination of Mr. Ross Donelly Mangles, a director of "John Company." Gazetted to a cadetship on the Bengal establishment in June, 1857, he landed in India in time to take part in the relief of Lucknow.

In the following year Hart Dyke was gazetted lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. One of his youthful experiences was to save the life of a close personal friend, who had won the V.C. in the Mutiny and was destined to high distinction as General Sir James Hills-Johnes (1833-1919) when mauled by a bear while they were out shooting together. After 21 years' service in India Hart Dyke came on the Home establishment. He was in command for some time of the Thames forts and then of a battery at Ipswich. He also served at Dover, and later in Ireland, as colonel commanding the Limerick district. He returned to India in 1888 in command of a brigade, and retired from the active list in 1900.

Notwithstanding the weight of years, he did valuable work during the Great War as hon. treasurer and secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association for 33 parishes round about his home at Bordon, Hants. He married on March 23, 1893, Elizabeth Grace, younger daughter of Colonel Thomas Stannard MacAdam, of Blackwater, Co. Clare, and had four sons, of whom the eldest was killed in the Great War, and one daughter.

## LADY ALEXANDER PAGET

News was received in London yesterday that Lady Alexander Paget, mother of the Marquess of Anglesey, died in Paris yesterday morning, at the age of 78. She was the Hon. Hester Alice Stapleton-Cotton, younger daughter of the second Viscount Combermere, and granddaughter of the distinguished field-marshal, the first viscount. She was married in 1880 to Lord Alexander Victor Paget, brother of the fourth Marquess of Anglesey. Lady Alexander was an excellent horsewoman, and was a familiar figure in Rotten Row, where she had ridden as recently as January last. She thought riding the best form of exercise possible. Her husband died in 1896, and on the death of the fifth Marquess of Anglesey, in 1905, her elder son, who was his cousin, succeeded him. She leaves a younger son, Captain Lord Victor Paget, M.C., and two daughters, Lady Winifred Pennoyer and the Countess of Pembroke.

## COMMANDER STIRLING, R.N.

Commander Thomas Willing Stirling, O.B.E., R.N., retired, died on March 15 at Muirawonside House, Linlithgow, in his 64th year. He entered the Navy as a cadet in July, 1879, and two years later was appointed midshipman to the Nelson, flagship in Australia. Promoted to sub-lieutenant in July, 1886, and to lieutenant two years later, he served in the Caledonia, boys' training ship at Queensferry, and also in the Boadicea, flagship of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, in the East Indies. On September 29, 1893, he resigned his commission, but his name was later placed on the Emergency List. During the late War he served at the Admiralty, in the Operations Division and Mercantile Movements Division, Naval War Staff, and was granted the rank of commander from January 1, 1916. He was made O.B.E. in the first list of appointments to that Order, dated January 1, 1918.

The funeral will take place privately from Muiravonside House at 2 p.m. to-day.

## COLONEL PATERSON

Colonel Philip Joseph Paterson, late R.A., who died at Sunningdale on March 16, in his 58th year, entered the Army in 1896. He served in the South African War, 1899-1901, receiving four clasps to the Queen's medal, and in the Great War in France, 1914-1918, and was awarded the D.S.O. in 1915, was made C.M.G. in 1919, and was six times mentioned in dispatches; he also received the Belgian and French Croix de Guerre. Colonel Paterson's name was closely associated with the development of trench-mortar warfare, as well as with the introduction and development of the trench periscope. He married, in 1905, Kathleen Stawell, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander E. S. Heard, of Coolmain Castle, Co. Cork; she survives him with one son and two daughters.

## COLONEL McKAY

Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, C.B., C.I.E., late Indian Medical Service, died at Hythe, Kent, on March 14, at the age of 79. A son of Major-General J. McKay he was born on December 4, 1850, and entered the Indian Medical Service in 1873. Two years later he was campaigning in the Naga Hills on the North-East Frontier, and his work therein earned for him mention in dispatches. He went through the second Afghan War, receiving the medal, and was next in the Mahsud-Waziri Campaign of 1881. Thereafter he was in civil employ as district medical officer. He was appointed C.I.E. in 1898 and C.B. in 1906. He retired on a good service pension at the end of 1909. He married Annie Emma, daughter of Mr. John Ringrose, of The Grange, Cottingham, Hull. She died in 1927, leaving a son.

## M. DE FRATER

Our Budapest Correspondent reports that M. Lorand de Frater, the amateur violinist and composer of Magyar popular songs of great beauty, who, for decades, had been the favourite of Hungarian society, died suddenly on the night of March 12, after an insignificant operation, at the age of 58. M. de Frater was the descendant of an ancient Magyar family of the nobility; his mother was Countess Julia Rhédey, a cousin of the Duke of Teck, father of Queen Mary. In his youth he served in the Army and was then already known for his musical talent: he used to play songs composed by himself on the violin and had also a very fine baritone voice. Several years ago he left the Army with the rank of captain and devoted himself entirely to music, playing and singing mostly his own compositions at concerts. Last year he had a successful tour in America.

## LADY LOUISA CHARTERIS

An old friend writes:—

The gracious memory of Lady Louisa Charteris must ever remain enshrined in the hearts of her friends. Born in Victorian days, she was a woman of great attraction and brilliance, the daughter of the famous Waterloo Earl of Aibemarle, when people had more leisure to cultivate their talents. She was a good linguist, and her singing in earlier days was a constant delight to her friends, but above these she was an artist of no mean powers. Drawing was her great delight and an absorbing interest and one in which she continued to excel till almost the end. She was for many years a regular contributor to the Amateur Art Society, and at the age of 75 she held an exhibition of her watercolour sketches at the Fine Art Society's Galleries. Infinitely more than this was the large-hearted sympathy for young and old alike which won her the devotion of all who knew her. In these days when people seem to have so little time for the deeper things of life, she was ever to be found at the disposal of those who needed her most, but chiefly perhaps to those in sorrow and perplexity, to whom the depth and beauty of her character and the reality of her faith were a living encouragement and inspiration.

## THE MAYOR OF LAMBETH

Alderman Edward Rice, the Mayor of Lambeth, died at his home yesterday, after a short illness, at the age of 56. He was a retired surveyor, and was elected Mayor last November. He was chairman of the Kennington Conservative Association, and was interested in housing and in the Boy Scout movement. In spite of ill-health, he never missed a single council meeting as Mayor until the one on March 6, when he was absent for the first time.

## ADMIRAL SIR PAUL BUSH

### LONG SERVICE AFLOAT

Admiral Sir Paul Warner Bush, K.C.B., M.V.O., retired, died on Saturday at Longham at the age of 74. He was among the pre-War officers whose devotion and energy did so much to prepare the Fleet for its testing in 1914-18, although his position on the list was too high to permit of his taking any active part during the struggle, for he was nearly 59 when it began. He had a successful career at a period when service afloat—and nearly all his time was spent afloat—afforded little opportunity for distinction, but he rose to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape.

The third son of Canon Paul Bush and Avarilla Oliveria Cromwell, only daughter and heir of Mr. A. Cromwell Russell, of Cheshunt Park, Herts, he was born on September 21, 1855, and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet on August 18, 1869. His early service was comparatively uneventful, but in 1877 he was fortunate in being appointed to the Royal yacht, whereby he gained early promotion to lieutenant. He specialized in torpedo duties, and served as torpedo lieutenant in the Audacious, flagship on the China Station of Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton. In June, 1890, he was given command of the gunboat Sandfly, for the Mediterranean, and from her he was landed for service at Suakin in 1891, and was promoted to commander at the end of that year. He was also awarded the Khedive's bronze star, and appointed to the Order of the Osmanieh, fourth class, "in recognition of his distinguished services at the battle of Tokar."

Further promotion to captain came to him in June, 1897, after commanding the light cruiser Bellona in the Channel. Later commands included the cruiser St. George, which acted as escorting ship to the Ophir during the Empire tour of their present Majesties in 1901, at the conclusion of which Captain Bush was made M.V.O. He afterwards commanded the cruiser Sutlej and the battleships Royal Sovereign and New Zealand in the Channel and Atlantic Fleets. In January, 1906, he was selected to command H.M.S. Cambridge, then gunnery schoolship at Devonport, and in April, 1907, he was promoted to flag rank. From November, 1908, he commanded the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet for the usual term of one year. An interesting event during his command was a British naval visit to Havre, when his flag flew in the battleship Jupiter. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour to commemorate this occasion. From December, 1910, to December, 1912, he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and while there was promoted to Vice-Admiral. He was created K.C.B. in the New Year list of 1914. His promotion to full Admiral came in October, 1915, and he retired shortly afterwards.

Sir Paul Bush married in 1900 Rachel Adela, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bond, of Creech Grange, Dorset, and Lady Selina, fifth daughter of the second Earl of Eldon. He had two sons and one daughter. He lived in Dorset after his retirement, and was appointed a J.P. for the county.

The funeral will be at Hampreston to-morrow at 2.30.

## MR. W. H. DODD

The Right Hon. William Huston Dodd, whose death just before his 86th birthday was announced in Dublin yesterday, was a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division, from 1907 till his retirement in 1924 on the establishment of the new judicial system. He was one of the best known and, despite eccentricities of manner and speech which varied between the amusing and irritating, one of the most popular members of the Irish world of law, of social reform, and of golf. It may indeed be said that Mr. Dodd valued as highly his position of captain of the Royal Dublin Golf Club as his seat on the Irish Judicial Bench.

Mr. Dodd, who was born at Rathfriland on March 28, 1844, had originally intended to enter the ministry of the Irish Presbyterian Church. He was educated at the Queen's College, Belfast, where his academic career was brilliant, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1873. Joining the North-East Circuit, he quickly acquired a practice, his abilities in mercantile cases and as a defender of prisoners being soon recognized. Unlike the vast majority of Ulster Presbyterians he heartily approved of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, but his great powers both as an advocate and as a lawyer secured his advancement in spite of his political opinions. He gradually attained to a very considerable position not only on circuit but in Dublin, taking "silk" in 1884, only 11 years after his call. At the Inner Bar, Mr. Dodd's acuteness and his knowledge of character evinced in his cross-examination of witnesses soon placed him in the very first rank of the leaders. In 1892 he was made one of the three Serjeants at Law, a position which he held for 15 years till his promotion to the Bench. He used to tell inimitably a story of how a butler declined to announce him to a distinguished assemblage as "Serjeant Dodd," obviously thinking him a sergeant with a "g." He was sworn of the Irish Privy Council in 1913. Mr. Dodd was a keen student of social economics. In 1890 he served as president of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland, and in papers read before it he anticipated some of the social reforms which have been since embodied in legislation.

At the General Election of 1906 Mr. Dodd entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for North Tyrone, but was raised to the Bench in the following year. He made his mark, however, by the delivery of an amusing speech. In seconding a motion for the adjournment of the debate in reference to the issue of a new writ for East Tyrone to fill a vacancy created by the death of the sitting member, Mr. Dodd based his argument on the unwisdom of holding a by-election in Ulster at the time of the July Orange celebrations. "Judges had," he said, "consulted him when fixing the summer circuits, and they had always to arrange with reference to July 12. On one occasion he had made a mistake, and they were unfortunately holding the Armagh Assizes when the Orange procession came past. First there was an entreaty that they would not pass the Court House, next there was a command, next there was a judicial order. All were flouted, all were disobeyed, and the Judge, after having attempted to listen to him for a few minutes, made the only really good classical pun that had been made on circuit, because he took the quill pen with which he had been making his notes, flung it down on his note-book, and said: 'Inter arma (*sc.* Armagh) leges silent,' which literally meant that when the 12th was approaching there was no room for judicial personages in the country. There was no room either for a contested election." Mr. Dodd then referred to his own electioneering experience in Ulster. He had, he said, contested North Antrim in July, and for three days he had to keep himself secreted, and he was beaten by 2,000 votes.

On the Bench Mr. Justice Dodd proved to be able, conscientious, and painstaking. Both at the Bar and on the Bench, and, indeed, in social intercourse, occasional eccentricities of language and expression created laughter, but failed to shake the general confidence in his abilities as a Judge and a man of the world. Many stories were told against him, and the best of them were often told by himself. He was a genial, kindly, true-hearted man, a loyal friend, and one who never failed in kindness and generous help to the poor and unfortunate. He married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Stewart Hunter, J.P., of Coleraine; she died in 1916. One of his daughters is the wife of Dr. F. C. Crawley, the ophthalmic surgeon.

## MR. F. V. THEOBALD

Mr. Frederick Vincent Theobald, advisory entomologist to the Board of Agriculture for the South-Eastern district of England, who died recently at Wye, Kent, was distinguished for his work in tropical medicine and sanitation. Born in 1868, from early childhood he displayed a whole-hearted interest in natural history, especially in insect life. He went up to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1887, graduating with second classes in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. His position in the tripos was no criterion of his ability, his interest lying largely outside the scope of the University examinations. For three years after graduating he was a successful University Extension Lecturer. He joined the staff of the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye on its foundation in 1894, and was for several years its vice-principal. The chief work of his life was the preparation of a monograph of mosquitoes of the world in five volumes, for the Colonial Office and the Royal Society, and for some years he had charge of the economic zoology section at the British Museum. Mr. Theobald contributed much to scientific journals, and was the author of many scientific works, of which "The Insect Pests of Fruit" is perhaps the most important. He was a member of many learned societies, foreign as well as English, and was formerly Professor of Agricultural Zoology in the University of London.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

### ESTATE OF SIR HENRY JACKSON

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR HENRY BRADWARDINE JACKSON, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., of Salterns House, Hayling Island, Hants, chairman of the Radio Research Board, First Sea Lord during the earlier part of the War, and afterwards President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, who died on December 14, aged 74, left unsettled property of the gross value of £10,934, with net personalty £4,520.

The MOST HON. ALICE, MARCHIONESS of READING, G.B.E., C.I., of Curzon-street, Mayfair, W., and of Deal Castle, Deal, who died on January 30, left unsettled property in her own disposition valued for probate at £9,029 gross, with net personalty £8,385.

SIR CECIL LIONEL DOMVILLE, sixth baronet, M.C., of Lisgard, Broadstone, Dorset, died on February 3, aged 37, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £28,028, with net personalty £27,232.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD ARNOLD, of Landaras, Hatch End, Middlesex, governing director of Burgoyne, Burbidges, and Co., Limited, manufacturing chemists, East Ham, who died on November 22, left estate of the gross value of £124,691, with net personalty £116,411.

ALDERMAN GEORGE BOWDEN, J.P., of Haldon Lodge, Edgbaston-road, Smethwick, Staffs, architect and surveyor, died on November 20, leaving estate of the gross value of £63,098, with net personalty £42,177. He gives:—

A number of books as specified in a memorandum to the Smethwick Corporation for the Reference Library.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HELLIWELL, of Townfield-road, West Kirby, Cheshire, woollen manufacturer, partner in the firm of Levi Harwood and Sons, of Brearley, who died on December 9, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £32,757, with net personalty £31,599. He left:—

£1,000 to Mytholmroyd Wesleyan Chapel, desiring that certain family graves be kept in order; £200 each to the Royal Halifax Infirmary, Mytholmroyd Nursing Institute, Boylake and West Kirby Cottage Hospital, the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, West Kirby Wesleyan Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the Home Mission Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Worn Out Ministers and Ministers' Widows' Fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association, and the National Children's Home and Orphanage.

Mrs. EVELYN MINNIE LOUISA PERKINS, of Drayton-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., who died on December 22, widow of Brigadier-General A. E. J. Perkins, left £13,515 gross, with net personalty £13,165. She left:—

£50 to her maid, Catherine Prior, and £25 to her maid, Doris Mary Cook, if respectively in her service at her decease and not under notice either given or received.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY BOUGHEY, of Parkgrove, Derby, retired pork butcher, who died on January 20, left estate of the gross value of £7,148, with net personalty £6,472. He left:—

£50 to his housekeeper, Mrs. Bertha Williams, if still in his service at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| BLAXLAND, Canon George Cuthbert, of Banbury-road, Oxford, Hon. Canon of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop (net personalty £2,000) | £2,116 |
| DOBSON, Lieut.-Comdr. Edgar Hippisley, D.S.O., R.N. (retired), of The Spinney, Tilford-road, Hindhead (net personalty £2,598) | 2,637 |
| GLANLEY, the Rev. Evan Lloyd Davies (94), M.A., of Arthenlon, South-road, Porthcawl (net personalty £12,593) | 14,129 |
| HALL, Miss Mary Gertrude, of Pension International Boarding House, Kaulbachstrasse, Munich (personal estate in England) | 4,905 |
| HILL, Mr. Edwin (77), of Hillcroft, Staverton, Devon, merchant (net personalty £23,789) | 35,208 |
| HILTON, Mr. Alexander Musgrave (84), M.A., of Oaklands, Sturry, Kent, retired banker (net personalty £34,268) | 37,872 |
| HOGARTH, Mrs. Annie Mary, of Hollybank, Crowthorne, Berks, widow of R. Hogarth, of Edinburgh (net personalty £7,489) | 9,161 |
| HOWARD, Mr. Samuel (64), of Lodge Holm, Trawden, Lancs (net personalty £4,085) | 4,085 |
| MCIVER, Mr. Murdo, of The Hotel, Achnashreen, Ross and Cromarty, hotel keeper (personal estate in Great Britain) | 19,135 |
| NICOL, Mrs. Alice Dyce, of Birsebrae, Aboyne, Aberdeen, wife of J. D. Nicol (property in England) (net personalty £7,957) | 8,048 |
| OGDEN, Mr. Arthur Edward, of College-terrace, Halifax, journalist, formerly editor of the *Brighouse Echo* and afterwards of the *Goole Times* (net personalty £19) | 1,062 |
| PARSONS, Mrs. Susan Courtier (67), of The Cedars, Donnington, Newbury, wife of E. A. Parsons (net personalty £14,536) | 14,728 |
| ROWE, Mrs. Mary Frances Ferrier, of Barclay-road, Croydon, widow of the Rev. J. F. Rowe (net personalty £12,974) | 14,017 |
| WACE, Captain Rupert Collins (35), M.C., The King's Shropshire Light Infantry (net personalty £12,588) | 12,848 |
| WARDROP, Mr. Arthur William, of Cyprus Lodge, Kilmacolm, Renfrew, chemical merchant (personal estate in Great Britain) | 13,580 |
| WILKIN, Mr. Frederick (90), of Lower Coursley Wood, Wadhurst, Sussex (unsettled) (net personalty £51,961) | 65,977 |
| WRIGHT, Mr. Walter Harry (69), of Fern Cottage, Cleckheaton (net personalty £4,025) | 4,584 |

## ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

### AN ASSISTANT BISHOP FOR THE GUILDFORD DIOCESE

The Bishop of Guildford announces in his *Diocesan Gazette* that he hopes very soon to issue a commission as assistant bishop to the Right Rev. Cyril Henry Golding-Bird, who has been Bishop of Mauritius since 1919. Before becoming Bishop of Mauritius Dr. Golding-Bird had been Bishop of Kalgoorlie for five years, after a varied experience in the Pacific Islands and South America and in Australia. He expects to arrive in England before the end of April.

### APPOINTMENTS

The REV. C. H. S. RUNGE, of the House of the Resurrection, Mirfield, will shortly undertake the charge of St. John's College, Johannesburg, and is therefore relinquishing the position of Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Wakefield.

The Archdeacon of Surrey has appointed the REV. G. P. COOPER, curate of Godalming, to the vicarage of Tongham, near Farnham.

The REV. E. W. SELWYN, lately vicar of St. Philip's, Sheffield, has been instituted to the rectory of Grimston, Norfolk, on the presentation of Queens' College, Cambridge.

The REV. C. SWAINSON, for many years rector of Shelton, Norfolk, has been instituted to the united benefice of Kelling with Salthouse, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Liverpool.

The Bishop of Worcester has appointed the REV. W. C. ALLSEBROOK, vicar of Badsey with Wickhamford and Rural Dean of Evesham, to the Honorary Canonry of Worcester Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Davenport.

### ORDINATION

The Bishop of Chichester ordained the following in the parish church of East Grinstead on Sunday:—

DEACON.—J. W. Brown, Glasgow Univ., licensed to the curacy of East Grinstead.

PRIEST.—A. E. N. Hughes, M.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and St. Stephen's House, Oxford.

The Gospel was read by Mr. Brown. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. W. D. Stephenson, rector of Waldron.

### NOTES

The music to be rendered during Lent at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, S.W.7, will include Brahms's Requiem, which will be sung on April 2, at 7.45 p.m., by the choir of the Bourne Music Club (conductor, Mr. T. G. Jenkins), and Charles Wood's "Passion of our Lord according to St. Mark," on April 16, at 8 p.m.

The Ven. Richard Phipps has intimated his intention of resigning the office of Archdeacon of Pontefract, which he has held since 1927. The Archdeacon has been associated with the work of the Diocese of Wakefield for nearly 40 years. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the Diocesan Board of Finance, of which he was secretary for 10 years. From 1923 to 1927 he was Archdeacon of Halifax.

The Rev. C. G. Postance, vicar of Holy Trinity, Toxteth, Liverpool, has decided to retire from the active ministry in June next. Holy Trinity was built in 1858 by his father, Canon Hay Postance, who held the living for 35 years. On his death in 1893 he was succeeded by his son, who is now about to relinquish the benefice.

On Thursday, July 3, Sion College will celebrate the tercentenary of the reception of its Charter from King Charles I. There will be special services, a dinner, and a reception at the college. The opportunity will be taken to restore the external fabric of the college on the Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge. The sum of £500 is needed. The college was established in the City 300 years ago for the London clergy as a place to which they might go to rest and read. There are now 600 members drawn from the home dioceses. The library is one of the finest in London.


Tailored Suits are favoured for SPRING

*The plain Tailormade will again find a place in the Spring wardrobe of the well dressed woman. Here are two striking examples of the mode, carried out in Tweed and suiting.*

*"Thea"* (*at left*). This charming three-piece is tailored from woollen Tweed. The coat is faced with stockinette, which is also introduced in the sides to resemble pockets, and finished with belt at back. The skirt is made with two box pleats. The Jumper is of stockinette. In wine, jade, brown or beige. Woman's size only. Gns. 5

*"Thelma"* (*at right*). Man-tailored suit of fancy check suiting, cut double-breasted style. The coat is given a slimming effect by the two seams running down the front. The skirt fits closely to the waist, fastening with four buttons, and has two knife pleats. In beige or grey mixtures. S.W. or W. Gns. 5½

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF ALL MODELS
8-cylinder Saloon, £895. 21-h.p. 6-cylind 7-Saloon, £775
18.2 h.p. 6-cylinder Saloon, £580.
Oldest Authorised Agents,
LONDON & PARISIAN MOTOR CO., LTD.
87, Davies Street, London, W.1.
'Phone: Mayfair 4224/5. 'Grams: "Corelio, London."

SERVICE SUPREME
4-ton Morris Van direct from Stewart & Ardern Ltd.
THE SOLE LONDON DISTRIBUTORS
Booklets from Dept. T
MORRIS HOUSE 103 New Bond St. W.1

TALBOT
14/45 H.P. SIX CYLINDER

MULLINER SUNSHINE SALOON £455
Warwick Wright Ltd.
150 New Bond Street, W.1.
MAYFAIR 2904

Willys CARS
4 & 6 Cylinder Models from £210
London Showrooms:—Willys Overland Crossley Ltd. 151, Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

Austin
JOINT LONDON DISTRIBUTORS:
ROOTES
Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1.
'PHONE: GROSVENOR 3401.

ESSEX
Sole London Distributors
SHAW & KILBURN LTD
117-123 GT. PORTLAND ST.
LONDON - W.1.

THE NEW MARMON
ROOSEVELT SMALL STRAIGHT 8 with English Coachwork.
Price £498 complete. *Immediate delivery of*
THORN'S, 19-21, GT. PORTLAND ST. W.1
'Phone: Langham 3966.

The Subscription List will open on Tuesday, 18th March, and close on or before Thursday, 20th March, 1930.

## NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY.

*(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)*

| SHARE CAPITAL. | Issued and fully paid. |
|---|---|
| Authorised. | |
| £1,400,000 in 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each | £1,150,000 |
| £1,600,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each | £1,600,000 |
| £ 500,000 in Ordinary Shares or Stock or Preference or Second Preference Shares or Stock | — |
| £3,500,000 | £2,750,000 |

| LOAN CAPITAL. | |
|---|---|
| Authorised—Up to one-half of the issued Share Capital, provided that one-half thereof has been paid up. The Company are therefore authorised by their Statute to borrow up to | £1,375,000 |
| Issued and Outstanding— | |
| 5 per cent. Mortgages | £204,800 |
| 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock | £323,453 |

### ISSUE AT PAR
OF
### £750,000
### 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock,

redeemable by 1966, and ranking *pari passu*, except as to dates of redemption, with the existing 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock redeemable by 1959.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Application | £10 per cent. |
| On Allotment | £10 „ „ |
| On 15th April, 1930 | £40 „ „ |
| On 15th May, 1930 | £40 „ „ |
| | £100 „ „ |

**Payment may be made in full on Allotment under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.**

The original 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock is secured by a Trust Deed dated the 4th August, 1923, entered into between the Company and the Union Commercial Investment Company, Limited, as Trustees, conferring a floating charge on the whole undertaking and property of the Company, both present and future, including uncalled capital, subject to a floating charge in favour of the holders of the 5 per cent. Mortgages.

The Trust Deed of the 4th August, 1923, provided that the Company should not issue any further Mortgages under the Trust Deeds securing the 5 per cent. Mortgages or create any further mortgage or charge on its undertaking or any part or parts thereof ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the original issue of 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock except such further issues of Debenture Stock ranking pari passu with the original issue as are thereby authorised to be made and except for the purpose of securing Bankers' temporary advances in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

The original issue of 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock was an issue of £350,000 Debenture Stock, the whole of which issue will, under the terms of the Trust Deed, be redeemed by the year 1959. The Company (as referred to in the previous paragraph) reserved power by the Trust Deed to issue further Debenture stock ranking pari passu with the original issue except as to dates of redemption, and subject to the amount of the Debenture Stock of the original issue and further Debenture Stock at any time issued together with the amount of the said Mortgages (including the 5 per cent. premium on redemption) outstanding on the 4th August, 1923, not exceeding one-half of the nominal amount of the capital of the Company for the time being issued one-half at least of the shares or stock constituting such capital being paid up.

The present issue of further 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock will be made with the benefit of and subject to the terms of the said Trust Deed of the 4th August, 1923 (including the right of the Company to make further issues of Debenture Stock in accordance with the provisions thereof) and a supplemental Trust Deed which will provide for the redemption of the present issue of Debenture Stock by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund, accruing from the 1st July, 1930, and applied annually in the purchase of Debenture Stock at or under 102½ per cent. or by drawings at 102½ per cent. so that the whole of the Debenture Stock will be redeemed by the 1st July, 1966.

The Company reserves the right to repay at 102½ per cent. the Debenture Stock of the current issue at any time on giving six months' notice in writing terminating at any interest date.

Interest on the present issue of further 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July. A first interest payment will be made on 1st July, 1930, calculated from the due dates of payment of the instalments.

TRUSTEES FOR THE 5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
UNION COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RT. HON. LORD ASHFIELD, Chairman and Managing Director.
SIR JAMES DEVONSHIRE, K.B.E., M.I.E.E., Deputy Chairman.
E. CARCKE, M.I.E.E. E. R. SOAMES.
C. O. TEGETMEIER.

BANKERS.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

BROKERS.
W. A. SIMPSON and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS
For the Company.
STANLEY and Co., 1, Albemarle-street, W.1.
FOR THE TRUSTEES FOR THE 5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
BARNETT, TUSON and Co., 35, New Broad-street, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.
EVELYN BOYS, A.C.I.S., Northmet House, Southgate, N.14.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Company was incorporated by the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Act, 1900, and subsequently obtained further Acts. These Acts are now consolidated by the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply (Consolidation) Act, 1928. The Company is authorised to supply electricity in an area of about 650 square miles situate in the Counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire and Essex.

The Company is supplying electricity for power purposes to manufacturers, and for domestic purposes throughout the greater part of its area of supply. The Company is also supplying the electricity required by various supply authorities for distribution by them in the districts of Willesden, Hendon and Golders Green, Harrow, Wembley, Ipswich and Pinner and Northwood, Welwyn Garden City, Wood Green, Hitchin and Bishop's Stortford, and by the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Ltd. for the working of the Tramways and Light Railways operated by that Company.

The Company's powers under its Act of Parliament are held in perpetuity. Certain undertakings operated under Electric Lighting Orders are subject to options to purchase by the Local Authorities concerned.

The Company owns power stations at Brimsdown and at Willesden. It also leases the new power station at Brimsdown from the North Metropolitan Power Station Co., Ltd., whose share capital is wholly and approximately 1/3rd part of underground and overhead lines have been laid or erected and 361 Substations are in service.

The Gross Revenue of the Company from the sale of electricity, &c., for the year 1929 was £1,184,680. The number of units sold was roundly 200,000,000 and the consumers served total over 120,000.

The Capital Expenditure at 31st December, 1929 (including investments of £17,937) was £4,848,327. Deducting the 5 per cent. Mortgages outstanding (£204,800), there is a balance of £4,643,527 to cover the amount outstanding of the original issue and the present issue of 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock (together amounting to £1,078,453), without allowing for the net proceeds of the present issue being applied in repayment of the Bank Loan.

The Reserve and Contingency Accounts at 31st December, 1929, amounted to £1,275,089.

Interest on the full amount of the present issue amounts to £41,250 per annum and the following statement shows for the years 1925 to 1929 the net revenue and the surplus available after meeting interest on the 5 per cent. Mortgages, the existing 5½ per cent. Debenture Stock and Loans and providing funds for the redemption of the Mortgages and Debenture Stock:—

| Year | Net Revenue | Mortgage, Debenture Stock and Loan Interest and funds for redemption of Mortgages and Debenture Stock | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1925 .. .. | 315,292 | 47,137 | 268,155 |
| 1926 (General Strike) | 293,195 | 45,166 | 248,029 |
| 1927 .. .. | 356,271 | 46,878 | 311,393 |
| 1928 .. .. | 374,621 | 48,256 | 326,365 |
| 1929 .. .. | 400,225 | 44,733 | 355,492 |

The proceeds of the present issue will be applied to the repayment of the Bank loan and for the general development of the Company's business.

Applications must be made in multiples of £1 on the form accompanying this Prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company with the full amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. In the case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid on deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment and any surplus will be refunded.

**Special consideration on allotment will be given to applications from Mortgagebolders, Debenture Stockholders, Shareholders and Customers.**

Prints of the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply (Consolidation) Act, 1928, the published Balance Sheets and the Trust Deed dated 4th August 1923 and a preliminary Draft of the Supplemental Trust Deed may be inspected at the Head Office of the Company or at the Offices of Messrs. W. A. Simpson and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. while the Subscription List is open. The present issue has been underwritten by Messrs. W. A. Simpson and Co., for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments and default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

A commission of ¼ per cent. will be paid to Stockbrokers and Bankers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

The permission of the Committee of the Stock Exchange to deal in the Stock of the present issue and a quotation upon the Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses can be obtained from Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or branches, from the Brokers, or from the Head Office or the Local Offices of the Company.

13th March, 1930.

No.

## NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY.

*(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)*

ISSUE AT PAR OF £750,000 5½ PER CENT. 13.
DEBENTURE STOCK REDEEMABLE BY 1966.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the NORTH METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £ : : , being a deposit of £10 per cent. on application for £ 5½ per Cent. Debenture Stock of the Company, I/we request you to allot to me/us such Debenture Stock, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less amount that you may allot to me/us upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 13th March, 1930.

USUAL SIGNATURE

NAME in full

ADDRESS in full

DESCRIPTION
(If a Lady please state Mrs. or Miss.)

DATE 1930.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS.
APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE IN MULTIPLES OF £1.

This Form must be filled up and sent to the WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C., or any Branch, with a cheque payable to Bearer for the amount of the Deposit. Cheques should be crossed and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or return of the Deposit.


# Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

## CITY NOTES

### AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REFORM

### IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS

By their actions the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia have shown that they fully realize the seriousness of the financial situation which the precipitate fall in the prices of the country's principal products has caused. That they will not hesitate to take whatever remedial measures that may be necessary is evident from Mr. Theodore's early action in reducing the loan programme by 50 per cent. That drastic step no doubt caused disappointment locally, but as one of the chief contributory causes of Australia's financial difficulties has been over-borrowing in the past—in 10 years she borrowed abroad over £50,000,000 more than she paid in interest—the Treasurer's action was not only commendable, but absolutely necessary. The difficulty of remitting money from Australia to London is largely due to the heavy amounts which the Commonwealth and the States require to meet their oversea obligations, but the bold way in which the Commonwealth authorities mobilized the country's gold reserves and used them in strengthening the country's exchange position by shipping exceptionally large amounts of the metal to London was an impressive and gratifying indication of the Government's determination to do everything that is possible to bring about an improvement.

**Further Action Necessary**

The Commonwealth Bank's decision to cease encashing Australian notes outside the Commonwealth and the higher discount quoted for the Australian pound were also sound, if disagreeable, measures which cannot fail ultimately to alleviate the financial tension. The cheapening of Australia's pounds would, as pointed out at the time, tend to encourage foreign lending to that country, and we are glad to learn that this has actually happened. A number of British exporters who have sold goods to Australia have decided to invest the money locally instead of bringing it home. Further drastic measures, however, may be necessary before the serious debit trade balance is corrected. Every unnecessary foreign expenditure should be avoided by the Australian people. Thus imports of all goods which cannot be regarded as necessities should be restricted as much as possible. Imports of luxuries ought to cease. While British as well as Australian traders must necessarily suffer temporarily as a result of the lop-sided condition of Australia's trade and finance, they will be the first to reap the permanent benefits that will accrue from a sound policy of retrenchment and reform.

**Swansea Loan Lists Closed**

The market for British Funds and other high-class fixed interest-bearing stocks was yesterday again under the influence of cheap money and poor trade. These conditions always emphasize the attraction of fixed interest-bearing securities as investments. The particular features yesterday were the strength of the Five per Cent. War Loan, which rose 3-16 to 102½; of Victory Bonds, which advanced ¼ to 92½; and of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan scrip, which closed at ¼ premium over the issue price of 95. There was a general broadening of the demand for fixed interest-bearing securities, which affected foreign bonds as well as home stocks. The change which has come over the investment situation is apparent in the result of the £1,500,000 Swansea Corporation Five per Cent. Loan, the subscription lists for which were opened yesterday morning and closed shortly after 1 o'clock. If the issue had been made a month ago it would have been no more successful than issues of this type which were made then.

**An Electrical Debenture Issue**

An issue is made to-day of £750,000 of 5½ per cent. Debenture stock of the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company. The price of issue is 100. The company is a statutory undertaking, incorporated by a Special Act of Parliament, with perpetual powers over a thickly populated area, extending to 660 square miles, in the counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Essex. The Debenture stock is redeemable at 102½ by the operation of an annual sinking fund beginning on July 1 next, and calculated to redeem the whole issue by 1966. The North Metropolitan Company has an issued share capital of £2,750,000, and its outstanding loan capital consists of £204,800 of 5 per cent. mortgages and £323,453 of 5½ per cent. Debenture stock. There are reserve and contingency accounts amounting to £1,275,000. The new stock will rank as a floating charge on the undertaking, *pari passu* except as to date of redemption with the existing 5½ per cent. stock and subject only to the 5 per cent. mortgages. A table given in the prospectus shows that the revenue and the surplus available for fixed charges have been steadily progressive. Net revenue for 1929 was £400,225, of which fixed charges, including sinking fund, required only £44,733, leaving a surplus of £355,492. It is thus obvious that the new stock is amply secured. The proceeds of the present issue will be applied to the repayment of a bank loan and for the general development of the company's business.

**Powell Duffryn's Recovery**

Although the £3,665,267 of Ordinary capital of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company has again to go without a dividend, the accounts of the company for 1929 reveal a marked recovery in its fortunes. Including income from investments, trading profits amounted to £309,475, compared with a loss of £35,656. After adding interest charges a debit balance of £207,904 was carried forward from 1928; this was met, however, out of the general reserve, leaving the profits for the past year available for disposal. Interest on Debenture stocks and notes and the directors' fees absorb £265,386, and out of the balance the board propose to pay the dividends on the £5 Preference shares (£155,795) and on the Second Preference shares (£105,141), leaving £31,565 to be carried forward. Evidently the improved conditions experienced during the early months of the year were not fully maintained, for the directors refer to the adverse effect in the latter half of the year of the shortage of tonnage arising out of the severe gales and the diversion of shipping. The total of the assets is £9,756,736, of which £4,562,000 represents fixed assets and £4,361,000 investments in and loans to subsidiary and allied companies. Floating assets amount to £1,377,000, compared with current liabilities for £1,265,000; the latter include a bank overdraft for £449,303 and provision for income-tax, workmen's compensation, pensions, and contingencies. A scheme has been launched by the company with the object of enabling young employees to qualify for official positions in its service.

**Shipbuilders' Better Year**

It is pleasing to find from the annual report of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson that this famous firm of shipbuilders carried out more work and made a larger profit in 1929 than in 1928. The net profit, after providing for depreciation on buildings, plant, and machinery, &c., was £203,130. This compares with £183,437 in the previous year, and is the best result achieved since 1925. It suffices to meet fixed charges and a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital, which is the rate that has been maintained for each of the last four years. During the year 1929 the company's associated yards launched 44 ships and built two floating docks. The combined tonnage was slightly larger—namely, 161,457 gross tons, against 158,895—while the output of engines was considerably greater—namely, 149,380 horse power, against 97,330. The large demand for oil-carrying ships is providing the company's shipyards and engine works with good employment. At present there are 23 Diesel-engined oil-carrying ships under construction at the various yards, and in addition there are contracts on hand for four passenger and cargo ships, one fruit-carrying ship, six cargo ships, two torpedo-boat destroyers, and three sloops. As usual, the balance-sheet reveals an excellent financial position. Floating assets amount to upwards of £1,840,000, including cash and bills for over £1,000,000, while the current liabilities are about £1,112,000. The issued share capital is £2,500,000, and in addition to sinking funds and insurance funds the company possesses a general reserve of £770,000 and a reserve for equalization of dividends of £470,000. The debenture debt is limited to £322,840, carrying interest at 4½ per cent. Goodwill is now shown separately. This amounts to £259,362, equal to only about 15 months' net profits.

**Salt Union's Balance-Sheet**

Another satisfactory report is issued by Salt Union, Limited. This old-established enterprise has had a very successful experience of late years, and for the sixth time the Ordinary shareholders receive an annual dividend of 12½ per cent. The Preference shareholders again receive their maximum distribution of 11½ per cent., of which 7 per cent. represents their fixed non-cumulative dividend and the balance the proportion of surplus profits to which they are entitled under the terms of the capital reduction scheme of 1902. Net earnings for 1929 were slightly lower, namely, £178,242, compared with £187,585, but after allowing for the fixed Preference dividend they show the generous return of 17 per cent. on the Ordinary capital. The balance-sheet reveals a favourable position. The company has accumulated substantial reserves, &c., the total of the various funds being £644,000, while the floating assets at £975,000 are nearly double the current liabilities, which amount to £497,000. Moreover, £263,207 of the former is represented by cash.

**United Diamond Fields of British Guiana**

A circular signed by the chairman was issued last evening to the shareholders in the United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, informing them that the litigation in which the company had been engaged was at an end (a report of the case is given on page 5). The chairman states that the company is to receive a clear payment of £325,000, that the directors are considering the position, and will communicate with the shareholders at a very early date. The company was formed in 1926 with an authorized capital of £500,000 in £1 shares, of which £480,000 was issued in October at par. The shares were dealt in yesterday between 3s. 3d. and 6s. 3d.

**A Patent Company's Experiences**

Shareholders in L. G. Automatic Services, Limited, yesterday listened to the remarkable story told by Sir Christopher Robinson—who was recently appointed chairman of a reconstructed board by a number of dissatisfied shareholders to carry out an investigation—of its flotation in January last year and its subsequent unfortunate experiences. The company's history seems to be an object lesson to investors of the grave risks of investing money in a company to work patents which are not thoroughly established commercial successes. The meeting was held to receive details of the investigation, and was preparatory to another called for March 26, when a resolution will be submitted to the shareholders inviting them to agree to a reconstruction of the concern. A new company, to be known as the Premier Automatic Services, Limited, will take over the assets of the present company and its associated company (the Premier Automatic Machines Company), which will have an authorized capital of £100,000 divided into shares of 10s. each. Shareholders in the L. G. Automatic Services, Limited, are to be entitled for every nine shares now held by them to subscribe for two shares in the new company credited as paid up to the extent of 7s. 6d. per share, leaving a liability of 2s. 6d. per share.

**Iron Ore Shipments from Australia**

One noteworthy outcome of the extremely quiet conditions which have been ruling in the freight markets has been the further development of the export of iron ore from Whyalla, South Australia, to various countries. This trade would seem to have been assisted by the export of coal from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth, and the lack of any keen demand for ships to load wheat in Australia for Europe—a considerable quantity of grain was recently reported to be unsold on the way from Australian ports. Ships which carried coal from this country to Australia have proved suitable to load iron ore at Whyalla, which lies close to Port Pirie, and a number of full cargoes have loaded there for Japan, Baltimore, and Rotterdam. Tonnage has been secured for the voyage of about 11,000 miles to the Dutch port at 15s. a ton—a low rate of freight in which good facilities of loading and discharging would have been taken into account. It is understood that the possibilities of importing the iron ore from Whyalla into one or two centres in these islands have also been considered, and a steamer has just been fixed to bring a cargo to Grangemouth at the same rate of 15s. a ton. No doubt the low rate of freight materially helps the Australian ore to compete with varieties mined nearer home, but it is considered in the freight markets that such a rate of freight must involve the shipowners in substantial loss, which would only be exceeded by the cost of bringing the ships home in ballast for so great a distance. It may be, however, that if these early arrangements are found entirely satisfactory, a higher rate of freight could be afforded when the conditions in shipping are more normal, and any important development of the trade will be watched with much interest. In the meantime extensive contracts for the transport of iron ore are believed to have been made for the voyage from Wabana, Newfoundland, to Dagenham, on the Thames. The total quantity of ore spoken of in this connexion is about 200,000 tons, and the period is believed to extend from the autumn of next year until the end of 1933.

(Continued at foot of next column)

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### GILT-EDGED ISSUES STRONG

### RALLY IN CABLES AND WIRELESS

The strength of British Government and other gilt-edged investment stocks was again the principal feature of the Stock Markets yesterday. Demand was active, and continued to be more on behalf of professional interests than the ordinary investing public. The market showed signs of wavering after midday, but its hesitation was short-lived, and renewed buying caused prices to close at the best points. The firmness of fixed-interest-bearing securities extended to Foreign bonds, a number of Brazilian, Chinese, Greek, Japanese, and other loans being quoted higher. The Miscellaneous markets continued in a neglected state, and for the most part prices showed a dull tendency; this was particularly the case with Hydro-Electric, Nickel, and other Internationals. A recovery took place in the stocks of Cables and Wireless.

The Five per Cent. War Loan, after its brief period of dullness, took its place yesterday in the general advance in gilt-edged stocks. The closing price was 102½, which left the stock 3-16 higher on balance. Victory Bonds, too, returned to favour, rising ¼ to 92½. The new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan rose ¼ to a premium of ¼, and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan improved to 101½ for the "A" and to 102 7-16 for the "B." Consol "Fours" rose ½ to 86½ and the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. gained ½ to 55½. Treasury Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1932-1934, were quoted ¼ higher at 100. The scrips of South Africa and Nigeria were quoted at premiums of ¼ and 9-16 respectively. The early closing of the Swansea lists tended to raise prices of Corporation loans; Hull recovered to "par" and Hastings and Southampton to ¼ premium. Rises occurred in the stocks of the London County Council, Metropolitan Water Board, and Port of London, as well as in numerous Dominion and Colonial stocks and Home Railway prior charge stocks. Metropolitan Railway new Debentures advanced to 1 premium. Home Railway Ordinary stocks hardly moved all day.

A firm tone continued to prevail in the FOREIGN market. There was renewed support for Brazilian bonds, which were affected by purchases for the sinking funds; the demand centred on the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. and the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., each of which advanced a point or more, to 88½ and 89½ respectively. The Argentine and Chilean groups also met with some inquiry, and the higher-yielding European issues were firm. Chinese bonds hardened, particularly the 1913 Customs bonds and the 1912, which closed at 62½ and 52 respectively, and the Japanese group was firm, the Six per Cents. reaching 100½. Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. were better at 93. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks remained heavy, and Central Argentine and Entre Rios, which weakened to 74½ and 78½ respectively, closed with falls of 1½.

OIL shares were quiet, and closed with a number of small movements, these including falls in Royal Dutch, Shell, Anglo-Persian, Burmah, and V.O.C.

There was a moderate inquiry for TEA shares, in spite of which the market was a little irregular. Allynugger hardened to 33½ and Dimbula Valley to 3, and others to close higher were Assam Dooars (39½), Chulsa (55s.), Buxa Dooars (63s. 9d.), Borelli (67s. 6d.), and Bagracote (48s. 9d.). The RUBBER market was stagnant. London and Liverpool stocks showed rises on the week amounting to slightly under 600 tons.

**MOTOR SHARES FIRM**

The INDUSTRIAL market derived little stimulus from the opening of the new Account, and prices generally remained at levels previously prevailing. There was renewed support for Austin Motor Ordinary shares, which rose sharply to 23s. 3d.; the Preferred shares were higher at 13s. 7½d., together with the Preference at 14s. 6d. Several other motor shares hardened, including Leyland. Cables and Wireless Preference stock was decidedly firmer, closing with a rise of nearly 2 points at 95½, and the "A" stock was a point better at 61; the "B" stock remained at about 28. Globe Telegraph and Trust advanced 1 to 21½. Courtaulds, after being firm, became rather dull at 3s. 13-32. British Match weakened to ¼ on the poor report. Bleachers, at 19s. 6d., were better. The American group opened with some small falls and showed renewed dullness after the opening of New York. Hydro-Electric Securities fell 8½ to 84½, while both Nickel and Brazilian Traction lost about a dollar, and Columbia Graphophone declined to 5½. Margarine shares were heavy, both the Unie and Union falling to 2 15-16. Swedish shares were firm, particularly Kreuger and Toll, S.K.F., and Elektrolux, the two last named closing about ½ higher at 12½ and 7 5-16 respectively.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares had a rather better appearance, partly as a result of Cape advices, a feature being the rise of 1s. to 6s. 6d. in City Deep. Springs, Geduld, East Geduld, Van Ryn Deep, and Sub Nigel were firmer, together with Rand Mines and T. C. I. De Beers, on the other hand, were heavy, closing at 9½ only, and Central Mining showed a small fall. Rhodesian shares were dull, closing lower in most cases. Bwana M'Kubwa dropped at one time to 18s. 9d., and after rallying to 19s. 6d. bid, eased to 19s. 4½d., which left them with a fall of over 1s. Chartered declined to 39s., Congo Border to 14, and Tanganyika Concessions to 1 27-32. Tin fell 10s. per ton, and the share market was quiet and showed little change. Kampar Malaya were lower at 17s. 3d., while Sungei Besi, at 11s. 9d., were better. Rio Tinto were weak on French influences, closing 1½ lower at 42½. Broken Hill shares had a brighter appearance.

## STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

### COMMON STOCK DECISION

TORONTO, March 17.—The Ontario Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal of the Preference shareholders of the Steel Company of Canada against the judgment of the Lower Court in the action brought by the holders of Common stock on a question relative to rights of participation in dividends. The dismissal of the appeal reaffirms the judgment that the Preference shareholders are not entitled to participate in the distribution of net profits in excess of the cumulative dividend of 7 per cent. until the total dividend declared upon the Common shares shall equal that paid on the Preference stock.

As a result of the judgment the Steel Company of Canada will have to pay the Common shareholders approximately $5,000,000, since it is estimated that the aggregate dividend disbursements on the Preferred shares since the beginning have exceeded those on the Ordinary shares by $40 to $45 a share.—*Reuter.*

## AMERICAN LOAN TO CITY OF HELSINGFORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 17

A loan for the City of Helsingfors, Finland, of somewhat under $10,000,000 is being arranged by a banking group including Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co., the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, and the Equitable Corporation. A public offering of bonds will be made in the near future. The proceeds of the loan will be used to retire the floating debt of the city and to finance city improvements.

## METAFILTERS' BOARD CHANGES

The Board of Metafilters (1929), Limited, have accepted the resignation of Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who has been ordered abroad owing to ill-health. Mr. R. W. R. Law has also intimated his wish to resign from the board, as his whole-time brewery duties precluded his devoting effective attention to the company's affairs. In conjunction with these resignations, it was decided to terminate the recent appointment of Mr. Robert Steele as assistant managing director, and, pending other arrangements, to leave the management under the control of Mr. J. A. Pickard, as before. The remaining directors are Messrs. M. J. H. Brown, S. H. Buxton, H. E. Howard Tripp, and J. Parker.

## MONEY MARKET

### LOANS IN DEMAND

### CANADIAN EXCHANGE IMPROVEMENT

Money was in strong demand in Lombard-street during the morning, borrowers frequently paying over 4 per cent. for fresh loans for the night. Later, however, conditions became easier partly as a result, it appeared, of some special buying of early April bills at 3½ per cent., and the rate for night money finally declined to 3½ per cent. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were usually continued at 3½ per cent. Loans into April were arranged at 3½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. At the opening discount brokers were in some cases buyers of three months fine bank bills at 2⅜ per cent. In view, however, of the tightness of money and signs of a slight increase in the volume of bills coming forward the market became rather firmer in tendency, lending houses raising their selling rate to 2⅝ per cent. and quoting 2½ per cent. as their buying rate. Some of the home banks were reported buyers of May maturities at 3 per cent. Business in bills was on a very small scale. A feature in the Foreign Exchanges was the fresh rise in the Canadian dollar, the Montreal rate being finally only ⅛c. above the New York-London rate. The latest mail steamer to leave Cape Town for this country brings a large shipment of bar gold—namely, £969,228; she is due on March 31.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.) | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day. | For short periods. | 60 days. | 3 months. | 4 months. | 6 months |
| 2—4½ | 3 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2 5/16 | 2 5/16 |

| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Mths. | 3 Mths. | 4 months. | 6 months. | |
| 3—3 1/16 | 2⅞ | 4—4⅛ | 4⅛—4⅛ | 4⅛—5 |

(Fine Trade Bills)

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

| | March 13 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| Coin and bullion .. | Belgas 1,730,400,000 | + Belgas 12,351,000 |
| Securities, Belgium and abroad .. | 821,707,000 | + 12,797,000 |
| Notes in circulation .. | 2,795,567,000 | — 6,925,000 |
| Current accounts .. | 119,565,000 | + 27,463,000 |

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

| | March 7 | Inc. or dec. |
|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | Francs | Francs |
| Gold and silver holdings .. | 581,358,408 | — 1,261,940 |
| Gold exchanges .. | 344,967,863 | + 1,128,793 |
| Domestic bills .. | 77,689,003 | — 321,719 |
| Advances against securities .. | 43,964,350 | + 1,962,746 |
| Security holdings .. | 3,703,831 | + 1,350,810 |
| Due from banks .. | 19,223,261 | + 1,394,544 |
| Other assets .. | 20,123,145 | + 1,767,239 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Capital reserve .. | 34,000,000 | Unchanged |
| Bank notes in circulation .. | 864,909,150 | — 28,211,925 |
| Other sight liabilities .. | 157,774,461 | + 29,270,595 |
| Other liabilities .. | 34,546,940 | — 1,262,356 |

—*Reuter.*

**FOREIGN EXCHANGES**

The New York exchange was inclined to move against sterling and closed at $4.86¼, a decline of 1/32c. A further recovery occurred in the Canadian dollar, the Montreal rate being finally $4.86 13/16, compared with $4.87½ on Saturday. The French exchange was more favourable to sterling, and finished 1¼c. higher at 124.28f. Italian lire and Swiss francs were rather more offered, but Belgian currency appreciated, the Brussels rate closing at 34.88⅛. Spanish pesetas were again bid for, the Madrid rate being finally 38.62½p., against 38.97½p. Eastern silver exchanges were slightly lower, the Hong-kong at 1s. 6¼d., and the Shanghai at 1s. 11 5/16d. Among the South American exchanges the Rio exchange rose to 5 7/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

| Place | Method of Quoting | Par of Exch'nge | March 17 | March 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.865 | 4.86 1/16-86 5/16 | 4.86 5/8-86 3/32 |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.865 | 4.86 5/8-87 1/16 | 4.87 1/4-87 3/4 |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 124.18-124.28 | 124.25-124.37 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.88⅛-89½ | 34.80-89¾ |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.83-92.98 | 92.61-92.85 |
| Zurich | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.11-12 5/32 | 25.11 5/32-12 1/4 |
| Athens | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374⅛-375⅛ | 374⅞-375⅞ |
| Helsingfors | Fin. mk. to £ | 193.23 | 193.10-193.30 | 193.10-193.30 |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 38.30-39.05 | 38.90-39.25 |
| Lisbon | Escu. to £ | — | 108⅛-108⅞ | 108⅛-108⅞ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.12 3/32-12 1/4 | 12.12 3/32-12 5/32 |
| Berlin | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.36-20.39 | 20.36-20.39 |
| Vienna | Sch. to £ | 34.583 | 34.50-34.55 | 34.50-34.55 |
| Budapest | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.81-27.85 | 27.81-27.84 |
| Prague | Kr. to £ | 164.25 | 164-164⅛ | 164-164⅛ |
| Warsaw | Zloty to £ | 43.38 | 43.36-43.40 | 43.35-43.39 |
| Riga | Lats to £ | 25.2215 | 25.18-25.26 | 25.18-25.26 |
| Bucharest | Lei to £ | 815.4 | 817-819 | 817-819 |
| Constant'le | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1.0301 | 1.0301 |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 25.2215 | 275¼-275¾ | 275¼-275¾ |
| Kovno | Lit. to £ | 48.66 | 48⅝-48⅞ | 48⅝-48⅞ |
| Sofia | Lev. to £ | 673.650 | 669-674 | 669-674 |
| Reval | Kr. Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.15-18.25 | 18.17-18.25 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16¾-17¼ | 18.16¾-17¼ |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.10¾-11¼ | 18.10¾-11¼ |
| Copenh'gn | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16⅜-17 | 18.16⅜-17 |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97⅛ | 97 1/16-97 5/16 | 97 1/16-97 5/16 |
| Bombay | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 |
| Calcutta | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 |
| Madras | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 | 1/5 5/16-1/5 7/16 |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | — | 1/5⅝-1/6¼ | 1/5⅝-1/6¼ |
| Japan | Per yen | 24.58d. | 2/01 1/16-1/32 | 2/01 1/16-1/32 |
| Shanghai | Per tael | — | 1/10¾-1/11⅛ | 1/10¾-1/11⅛ |
| Singapore | Per dol. | 2/4 | 2/32 1/16-1/16 | 2/32 1/16-1/16 |
| Batavia | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.11 3/32-12 1/4 | 12.11 3/32-12.12 |
| Manila | Per dol. | 24.066d. | 2/05 1/2 | 2/05 1/2 |
| Rio de J. | Per mil. | 5.89pd. | 5/3 29/32-5/4 | 5/3 29/32-5/4 |
| B. Aires | Per dol. | 47.37d. | 41 9/16-41 11/16 | 41 9/16-41 11/16 |
| Valpar'so† | $ to £ | 40 | 39.85 | 39.84 |
| Monte'deo | Per dol. | 51d. | 43¼-43¾ | 43¼-43⅝ |
| Lima† | £ to £r | Par | 29 1/4% prem. | 29 1/4% prem. |
| Mexico | Peso to £ | 9.76 | 10.15-10.35 | 10.15-10.35 |

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

| | Buying Rates per £100 | | | Selling Rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | Cable Transfers | Demand | 90 days' sight |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| On:— | | | | | | |
| Australia .. | 0 5 0 | 0 9 4 | 8 9 0 | 8 17 6 | 0 9 2 | 6 3 |
| New Zealand .. | 0 6 

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## FIRMER TONE

### CALL LOANS 3 PER CENT.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Stock Exchange after a rather dull start developed more activity and firmness under the influence of cheap money and rather more encouraging trade advices, and closed at a generally higher level. Sales were returned at 3,634,000 shares.

The opening was quiet but steady, helped by week-end reports from commercial and industrial centres indicating a slight seasonal increase in major lines. There were also reports of an improvement in employment. Scattered buying of oil stocks resulted from news of a decrease of 12,500 barrels in the daily production of crude oil in California last week. Trading for a time was small, but a fresh outbreak later of professional selling, though causing declines, encountered stubborn resistance, offerings being well taken on the decline. This impressed shorts and the market rallied towards noon on bear covering and the appearance of brisk buying in a number of directions, notably steel issues, a stimulating influence being found in the easiness of money with call loans available outside the Exchange at 2½ per cent.

The drop in call money to 3 per cent. from the renewal rate of 3½ per cent. had a stimulating effect on outside sentiment, and further recoveries occurred during the afternoon on an increased demand for stock. Oil issues continued to receive a large proportion of the speculative interest, helped by predictions that prospects were bright for something in the way of tariff protection for petroleum products. Steel issues were also favoured, and there was a special demand for Byers stock on reports that insiders were accumulating on an optimistic outlook for the company. The close was firm.

| Exchange | Method of Quoting | Parity | Mar. 17 | Mar. 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ |
| Montreal on— | | | | |
| London, cables | £1 | 4.8623 | 4.8613/16 | 4.87 1/4 |
| New York on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4.857/8 | 4.86 |
| Cables | £1 | 4.8623 | 4.861/4 | 4.865/16 |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.83 1/4 | 4.83 5/16 |
| Grain bills, sight | £1 | — | 4.85 5/16 | 4.85 5/16 |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.84 13/16 | 4.84 15/16 |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91 1/4 | 3.91 1/8 | 3.91 1/4 |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.23 3/8 | 5.23 1/4 |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.03 1/4 | 40.04 1/2 |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.76 | 26.76 |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.85 | 26.85 |
| Copenh'g'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.76 1/2 | 26.77 |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96 1/4 | 2.96 3/8 |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.85 | 23.85 |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 14.90 | 13.93 1/2 | 13.95 |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19.50 | 19.34 5/8 | 19.35 1/4 |
| Madrid, cables | 100pa. | 19.50 | 12.62 | 12.51 |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.09 | 14.09 |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen | 17.49 | 17.48 1/4 | 17.48 1/4 |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19.30 | 1.76 1/8 | 1.76 1/8 |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.30 | 1.29 3/4 | 1.29 1/4 |
| | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42.54 | 37.08 | 37.16 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 11.60 | 11.60 |

**RAILWAYS**

| Closing Prices | | | Closing Prices | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | Mar. 17 | Mar. 15 | — | Mar. 17 | Mar. 15 |
| Atchison | 233 | 232 | Int.C.Amer | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| Atl. Coast | 175½ | 175 | Kansas City | 77¼ | 77 |
| B. & O. | 117⅝ | 117 | Louisville | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| Do., Pref. | 80¾ | 80⅝ | Minn. St. P. | 28 | 28 |
| Brooklyn | | | Miss. Pac. | 92⅛ | 95 |
| M. T'nit | 75⅞ | 75⅝ | Do., Pref. | 140⅛ | 141 |
| Can. S. Mex. | 20⅛ | 20 5/8 | N. Mex. IPf. | 2 | 2 |
| Cent. N.J. | 280 | 280 | Do., 2 Pf. | 1 | 1 |
| Ches. & O. | 226 | 225 | N.Y. Cent. | 181 | 181¼ |
| Ch. G.W. | 12⅜ | 13 | Nflk. & W. | 251¼ | 250¼ |
| Do., Pref. | 36½ | 36 | N. Pacific | 92 | 92¼ |
| Ch., R.I. & P. | 84 | 84 | Pennsyl'a | 51 | 51⅞ |
| Ch.Mil St.P. | 22⅜ | 23¼ | Reading | 124 | 121¼ |
| Ch.Rock Is. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | S.L.& S.F. | 111 | 111 |
| Del. & Hud. | 171 | 170¼ | S.L.& S.W. | 65 | 62 |
| Del., Lack. | 159⅝ | 159½ | S. Pacific | 121⅛ | 120⅝ |
| Erie | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | Southern | 125⅝ | 124 |
| Do., 1st Pf. | 65¼ | 65¼ | Do., Pref. | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| G.N., Pref. | 97 | 97 | U. Pacific | 224½ | 224⅛ |
| Ill. Cent. | 128 | 128 | Do., Pref. | 94⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Interboro' | | | Wabash | 53 | 52⅛ |
| Rapid Tr. | 36 | 33½ | Do., Pf. A | 86 | 86½ |
| **INDUSTRIALS** | | | | | |
| Air Reduct. | 133 | 134 | Int. Nickel | 79⅛ | 38⅛ |
| Allied Chem. | 268 | 265½ | Int. Paper | 28 | 27⅜ |
| Am. Agric. Chem. | | | Int. Tele. | 65½ | 64⅝ |
| Ch., Pref. | 31 | 30¼ | Keanecott | 54⅝ | 54⅜ |
| Am. & F. Pwr. | 89¼ | 85⅝ | Kresge S.S. | 32 | 31⅝ |
| Am. Can. | 142¼ | 140⅞ | K'gor. Sc. | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| Am. Loco. | 90½ | 94 | Liggett & M. | 106½ | 107 |
| Am. Rolling Mills | 93⅛ | 92⅜ | Loose-Wile | 65¼ | 63½ |
| Am. Smelt. | 70⅞ | 70½ | Mack Trcks | 80¾ | 80½ |
| Am. Sug. R. | 63⅝ | 63 | Mont'g'y W. | 44½ | 43⅝ |
| Am. Tel. | 237¾ | 235⅝ | Nash M'trs | 48 | 48⅛ |
| Am. Tob. | 233 | 234 | Nat. Bisct. | 213 | — |
| Am. Wool'n | 13⅛ | 13 | Nat.Cash R. | 76¾ | 77⅛ |
| Anaconda | 71⅝ | 70⅞ | N. Amer. | 116¾ | 115½ |
| Atmour D. | 75 | 74¼ | Pan A. Pet. | 56¼ | 54½ |
| As.Dry Gds. | 44⅞ | 42¾ | Pub. Ser. N.J. | 95¾ | 94⅝ |
| At'tic Ref. | 47⅞ | 46⅛ | Pullman | 81¼ | 81½ |
| Baldwin | 54⅜ | 54⅛ | RadioCorp. | 52 | 50⅛ |
| BarnsdallA | 27⅞ | 26⅝ | R'm'g'nRd | 39 | 38⅞ |
| Beth. Steel | 101⅝ | 99¾ | Roy'l D'tch | 51¼ | 50⅛ |
| C.de Pasco | 59⅛ | 58 | Sears R'b'k | 92 | 88⅛ |
| Chile Copp. | 55 | 55⅛ | Shell Trans. | 40 | 40 |
| Chrysler | 38¾ | 37⅝ | Shell. Un. | 37⅜ | 37⅛ |
| Col. Fuel | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | Sloss S. Sti. | 24⅜ | 23⅝ |
| Colum. Gas | 91½ | 90¼ | Std. Brands | 48 | 39 |
| Col. Graph. | 28⅜ | 28 | Std. Oil of Cal. | 23¼ | 23 |
| Cons. Gas | 119 | 118¼ | Std. Oil of Ind. | 114¼ | 113½ |
| Cont. Can. | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | Std. Oil of N.Y. | 63¾ | 62¼ |
| Cont. Oil | 26 | 25⅝ | Do., N.J. | 67 | 65⅝ |
| Corn. Prod. | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | Do., N.Y. | 35⅛ | 35⅜ |
| Crucible | 84 | 84 | Studebaker | 42⅞ | 42 |
| DaviesCh. | 41½ | 40⅝ | Texas Corp. | 56⅛ | 54⅜ |
| Drug, Inc. | 82¾ | 82¾ | Tex.G. Sul. | 50⅜ | 50⅛ |
| Du Pont | 122⅝ | 120 | Tidewater | 14¼ | 13⅞ |
| Eastman K. | 254 | 252⅝ | Un.Carbide | 94¼ | 93⅝ |
| Elec.P.&L. | 77 | 77⅜ | Un. Fruit | 92 | 91½ |
| Electric Storage | 73¼ | 74¼ | United Gas | 36¼ | 36½ |
| Fox Films | 32¾ | 34 | U.S. Ind'ee | 69 | 66 |
| Gen. Elec. | 77⅞ | 76⅝ | U.S. Rub. | 27¾ | 27⅝ |
| Gen. Foods | 50¾ | 49⅝ | U.S. Steel | 185 | 179¼ |
| Gen. Motors | 46⅝ | 44⅜ | Do., Pref. | 144¾ | 144½ |
| Gillette | 86½ | 86⅜ | W. Un. Tel. | 204 | 205 |
| Goodrich | 47 | 47¼ | Whse. Mtg. | 185 | 182¼ |
| Goodyear | 38¾ | 38⅜ | Woolworth | 64¾ | 64½ |
| Hon.Off'x | 85½ | 81½ | Worth'n Pump | 121 | 111 |
| Hud. Mtrs. | 53¾ | 54⅝ | Youngst'n Sheet | 138 | 137¾ |
| Ind. Rayon | 106 | 108 | | | |
| Int. Harv'r | 91¾ | 90 | | | |
| Int. Match | 79¼ | 80¼ | | | |
| **KERB STOCKS** | | | | | |
| An.-Am.Oil | 14 | 14 | Mid. West Utilities | 34⅞ | 34⅞ |
| Assoc. Gas | 42¼ | 42½ | Paramount | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Brit. Amer. Tobacco | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | Silica Gel. | 32½ | 30 |
| Celanese | 23⅝ | 23⅜ | Stand. Oil of Indiana | 54⅝ | 53⅝ |
| Elec. Bond | 98¼ | 97¼ | Swift Int. | 35 | 31½ |
| Gulf Oil | 150 | 145 | Vt.-Conf. | 15¼ | 15⅛ |
| Hydro Elec | 45 | 46¼ | Vacuum Oil | 93 | 92 |
| Int. Pet. | 21 | 19¼ | | | |
| **BONDS** | | | | | |
| Liby. Ln. 5% '45 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | Finl. 6% '45 | 94⅞ | 95⅛ |
| Do. 4½% '60 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | Fren. 7½% '41 | 124 | 122¾ |
| Do. (4th) 4½% | 102 | 101⅜ | Do. 7% '49 | 117¾ | 117⅛ |
| U.K. 5½% '37 | 103¾ | 103¾ | Ger. 7% '49 | 108 | 108¼ |
| Do. 4% '60-90 | 86 | 84⅛ | Greek 7% '64 | 99⅛ | 99¼ |
| Arg. 6% '59 | 99 | 99⅛ | Hamb'g, 6% '46 | 96 | 96 |
| Aust. 5% '57 | 90¾ | 90¼ | Hungary, 7½% '44 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| Austria, 7% '43 | 107 | 106 | Ital. 7% '51 | 100 | 99⅛ |
| Belg. 6% '58 | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | Jap. 6½% '54 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ |
| Do. 5% '56 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | Nord Rly. 6½% '50 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| Bord. 6% '34 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | Norway 6% '52 | 102⅛ | 102½ |
| Braz. 7% '41 | 102 | 102 | P.L.M. 6% '58 | 103 | 103 |
| Bulg. 7/6% '67 | 82 | 81½ | Do. 7% '58 | 105 | 105 |
| Canada, 5% '31 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | Poland 7% '47 | 84¾ | 84¼ |
| Chile 7% '42 | 101⅛ | 101¼ | Do. 8% '50 | 96⅛ | 95 |
| Do. 6% '60 | 94⅝ | 93¾ | Rio do Sul. 8% '46 | 101 | 100 |
| Czech. 8% '51 | 110 | 111 | San P. 8% '50 | 96 | 96 |
| Denm. 6% '42 | 105¼ | 105 | Seine, 7% '42 | 108 | 108¼ |
| Dutch E.I. 6% '62 | 102½ | 102½ | Swed. 5½% '54 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Do. 5½% '53 | 101¾ | 101¾ | Tokio City, 5½% '61 | 90¾ | 90⅝ |
| Est. Rly. 7% '54 | 105½ | 105¼ | | | |

* Ex dividend.

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

| — | Mar. 17 | Mar. 15 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 104½ | 104¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 72 | 72 |
| Missouri, Kansas, and Texas | 54½ | 52⅝ |
| New York, Ontario, and Western | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| Reading, 1st Pref. | 46½ | 46½ |
| Texas and Pacific | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| National Lead | 170 | 171¼ |

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Money was in liberal supply, and call loans, after ruling at 3½ per cent., declined to 3 per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Rates for commercial paper were lower, prime names being quoted 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Open market discount rates were quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3¾ to 3½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was easier at 4.86¼ for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 41¾c. for foreign bullion.

The Wabash Railroad has sold $15,000,000 Five per Cent. Refunding Bonds.

Bourse.—The market continued fairly active, but changes were irregular. Sales reached 814,356,000.

**Theodore Gary and Co.**—Quarterly dividend of $1¼ per share on the Seven per Cent. First Preferred Stock, $1¼ per share on the Six Dollar First Preferred Stock, and $1 per share on the class "A" and "D" stocks, payable April 1.

# AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 17.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady, ½c. to 1½c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 124½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 107½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 116½c. MAIZE steady, ½c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 91½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ½c. advance. White clipped, 50c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, 1½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 70½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 4,078,000 bushels smaller on the week at 179,302,000 bushels, which compares with 148,050,000 bushels last year, that of maize is 525,000 bushels larger at 24,745,000 bushels, against 34,298,000 bushels, and that of oats is 903,000 bushels smaller on the week at 30,157,000 bushels, compared with 14,430,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

| | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 885 | 1,350 | 885 | 388,738 | 441,797 |
| Do., Atlantic | 160 | 131 | 160 | 47,852 | 90,192 |
| *Exports, ditto | 189 | 72 | 189 | 60,349 | 81,594 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 607 | 1,420 | 637 | 187,718 | 223,829 |
| Do., Atlantic | 9 | 92 | 9 | 3,593 | 19,594 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | 154 | — | 9 | 13,855 |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Westn | 103 | 85 | 103 | 18,949 | 20,054 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 45 | 304 | 45 | 15,098 | 17,245 |
| *Exports, ditto | 18 | — | 18 | 2,800 | 4,021 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 543 | 538 | 543 | 106,500 | 105,288 |
| Do., Atlantic | 12 | 19 | 12 | 4,802 | 9,864 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | 159 | 3,806 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD closed firm at 15c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.65; Middle West, spot, $10.55 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 5 points up to 2 points down. Sales were estimated at 8,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.95; May, 8.45; July, 8.10; Sept., 7.85; Dec., 7.69; Jan., 7.68. Santos No. 4 futures closed quiet, 3 points lower to 6 points higher. Sales, 3,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.40; May, 12.81; July, 12.23; Sept., 11.74; Dec., 11.32; Jan., 11.16. Cash coffee steady; Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed steady, unchanged to 3 points higher. Sales, 30,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.08; May, 8.37; July, 8.65; Sept., 8.93; Dec., 8.82; Jan., 8.90.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 1 point to 4 points decline. Sales, 31,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 1.73; May, 1.76; July, 1.77; Sept., 1.83; Dec., 1.91; Jan., 1.91. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.66; Sept., 3.74; Dec., 3.82.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, nominally unchanged. Sales comprised 7,000 bags of St. Croix and 14,000 bags of Philippine, prompt shipment, at 3.64c. per lb., c.i.f., and 29,000 bags of Porto Rico, April shipment, at 3.67c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points higher at 15.05c. The futures market at the opening declined 8 to 13 points owing to various selling orders, easiness of Liverpool, and poor demand from outside operators, but rallied later on shorts covering and trade support. The upward movement was increased in the afternoon on further buying, chiefly in near positions, and after a setback under realizing sales closed steady at values ranging from 19 points higher to 2 points lower. New Orleans spot middling advanced 9 points to 14.76c., and the futures market closed at 13 points advance to 7 points decline.

| New York Futures | Closing Range To-day | | Prev. day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 14.95 | 14.95 | 14.76 | 14.73 |
| April | 15.05 | 15.05 | 14.86 | 14.86 |
| May | 15.17 | 15.16 | 14.99 | 14.97 |
| June | 15.22 | 15.22 | 15.07 | 15.07 |
| July | 15.29 | 15.28 | 15.19 | 15.17 |
| August | 15.26 | 15.25 | 15.19 | 15.19 |
| September | 15.24 | 15.24 | 15.21 | 15.21 |
| October | 15.25 | 15.22 | 15.25 | 15.23 |
| November | 15.32 | 15.32 | 15.33 | 15.32 |
| December | 15.42 | 15.42 | 15.42 | 15.42 |
| January | 15.47 | 15.47 | 15.47 | 15.47 |
| New Contract | | | | |
| October | 15.03 | 15.03 | 15.05 | 15.03 |
| November | 15.13 | 15.13 | 15.13 | 15.13 |
| December | 15.24 | 15.24 | 15.23 | 15.23 |
| January | 15.27 | 15.27 | 15.29 | 15.29 |

| | To-day | Week | Season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts at ports | 9,000 | 18,000 | *7,780,000 | 8,812,000 |
| Exports, Gt. Brtn. | 4,000 | 9,000 | 1,124,000 | 1,507,000 |
| Exports, Cont., &c. | 14,000 | 27,000 | *4,562,000 | 5,050,000 |

* Adjusted.

COPPER closed steady and unchanged. Electrolytic, domestic, spot, and export, spot and April delivery, quoted 18c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 17.50, offered; May, 17.10, offered; July, 16.50. Sales, nil. TIN barely steady. Straits metal, spot and April delivery, ½c. lower at 35½c. per lb., asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 35.40; May, 35.55; July, 35.70. Sales, 22 lots. SPELTER steady and unaltered. East St. Louis, spot and April delivery, 4.95c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, with No. 2 foundry still quoted at $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. higher. Spot and March, 15½c.; March-April, 15¼c. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. up. Spot and March, 15½c.; March-April, 15¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 30 to 20 points up. March, 15.10; May, 15.50; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.40; Dec., 16.80. Sales, 120 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed firm, with refined futures 10 to 14 points up. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.00 bid; yellow, spot, 8.40 bid. Futures.—March, 8.40; May, 8.70; July, 8.96; Sept., 9.14.

TALLOW was steady; extra, loose, 6½c., f.o.b.; in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed steady at 55½c. to 56c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 17.—TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 50c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—TURPENTINE closed firm and ¼c. higher at 50½c. bid. ROSIN, Grade F, $6.02½; Grade K, $7.07½; Grade WW, $7.75.

DULUTH, March 17.—LINSEED futures closed firm at 3c. advance. May, 280½c.; July, 287c.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—WHEAT futures closed steady, ½c. to 1½c. higher. May, 98½c.; July, 97½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 17.—WHEAT futures closed firm, ½c. to 1c. higher. May, 105½c.; July, 103½c.

TOLEDO, March 17.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 10.40.

WINNIPEG, March 17.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of 1½c. to 1¾c. in sympathy with bullish advices from Liverpool and Buenos Aires, and went higher early in the session on an improved export demand for Manitoba, light receipts, firmer American advices, and expectations of a decrease in the visible supply. Later in the session prices fell back under realizations, but the close was steady at a rise of 1½c. to 1¾c. May, 106½c.; July, 108¾c.; Oct., 109¾c. OATS closed steady at a rise of 1½c. to ¾c. May, 49½c.; July, 49½c.; Oct., 47¾c. BARLEY futures steady, ½c. to ¾c. higher. May 46½c.; July, 48¾c.

LINSEED closed firm, 6½c. to 6c. higher. May, 245½c.; July, 245½c.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada shows an increase of 1,013,000 bushels on the week at 75,152,000 bushels, which compares with 86,783,000 bushels a year ago, while the visible supply of oats is 296,000 bushels smaller on the week at 7,268,000 bushels, compared with 8,357,000 bushels last year.

CHICAGO, March 17.—WHEAT opened firm at a rise of ¾c. to ¾c. in reflection of stronger foreign advices, reports of freezing and thawing damage in sections of Kansas, rumours of a better export inquiry, and a more active cash demand. Reactions occurred afterwards owing to news of beneficial rains in sections of the South-West, with predictions of a large crop in Texas bringing out selling orders from commission houses, while professionals sold on reports of an increase in the German import duty. The market rallied again later owing to covering in anticipation of a reduction in the visible supply. Fresh selling developed in the afternoon, and the close was barely steady at a rise of 1½c. to ¾c. March, 103½c.; May, 107½c.; July, 105½c.; Sept., 107½c.

MAIZE closed steady and 1c. to 1¼c. higher. March, 78½c.; May, 82½c.; July, 83½c.; Sept., 83½c. OATS closed steady at ¾c. to ⅞c. advance. March, 41½c.; May, 42½c.; July, 42½c.; Sept., 42½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures steady and 1½c. to 1¾c. higher. March, 61½c.; May, 60½c.; July, 63½c.; Sept., 67½c.

PROVISIONS closed firm with lard 17½ to 15 points and pork 37½ to 25 points higher. Closing prices:—Lard, May, 10.22½; July, 10.47½; Sept., 10.67½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 12.67½; July, 12.75.

BACON closed steady at 12½ points advance. HOGS easy, with light 15 points lower to unchanged and heavy sorts 20 to 25 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 1,237,000, against 1,139,000 for a similar period last year.

| | Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb | Hogs Light | Hogs Heavy |
|---|---|---|---|
| To-day | 11.25 | 9.85 to 10.75 | 9.15 to 9.90 |
| Previous day | 11.12½ | 10.00 to 10.75 | 9.35 to 10.15 |
| Last year | 12.37½ | 11.50 to 12.15 | 11.50 to 12.00 |
| | | Western | Chicago |
| Receipts— | | | |
| To-day | | 12,000 | 43,000 |
| Previous day | | 31,000 | 7,000 |
| Last year | | 131,000 | 48,000 |

# COMPANY RESULTS

## PROVINCIAL CINEMA THEATRES

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

| Company | Div. | Corresp'g. div. | Date payable | Total for year | Prev. year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | | % | % |
| British Drug Houses | Fin. 5 | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Hongkong Tin | 2ndInt. 10 | Nil | Mar. 31 | 15‡ | Nil |
| Price Bros. | Qtly. 50 cents | Same | Apl. 1 | — | — |
| Ward, Thos. W. | 1st. 31½† | 21½‡ | Apl. 11 | — | — |

† Less tax. ‡ Tax free. ‖ To date.

### FIRBECK MAIN COLLIERIES

The directors of the Firbeck Main Collieries report a trading profit for the year 1929 of £25,881, which compares with a loss of £5,513 for 1928. The debit balance to be carried forward is reduced to £38,000.

### MAPPIN AND WEBB

The profit of Mappin and Webb, goldsmiths and silversmiths, for 1929 amounted to £101,098 (against £102,781 for 1928), and the balance brought forward was £15,877. The directors propose to pay on April 1 a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year, less tax, to place to reserve account £40,000, and to carry forward £15,376.

### MILTON PROPRIETARY

The net profit of Milton Proprietary for the year ended September 30 amounted to £20,689 (against £21,742 for 1927-28). The Preference share dividend absorbs £5,192, and it is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year (the same), after allowing for which the carry-forward is increased from £17,278 to £29,382. Meeting, March 25.

### HENRY DODGSON

The accounts of Henry Dodgson, Limited, costumiers and furriers, for the year ended January 31, show a net profit of £18,019 (against £19,120). The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Preference shares of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year, and a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year. The total dividend on the Preference shares for the preceding year was 9½ per cent. and on the Ordinary shares 14 per cent.

### JAY'S LIMITED

The report of Jay's Limited, costume makers and furriers, for the year ended January 31 states that the profit, after charging all expenses, including renewals and repairs, and making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and depreciation, amounted to £38,160 (against £33,442). After deducting interest, directors' fees, income-tax, &c., there remains a balance of £22,754 (against £21,772), to which is added the amount brought forward of £11,653. It is proposed to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. for the year (the same) and to carry forward £14,031. Meeting, March 26.

### VINE PRODUCTS

The accounts of Vine Products, Limited, makers of British wines and importers of Dominion wines, for 1929 show a net profit, subject to income-tax, of £116,538 (against £163,576 for 1928), to which is added £13,829 brought forward. It is proposed, after allowing for the Preference and the interim Ordinary dividends, to place £12,000 to reserve for taxation, to place £11,226 (against £20,000) to general reserve, raising it to £150,000, and to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (against 30 per cent.). The balance to be carried forward is £14,141. Meeting, March 25.

### GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER

The directors of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates report that the output of rubber for 1929 amounted to 2,182,000lb. (against 1,429,947lb. for 1928); the net profit per acre of mature rubber rose from £5 7s. 8d. to £8 3s. 9d. A total of 12,110,000 coconuts (against 12,400,000) were gathered, yielding 2,626 tons of copra (against 2,516 tons). The net profit per acre of mature coconuts amounted to £7 6s. 4d. (against £7 11s. 8d.). Net profits for the year amounted to £70,968 (against £58,483), out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. (the same), absorbing £49,575, and to place £20,000 (against £10,000) to reserve fund, increasing the carry-forward from £59,975 to £61,068. Meeting, March 25.

### SALT UNION

The report of Salt Union, Limited, for 1929 states that total deliveries of salt have been well maintained. According to official returns imports of foreign salt were 69,919 tons (against 69,810 tons in 1928). The profit for the year amounted to £250,396 (against £229,882), and £19,884 was brought forward. Debenture interest requires £49,384. It is proposed to pay on April 12 a dividend on the Preference shares of 2s. 4d. per share, or 11 2-3 per cent. (the same), and a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. per share, or 12½ per cent. (the same). The sum of £1,000 is again placed to staff superannuation fund, and £37,197 is carried forward. For 1928 the sum of £25,000 was placed to contingencies account. Meeting, March 25.

### BRITISH ALUMINIUM

The accounts of the British Aluminium Company for 1929 show a profit, including the amount brought forward, after making provision for taxation, and after charging the amounts required for the service of the Prior Lien Debentures and the Debenture stock, and after further setting aside £50,000 to depreciation reserve (raising the fund to £950,000) and £100,000 to the reserve fund (increasing the fund to £950,000 and £10,000 to the staff benefit fund), of £155,637. After providing for the dividend on the Preference shares and for the interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, the directors recommend a final dividend of 8 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, leaving £35,539 to be carried forward.

### LANG AND STEVENSON

Profits of Lang and Stevenson, Limited, manufacturers of bakery products, for the year 1929, amounted to £29,707. This compares with £30,197 shown by the preceding accounts, which, however, covered a period of 21 months trading and included two years' dividends from Lang's Bread Company, the company's chief subsidiary. After deducting £5,667, which the directors have written off for depreciation, £3,253 transferred to special depreciation reserve, and £1,860 transferred to taxation reserve account and also £19,500 for the Preference share dividend for the year to February 1 last, the carry-forward is almost unchanged at £5,332 (against £5,816). No dividend is declared on the Ordinary shares or the Deferred shares (the same). Meeting, March 26.

### MERSEY POWER

The report of the Mersey Power Company for 1929 states that during the year nearly 1,900 new connexions were made and the sale of electricity (units) increased by 10 per cent. Although costs have been increased by more than £10,000 for local rates under the new assessments compared with the previous year, the working profit, with interest received, amounted to £94,230 (against £100,869), to which is added £17,081 brought forward. After providing for trades facilities loan interest and Preference dividends, it is proposed to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares—nearly all of which are held by Salt Union, Limited—of 5 per cent. This is at the same rate as for 1928, but requires £24,824 (against £17,089). The sum of £25,000 (against £20,000) is placed to depreciation reserve, and £17,660 is carried forward. Meeting, March 25.

### WILLIAM GOSSAGE AND SONS

Net profits of William Gossage and Sons, soap manufacturers, for the year ended November 30 last amounted to £264,745 (against £296,412), and £29,393 was brought forward. The dividend on the Five per Cent. First Cumulative Preference shares for the year requires £22,500 and on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares £48,750. The dividend on the Ordinary shares (held by Associated Enterprises, Limited) is again 20 per cent., but the allocation to general reserve is reduced from £75,000 to £50,000. The balance carried forward is £28,393. As in previous years the profit and loss account includes the undistributed profits and losses of subsidiary and allied companies to the extent of the company's holdings therein. The allied companies are all controlled by the Ordinary shareholders of the Gossage Company. Dividends estimated to be received on investments have been credited to profit and loss.

### MILTON SALES

The first accounts of Milton Sales, covering the period from March 19, 1928, to September 30, 1929, show a net profit of £3,350. From this is deducted £4,955 for Preference dividends paid and paid, the balance of £1,142 being carried forward. The report states that in introducing a proprietary article to foreign markets much preliminary detail work and negotiation are required in any country before the actual business of selling can be launched there. The possible markets cover 70 countries, in 50 of which the preliminary work has been done. In Canada a factory has been equipped and is operating, and a subsidiary company controlled by Milton Sales has been formed to take over the business there. Plans are advanced towards the establishment of manufacture in France. "The average experience," states the report, "of the successful proprietary articles is that it takes at least five years to 'turn the corner' and reach a profitable basis." Meeting, March 25.

### PROVINCIAL CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES

The net profit of Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, including income from investments and transfer fees, for the year ended January 31 last amounted to £434,833 (against £366,890 for the preceding year), and the balance brought forward was £105,984, giving an available sum of £540,767. The directors have made the following appropriations and distributions:—General reserve fund, £25,000 (against £18,045); Debenture stock sinking fund, £18,750; reserve for depreciation of properties, plant, and fixtures, £60,000 (against £60,000); amount written off discount, commission, and expenses of issue of First Mortgage Debenture stock, £45,084; Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends paid during year and accrued to January 31, 1930, £202,500; leaving a balance of £185,483, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (the same as for the preceding year), leaving £110,483 to be carried forward. During the year £1,250,000 Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock was issued at £94 per cent., and the discount, commission, and expenses of this issue amounted to £153,102. The directors propose to write off one-third of this amount, £45,034.

### UNITED DRAPERY STORES

The accounts of United Drapery Stores, Limited, for the year ended February 28 show a net profit of £102,414, as compared with £86,521 for the preceding year. Adding premium on shares issued during the year, £13,500, and balance brought in from the previous year, £9,270, the total available balance becomes £118,184, as compared with a corresponding figure of £88,599 last year. During the year the capital was increased from £750,000 to £1,000,000, and an interim dividend on the old and new capital at the rate of 5 per cent. actual was paid on September 24, 1929, absorbing, less tax, £40,000. It is now proposed to write £30,000 (against £25,429) off preliminary expenses and to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent. actual, making 11 per cent. for the year, absorbing £49,000, leaving to be carried forward £10,184. The dividend of 11 per cent. compares with 10 per cent. paid for the two previous years. It is pointed out in the report that although the new capital was not fully paid until June 4, 1929, full dividend has been paid upon it from March 1, 1929. A proportion of the new capital has been utilized in the development of the existing business, and the board emphasise that the full benefit from this development is yet to be obtained. The remainder of the new capital is still in hand in the form of cash and loan at call against security available for the acquisition of further businesses on suitable terms, and for the further development of the existing properties. Meeting, March 25.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## HADFIELDS, LTD.

### SHEFFIELD AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

### SIR ROBERT HADFIELD ON EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Messrs. Hadfields, Limited, was held yesterday at Sheffield.

SIR ROBERT HADFIELD, Bt., M.Inst.C.E. (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—As was the case last year, and as expressed in my opening remarks at our annual meeting, I have again to congratulate our shareholders on the satisfactory relations which have prevailed between ourselves and our workpeople during the past year. It is most satisfactory that we continue to have their good will and help in carrying on the work of this great industrial organization, without strikes or lockouts on either side. Undoubtedly this good will is of the highest service in a large modern industrial establishment.

The report recommends the payment of a dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares. This will leave a balance of £92,295 5s. 3d., which it is proposed to carry forward to next year, thus representing an improvement of £1

## MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY

### THE RECONSTITUTED BOARD

### SOUND AND SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

### SIR JAMES MARTIN ON THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS

The THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR JAMES MARTIN, J.P., chairman of the company, who presided, said that, on behalf of his colleagues on the board, he had the pleasure of submitting for their acceptance the report of the directors for the period of 53 weeks ended on January 4 last, together with the accounts covering the company's trading operations to the same date.

First of all he wished to refer to the reconstituted board of the company. As stated in the report, Mr. V. G. Graae, desiring more leisure than he could enjoy in the responsible dual capacity of chairman and managing director, resigned both positions. His resignation having been received and accepted by his colleagues with regret, the remaining directors thereupon proceeded to fill up the vacancies on the board by the appointment of Mr. T. W. Davidson, Mr. A. Purves, and Mr. W. T. Bradbury, one of the executive managers who had had 37 years' service with the company. Mr. A. Greig, who joined the board in 1924, and Mr. Davidson and Mr. Purves were appointed joint managing directors. The board, as reconstituted, elected him as their chairman and Mr. W. E. Mortimer as vice-chairman. The directors now asked the shareholders to add to the board the two remaining executive managers, Mr. J. B. Wakefield and Mr. M. A. Mackenzie, who had served the company since its inception.

The year 1929 had been a period of extreme difficulty to industry and trade, and in the circumstances the board felt justified in congratulating the shareholders upon the results of the company's trading, which, notwithstanding changes due to reorganization in some of their methods of production and distribution, had shown sound and satisfactory improvement.

#### BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

He would now deal with the figures in the balance-sheet. There was no alteration in the issued capital of the company. The reserve fund, after the addition of £10,000, the minimum amount laid down in the articles of association, stood at £111,667. They were asking that day to set aside an additional amount of £38,333, so as to bring the reserve fund up to the figure of £150,000, which would be more in accord with the position and standing of their undertaking. The suspense reserve remained at £508,272, and this could be utilized by the directors, as explained last year, for the general purposes of the company's business. The provident fund stood at £37,405 and was represented by a separate investment. Sundry creditors and bills payable were somewhat heavier than last year, and the balance transferred from profit and loss was £472,028.

The other side of the balance-sheet showed a satisfactory and liquid position. The assets were set out rather differently this year so as to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929. Freehold and leasehold properties at cost, less depreciation, were £867,567. Fixtures and fittings, &c., were £174,608, a very modest figure. Cash at bankers and in hand totalled £254,916, and Treasury Bills £273,279. Government securities, under market value, were set out at £249,660, and there was the separate investment representing the provident fund to which he had already referred. Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies together amounted to £1,717,907, as against £1,673,264 in 1928. This amount now included an interest in a new undertaking incorporated in December last under the name of Allied Suppliers, Limited. He would revert to this in a few moments. Sundry debtors were less. Stock-in-trade at £462,549 showed a heavy decline, due mainly to a reduction of tea stocks because of falling markets, and to purchases on joint account through Allied Suppliers. The last item to which they came was goodwill and trade marks, £422,900. The subject of goodwills in balance-sheets afforded a good deal of scope for public discussion. He would, however, claim this, that the directors need not be ashamed of the amount placed upon it, seeing that the total profits of the company for the past five years had exceeded the book value of the goodwill by more than £100,000 per annum. This subject of goodwill would not be lost sight of by the directors.

#### THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the profit and loss account, the net trading profits showed a further expansion to £558,837. The accounts being made up to January 4, 1930, a more convenient date for stocktaking, the Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends for the half-year due January 1 were debited. The directors' fees at £4,250 were considerably less than the percentage authorized by the company's articles of association. The balance remaining of £472,028 it was proposed to apply as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares | £215,833 |
| To the Company's Provident Fund | 10,000 |
| To Reserve (additional) | 38,333 |
| To Carry-forward | 207,862 |
| as against £176,815 brought forward from the previous year. | |

#### THE COMPANY'S SUBSIDIARIES

It would be of interest if he now dealt more particularly with their subsidiaries. The two principal companies in this country in which they were interested were the Erith Oil Works, Limited, and the Maypole Margarine Works, Limited. The factories of these companies at Erith and Southall were built and enlarged to meet War and other requirements on a scale which was beyond the necessities of their present-day organization, extended though it had been in various directions. After the fullest and most careful consideration, the directors decided to take steps to bring operations at both factories to a close, as they found themselves able to enter into other arrangements of greater advantage to the trading interests of the company. The board had been fortunate in letting the Erith Oil Works under agreement, the terms of which, in the opinion of the directors, afforded full protection to the capital invested.

In regard to the Maypole Margarine Works at Southall, arrangements there would enable them to provide for depreciation, together with a modest return on the capital. The freehold factory estate, which comprised 74 acres, excellent railway sidings, and other amenities, was now in the market, and negotiations were in progress in certain likely quarters. No one had felt more deeply than himself the necessity of dealing somewhat drastically with the factory part of their undertaking, but there had been such an alteration in the margarine and allied industries since the close of the War that they could not with justice consent to a continuation of the obligations entailed by working these two large factories. He was pleased to state that, with the hearty and unanimous support of his colleagues and with a sense of full responsibility to the shareholders, they had been able to compensate the employees of the company who had lost their positions through no fault of their own. It had been a great help to him to know that their efforts in this direction had been appreciated by those most closely affected.

#### DISPOSAL OF THE WEST AFRICAN BUSINESS

They had another interest to which he would briefly refer, and that was in connexion with the West Coast of Africa, where they traded for ground nuts. They had made arrangements to dispose of this business to the principal company trading on the coast, as they could not any longer reconcile the company's interests with an enterprise of this character so far removed from the personal control of the directors, and which had, moreover, ceased to play any effective part in the trading operations of the company. Other subsidiaries did not call for special comment except the recently formed Allied Suppliers, Limited, the object of which, as stated in the report, was to effect a closer understanding with other associated companies, which should result in considerable economies being effected in the purchase and distribution of certain commodities in which the company traded.

In dealing with these matters care would be taken not to interfere with the special products sold by the Maypole Dairy Company, which had been such a factor in building up the prosperity of the business. Opportunity would also be taken by the directors to consolidate, where possible, warehouse and office accommodation so as to reduce overhead charges and administrative expenses. All these matters had occupied, and still occupied, the board's unceasing attention. He would mention one point to show the thoroughness of their overhaul. The lease of the company's tea warehouse was now expiring and they had taken the opportunity of joining with other companies in installing in new premises up-to-date blending and packeting machinery. This had necessitated the scrapping of the greater part of their old machinery, the book value of which had been entirely written off out of profits.

#### TRADING PROGRESS

At the annual meetings of recent years his predecessor had dealt in detail with the company's trading and had discussed in his speech the nature of the commodities sold in their retail establishments. From his opening remarks and from the figures as shown from the accounts, they would have concluded that satisfactory results had been achieved. The latest introduction, that of biscuits, sold under the brand of "Medova," had been highly successful and a sustained trade was being done in this article, which was not only up to but beyond the board's anticipation.

With regard to their relations with the public as great retailers, a word would not be out of place. They depended for their prosperity entirely on the public's support and confidence, and that support and confidence would be withdrawn from them if they attempted, either by themselves or in combination with others, to exploit the public in regard to quality or price. It was interesting to point out that in the case of margarine they were not only selling at pre-War prices, but were giving even better value for money.

#### THE FUTURE

With regard to the future, he was not one of those who believed that trade in this country was decadent, or that enterprise on the part of their people was not forthcoming. Although they were passing through difficult times, these would produce both the men and the measures requisite for their needs, and they would share in the renewed prosperity.

In concluding his address, he had one very obvious duty to perform, and it was, on behalf of the vice-chairman and himself, to express their thanks, in which he hoped the shareholders would permit him to associate them, to their colleagues on the board, to their executive managers, and to all the members of the staff at headquarters and at the branches for their devotion to the company's interests during the past year.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the recommendations contained therein.

Mr. W. E. MORTIMER (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The retiring director, Mr. W. T. Bradbury, was re-elected, and Messrs. J. B. Wakefield and M. A. Mackenzie were elected to the board.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

## L.G. AUTOMATIC SERVICES

### SUGGESTED REORGANIZATION

An extraordinary general meeting of L. G. Automatic Services, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., for the purpose of hearing a statement by the chairman of the board on the recent investigation of the company's affairs.

Sir ARTHUR STROTHER, M.P., Bonnyrigg, presided, and in the course of his speech explained the distinctive features of the inventions which the company was promoted to exploit. It seemed a mistake, he said, to suppose that anybody could maintain a monopoly on the ground of the novelty of these inventions. If, however, the machines were more efficient in operation, or were capable of being more economically manufactured than other patents founded on these so-called novel features, they might form a good investment.

#### NEW COMPANY AND ASSESSMENT

After dealing with the circumstances attending the flotation of the company and the manner in which the funds subscribed had been expended, the chairman said there were two alternatives before them. One was the reconstruction and reorganization of the company; the other was to go into liquidation pure and simple. In a liquidation without reconstruction the shareholders would lose most of their money. On the other hand, if they decided to go on, they were already well on the way to getting an efficient executive machine. He did not think it would be in the shareholders' interest to publish details of the revenue to be derived from, or the cost of administering, the contract secured from Messrs. Edward Sharp, the well-known toffee manufacturers, but they had gone very carefully into the figures and anticipated a gross profit of £10,924 by March 31, 1931, and a gross profit of £20,212 for the years ending March 31, 1932, 1933, and 1934 respectively. There were other prospects of business in addition.

His proposal was that a new company should be formed with a capital of £100,000 in 200,000 shares of 10s. each, of which 7s. 6d. would be credited as fully paid; that the assets should be transferred to the new company; that every shareholder in the present company should be given two shares in the new company for every nine shares now held; and that a call should immediately be made for the 2s. 6d. on the new shares. Reduced to simple language, this meant that the shareholders should be asked to subscribe about 6½d. a share on their present holdings. There would be a meeting, he said, on March 26, at which the shareholders would be enabled to record their decision and to consider the necessary resolutions giving effect to the scheme.

After some discussion the chairman was thanked for his statement, and the meeting terminated.

## TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

| Company | Receipts | Inc. or Dec. | Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barsi Light (Feb. 22) | Rs.50,500 | −20,560 | +50,200 (Apl. 1) |
| Bengal & N.W. (Feb. 22) | Rs.7,56,001 | −74,027 | −50,331 (Oct. 1) |
| Gt. S. of Spain (March 8) | Pts. 121,359 | −4,000 | −94,241 |
| Nitrate (2 weeks to March 15) | £17,776 | −22,980 | −80,308 |
| Robll. & Kumaon (Feb. 22) | Rs.1,58,792 | −4,174 | +75,261 (Oct. 1) |
| | TRAMWAYS | | |
| Cape Electric (Feb.) | £54,589 | — | — |
| Do. (oct) | £1,577 | — | — |
| Madras (1904) (2 weeks to Mar. 16) | Rs.50,183 | +11,332 | +22,007 |

* Unless otherwise shown.

## MINING AND OIL NEWS

LAHAT MINES.—Output for February, 13¼ tons of tin ore; estimated value, £1,461; estimated cost, £1,765; tribute, £331; estimated mine profit, £27.

OROVILLE DREDGING.—The gross returns for period to March 14 from Pato No. 2 dredge amounted to $6,327 from 63,458cu. yards.

IWAMA M'KUSAWA COPPER.—Cablegram.—" Mindola Hoe 23 from 506ft. to 535ft., averages 2.97 per cent. copper for true width 20-ft., hole finished."

ASHTON GOLD MINES (1929).—Milled 7,004 tons during February; production, £11,343; working profit, £1,776.

NORTH BROKEN HILL.—During February the production was as follows:—37,170 tons of crude ore were treated, assaying 14.3 per cent. lead, 5.7 ounces silver per ton, and 10.8 per cent zinc, producing 7,910 tons lead concentrates assaying 63.7 per cent. lead, 25.4 ounces silver per ton, and 8.2 per cent. zinc; also 6,500 tons zinc concentrates assaying 49.7 per cent. zinc, 2.5 per cent. lead, and 3.9 ounces silver per ton.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended March 14 was 3,599 tons (previous week 5,556 tons).

BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended March 12 at Venezuela was 38,886 barrels and at Trinidad 11,946 barrels.

The first accounts of Polikoff, Limited, wholesale clothing and boot and shoe manufacturers, show that after writing the profits prior to incorporation (£6967) off capital reserve the net divisible profit from October 5, 1928, to January 4, 1930, amounted to £9,769. This is deducted from the Preference dividend of 8 per cent. paid to September 30 last, which took £13,447, leaving a debit balance of £3,678 to be carried forward. Preliminary expenses (£20,015) have been written off capital reserve, which stands at £26,206. The directors point out that the company had to face a disastrous strike in the clothing factory during the busiest season of the year. Had it not been for the strike the directors consider that the profits from the clothing factory would have been substantially in excess of the amount actually earned. Meeting, March 24.

## HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

### GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 17.—WHEAT.—With better week-end advices from North America and Argentina, the market ruled firm, and there was an increased demand from Germany for Manitoba wheat near at hand, owing to apprehensions of a further increase in the import duty. Quotations were 3d. to 6d. per qr. higher, but so far as U.K. was concerned, trading was slow. For a cargo of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, 30s. 4½d. and 28s. 6d. was asked respectively. Rosafe, 63½lb., on passage, was held for 33s. to 35s. 6d.; 62½lb. March for 34s. 9d. and Barusso, 62lb., March, for 32s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, was offered at 38s. 6d. Parcels were in good demand at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) per Welsh City, shipping-shipped, and per Theodore Roosevelt, March 22, sold at 29s. 7½d. net; No. 2, per Leeds City, arrived, at 38s. to 38s. 6d.; No. 3, per East Lynn, afloat, at 37s., net; per Canada, at 37s. 3d. net. Rosafe, 64lb., per Collingham, afloat, at 35s. 3d. Barusso, 63½lb. (odd), per Lanzmerino, afloat, at 35s.; 62½lb., April, at 33s. 7½d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Torbeath, afloat, at 35s.; 62½lb., per Pukkastun, shipping-shipped, at 34s. 3d.; and New South Wales, per Euripides, afloat, at 37s. 9d. Liverpool paid 40s. 3d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March, 39s. 4½d. for No. 2; 38s. 3d. for No. 3; and 34s. 7½d. for No. 4 Northern. To Hull, No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) per Tacoma, afloat, sold at 37s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62½lb., April, at 34s. 3d.; and Baril, 62½lb., at 33s. 9d. Hamburg paid 38s. 7½d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, March and April.

The wheat futures market closed firm with old contract 1s. 2d. up and new contract 10d. over the previous level.

| Per 480lb. | Opening values | 1.15 value | 3.15 call | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | OLD CONTRACT | | | |
| March | 36 8 | 37 0 | 37 2 | 37 6 | 36 4 |
| May | — | — | 37 2 | — | — |
| | | NEW CONTRACT. London Grade of Milling Quality. | | | |
| March | 33 4 | 33 6 | 33 8 | 33 10 | 32 0 |
| May | 33 4 | 33 6 | 33 8 | 33 10 | 33 0 |

MAIZE ruled steady and there was a better Continental demand for European descriptions. La Plata, 6,044 tons, per Wyncote, Feb. 25, B/L, sold to East Coast Port at 22s. 9d., and a part cargo of 3,000 tons, per Iskra, B/L, Feb. 10, has been sold in parcels to Rotterdam at 22s. 10½d. For La Plata, afloat, 23s. was asked; 22s. 9d. for March, and 23s. 6d. for April-May and May-June. For Danubian Galatz/Foxanian Yugo, May, 21s. 6d. was asked. Parcels were in quiet request at 5d. to 6d. per quarter advances. To Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 22s. 4½d. to 23s., and May-June at 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.

BARLEY was quiet at about late rates. No. 3 Canada Western, March, 22s. 9d.; Danubian, Mar.-April, 17s.; and Black Sea, March, 18s.

OATS continued quiet. La Plata, March and April 11s. 3d.

At MARK LANE trading in all sections was of a desultory character and quotations were very little changed from last market day. Wheat was steady. English, 36s. to 37s. per 504lb. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 42s.; No. 3, 41s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 38s. 9d.; No. 5 Manitoba (Atlantic), 37s. 3d.; No. 6, 29s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 37s. 6d.; Barusso, 63½lb., 38s.; 62½lb., 36s. 9d.; and Australian, 49s. 6d. per 504lb. Flour continued quiet at 1s. lower for London straightrun, 34s. to 35s.; country straightrun, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize continued quiet and occasionally lower. La Plata, landed, 22s. 3d.; and ex ship, 24s. per 480lb. Barley was dull at about late rates. English malting, 28s. to 40s. 6d.; Chevalier, 34s. to 37s.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; Chilean Chevalier, ex store, 35s. to 44s.; Australian Chevalier, 34s. to 36s.; and Smyrna, landed, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 18s.; Russian, 20s.; and ex ship, 19s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were in poor request at about late rates. English, 16s. 6d. to 19s.; and Scotch, 20s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 13s. 6d.; ex ship, 13s.; mixed feed, ex ship, 12s. 6d.; South Russian, 13s. to 15s. 6d.; German, 13s. to 18s.; Chilean tawny, landed, 15s.; and Chilean white, 20s. per 320lb. Beans and peas were quietly steady. Wheatfeed was quiet at recent prices. Middlings, 4s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 9d.; bran, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; and broad bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per 112lb. Oatmeal maintained. Fine Mid Lothian, 18s.; Aberdeen, 13s.; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d., and rolled oats, 16s. 2d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were firm 6d. per qr. advance, with a fair business concluded in Manitoba. No. 3 Manitoba, March, quoted 27s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, March-early April, 35s.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, March-April 15, 39s.; Rosafe, 63lb., March, 34s. 9d., reseller; Baril, 62lb., March, 33s. 6d.; 62½lb., March and April, 33s. 9d.; and Australian, afloat, 38s. 6d. Business covered No. 1 N. Manitoba, March, at 40s. 3d. and 40s. 4½d.; No. 2, March, 39s. 4½d. to 39s. 6d.; No. 3, shipping, 38s. 3d.; No. 5 Manitoba, March, 34s. 7½d.; while to Manchester No. 4 Manitoba, old, March, sold at 38s. 3d., and No. 1 Northern, Vancouver, afloat, 40s. Spot parcels were firm at 1d. to 3d. per central advance. Stocks show a reduction of about 10,000 tons. Graded wheat futures opened ¾d. per central advance, following advices from the Chicago markets, and further improved owing to small shipments to the U.K., and a substantial reduction in local stocks. Values continued to improve on a better c.i.f. demand in the U.K. and firm opening overseas advices. The market closed firm 1d. to 2d. per central higher. Sales were 350 loads. Official settlement prices:—March, 7s. 1d.; May, 7s. 3d.; and July, 7s. 5d. Tenders against current month, 1 load, making a total of 1,227,241 original centals since the beginning of the month; reported during the same period, 185,281 centals.

| Per 1000lb. | Open'g values | Business done | | Official settlement prices | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Highest | Lowest | | | |
| | GRADED WHEAT FUTURES | | | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| March | — | — | — | 7 1 | 7 1¾ | 6 10½ |
| May | 7 1¾ | 7 4 | 7 1¾ | 7 3 | 7 4 | 7 1 |
| July* | 7 3¼ | 7 5¾ | 7 3¼ | 7 5 | 7 5¾ | 7 2½ |

* Not cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were firm, with a moderate demand at 6d. per qr. advance. La Plata, afloat, sold at 22s. 9d. and 22s. 10½d.; sellers of afloat, at 22s. 10½d.; and May-June, at 22s. 7½d. Danubian were not offered. Spot parcels were steady but quiet.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady, with sellers of La Plata, f.a.q., March, 11s. 6d.; and Chilean tawny, March-April, 12s. 9d.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

The following are stocks in public warehouses for the week ended March 15:—

| | Wheat | Maize | Barley | Oats |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 172,080 | 11,595 | 1,490 | 4,571 |
| Manchester | 16,604 | 4,933 | 284 | 671 |
| Ellesmere Port | 496 | — | — | — |
| Total tons | 189,180 | 16,528 | 1,754 | 5,242 |
| Total last week | 190,434 | 16,943 | 2,148 | 5,070 |

### COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Trading on the spot market to-day was rather disappointing. Quotations were generally lower, and only a moderate business was done. American declined 6 points; middling, 8.15d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 5 points lower; Peruvian fair, 7.51d.; g.f. smooth, 8.55d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 8.95d. Egyptian fell back 10 to 20 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 15.50d.; and f.g.f. Upper, 10.12d. African were 6 points down; middling West, 8.20d.; and g.f. East, 8.75d. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 6.10d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.60d.

American futures opened 2 to 4 points lower, and showed a dull tendency during the morning on realizing after the recent sharp rise, selling orders coming from the Continent, Liverpool, and Japan. At midday values were 5 to 6 points down. The reaction was extended in the afternoon under the influence of lower opening advices from New York, together with American straddle selling. Speculative support was lacking, and the close was easy at a loss of 7 to 11 points. Liverpool closing:—May, 7.83; July, 7.90; Oct., 7.96; Jan., 8.05. New York, 11 a.m. prices:—May, 14.87; July, 15.06; Oct., 15.09; Jan., 15.30.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis' contracts opened 13 points lower, and further receded owing to local and foreign selling, closing barely steady at losses ranging from 14 to 31 points. Closing prices:—March, 12.78; April, 12.81; May to Sept., 12.82; Oct., 12.84; Nov. and Dec., 12.66; Jan., 12.71; Feb., 12.74; Mar., 12.81. Upper contracts opened quiet and 12 to 19 points lower on the day. Closing values:—March, 9.80; April, 9.80; May and June, 9.86; July to Sept., 9.88; Oct. and Nov., 9.54; Dec. to Feb., 9.56; March, 9.61.

Empire futures closed barely steady and 8 to 13 points under Saturday's level. Closing prices:—March, 7.79; April, 7.75; May, 7.73; June, 7.76; July, 7.78; Aug., 7.64; Sept., 7.76; Oct., 7.82; Nov., 7.81; Dec. to March, 7.90.

| Description | Sales To-day | Sales So far this week | Export To-day | Export So far this week | Imports To-day | Imports So far this week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American | 2,350 | 3,875 | 100 | 200 | 5,662 | 3,712 |
| Brazilian, &c. | 400 | 800 | — | — | — | — |
| Peruvian, &c. | 400 | 800 | — | — | — | — |
| African, &c. | 150 | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Egyptian, &c. | 500 | 700 | — | — | 255 | 2,375 |
| E. Indies, &c. | 400 | 575 | — | — | 25 | 433 |
| Totals: This week | 4,000 | 7,000 | 100 | 200 | 4,042 | 6,520 |
| Last week | 4,000 | 7,000 | 100 | 200 | 1,841 | 3,701 |
| Amer. Futures | To-day | | Previous day | | | |

| Delivery | Highst. | L'west | Closing | Highst. | L'west | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 7.90 | 7.81 | 7.81 | 7.93 | 7.88 | 7.93 |
| April | — | — | 7.81 | — | — | 7.93 |
| May | 7.94 | 7.83 | 7.83 | 7.96 | 7.91 | 7.96 |
| June | — | — | 7.85 | — | — | 7.98 |
| July | 8.01 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 8.03 | 7.97 | 8.03 |
| August | — | — | 7.92 | — | — | 8.05 |
| September | — | — | 7.94 | — | — | 8.07 |
| October | 8.05 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 8.07 | 8.04 | 8.08 |
| November | 8.04 | 8.04 | 7.99 | — | — | 8.10 |
| December | 8.12 | 8.06 | 8.03 | 8.15 | 8.11 | 8.15 |
| January | 8.14 | 8.05 | 8.05 | 8.17 | 8.13 | 8.17 |
| February | — | — | 8.07 | — | — | 8.19 |
| March | 8.17 | 8.14 | 8.12 | 8.24 | 8.21 | 8.23 |

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 1000ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb) as follows:—

| | To-day 1st report | To-day Close | Previous close |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashmouni, April | — | 19.41 | 19.40 |
| " May | — | 19.84 | 19.84 |
| Sakellaridis, March | — | 27.50 | 27.50 |
| " May | — | 28.04 | 28.04 |
| " July | 27.45 | 27.35 | 27.58 |

Receipts to-day, 5,799 bales, against 1,863 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, March 17.—The market was brighter to-day, and business showed some expansion. Light fabrics were in better request for India, but orders were not placed with freedom. Morocco, West Africa, and South America sent a fair inquiry for finishing cloths, and there was also business about in cambrics, limbrics, and plain cloths for the Continent. Whites were occasionally mentioned for Egypt, and the smaller markets of the Far East provided only a quiet, varied trade. A more general demand was reported for home consumption, which included twills, sheetings, and casement cloths. American yarns met with a rather better sale, some spinners disposing of good weights, though at poor prices. Only a scrappy trade was arranged in Egyptian yarns.

### WOOL

BRADFORD, March 17.—New business to-day was even smaller than last week, there being a general disposition to await developments at the new series of London wool sales, which opens to-morrow. Since the last series prices for all qualities of tops and yarns have declined, and merino tops are lower than at any time this year. It is expected, therefore, that wool will be cheaper in London. General conditions affecting the wool textile industry of this district have not improved. Purchasers of partially and fully manufactured wool goods are still keeping their stocks as light as possible, and many of them are now convinced that values will decline still further in face of the large quantity of raw material in sight, and the poor trade outlook. Prices of tops nominally are about as follows:—Sixty fours, warp, 27d.; average 26d.; fifty sixes, 23½d.; fifties, 17d.; forties, prepared, 14½d.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 17.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T L granulated, 21s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Cantley and Ipswich, 20s. 6d. (5d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; 99 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., c.i.f. White Java, March-April, quoted 19s. 10½d., c.i.f. To-day's March-May, 10s.; July-Sept., 10s. 3d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 9d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet; fundamentals, 96 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., March, quoted 7s. 3d.; San Domingo and or Cuban, 96 per cent., April, quoted 7s. 6d.; May, 7s. 6¾d.; sellers c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet. Calls:—

| | 10.30 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| March | 9 5 | 8 10½ | 9 2¼ | 8 11½ | 9 2¼ | 8 10½ |
| May | 9 6¾ | 9 4½ | 9 6¾ | 9 3½ | 9 6¾ | 9 3 |
| Aug. | 10 2¼ | 10 0 | 10 2¼ | 10 0 | 10 2¼ | 10 0 |

RAW sugar futures were steady; May delivery sold at 6s. 9¾d.; Aug. at 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 1½d.; Dec. at 7s. 6¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

| | 10.20 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| March | 6 9 | 6 4½ | 7 0 | 6 4½ | 7 0 | 6 4½ |
| May | 6 10½ | 6 9¼ | 6 10½ | 6 9¾ | 6 10½ | 6 9¾ |
| Aug. | 7 2¼ | 7 1½ | 7 2¼ | 7 1½ | 7 2¼ | 7 1½ |
| Oct. | 7 6 | 7 3 | 7 6 | 7 3 | 7 6 | 7 3 |
| Dec. | 7 7½ | 7 6¾ | 7 7½ | 7 3 | 7 6¾ | 7 6 |
| | NEW CONTRACT. | | BASIS | 96 PER CENT. | CENT. | C.I.F. |
| Jan. | 8 4½ | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 1½ | 8 4 | 8 2¼ |
| Mar. | 8 6¾ | 8 6¼ | 8 5¾ | 8 6¾ | 8 7½ | 8 6 |

Imports, deliveries and stocks of raw sugar for the week ended March 15 are given below:—

| | Imports | | Deliveries | | Stocks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | 1930 | 1929 |
| London | 2 | 90 | 1,226 | 1,266 | 50,929 | 18,841 |
| L'pool | 9,593 | 14,288 | 12,060 | 12,992 | 167,282 | 79,512 |
| Total tons | 9,595 | 14,358 | 13,319 | 14,198 | 218,191 | 98,353 |
| Last wk. | 11,564 | 3,615 | 12,462 | 13,849 | 221,915 | 98,193 |

RUM.—Landed in London last week, 403 puncheons; delivered, home consumption, 45; export, 124; stock, 18,986 puncheons, against 19,380 puncheons a year ago.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Brazilian:—Landed in London last week, nil; delivered, home consumption, 37 bags; export, 200; stock, 6,111 bags, against 8,555 bags a year ago. Central American:—Landed, 4,878 packages; delivered, home consumption, 1,816; export, 2,564; stock, 76,654 packages, against 68,851 packages last year. Other kinds:—Landed, 11,353 packages; delivered, home consumption, 2,159; export, 1,467; stock, 84,131 packages, against 63,766 packages in 1929. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Landed in London last week, 6,497 bags; delivered, home consumption, 6,223; export, 133; stock, 190,804 bags, against 103,735 bags a year ago. Accra was quiet; fair fermented, April-June, quoted 35s. per cwt., sellers, Liverpool contract, f.o.b. Futures were quiet but steady. July delivery sold at 46s. 6d.; Dec. at 41s.

| Sales, 80 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):— | 11 a.m. | | 4 p.m. | | 4.50 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Mar. | 41 2 | 40 0 | 40 10½ | 40 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| May | 41 0 | 40 0 | 40 10½ | 40 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| July | 40 6 | 40 4½ | 40 6 | 40 3 | 41 0 | 40 4½ |
| Sept. | 41 0 | 40 9 | 41 6 | 40 10½ | 41 6 | 40 0 |
| Dec. | 41 0 | 40 10½ | 41 6 | 40 10½ | 41 6 | 40 9 |

TEA.—At auction 23,350 packages of Indian grades were on offer. The market showed little change. The tendency was again rather easier for common and low medium descriptions and these grades showed a decline of fully ½d. per lb. from the best a week ago. On the other hand, demand for good to fine medium kinds continued unabated, late rates often being more than realized for the varied selection of autumnal sorts on offer. The finest parcels maintained their values. Common broken Pekoe Souchong, 8½d. to 9¼d.; common broken Pekoe, 9d. to 9¾d.; medium broken Pekoe Souchong, 9¼d. to 10¼d.; medium broken Pekoe, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken orange Pekoe 1s. 7d. to 3s. 2d.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s.; No. 3, doubles to Leeds, March-April, 11s. sellers, c.i.f. Landed in London last week, 17 tons; delivered, 45; stock, 2,559 tons, against 4,225 tons a year ago.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Hand-picked, white, spot, quoted 11s. per cwt.; March-April, 12s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady, March-April, quoted 11s. per cwt., sellers; April-May, 10s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s.; March-April, 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, March-April, quoted 16s., value, c.i.f. Seed pearl, March, April, quoted 15s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java sized, spot, quoted 23s.; March 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet, but prices were steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 10d. per lb.; Lampong, 9¾d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 9¾d., value; Lampong, March-May, sold at 1s. 0½d.; May-July quoted 11½d., value; Aug.-Oct. sold at 11½d.; white Muntok, March-April, 1s. 3d., sellers; May-July quoted 1s. 3½d.; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 2¼d., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Blackbanded in London last week, nil; delivered, 32 tons; stock, 971 tons, against 1,190 tons a year ago. White—landed, 5 tons; delivered, 62; stock, 1,033 tons, against 1,619 tons. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10½d.; March-May, 9¾d., value, c.i.f. Landed, 41 bales; delivered, 281; stock, 2,315 bales, against 4,266 bales a year ago.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were rather firmer in tendency, and a fair business was done. Smoked sheet, spot and March, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and buyers; April from 7½d. to 7¾d., and buyers; May from 7½d. to 7¾d., and buyers; July-Sept. from 7½d. to 7¾d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 8d. to 8⅛d., and buyers; crepe, spot, from 7¾d. to 7½d., and value. Pale grades unchanged. Landed in London last week, 1,594 tons; delivered, 1,127; stock, 68,885 tons, against 26,442 tons a year ago and 61,038 tons in 1928. Landed in Liverpool, 410 tons; delivered, 288; stock, 20,849 tons, against 4,100 tons a year ago.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, March-April, quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, fine to fine fair, quoted 125s. per cwt., c.i.f. 160s. paid. Futures were quietly steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 112s., sellers; May delivery sold at 113s.; Aug. delivery at 117s. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, March-April, quoted 109s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 17 gives:—Spot, Rs.53, value; April and

# OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
x. Exceptional bargains, including those done after stamp duty; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members; †††. bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A. the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡. income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; †‡‡. income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡. income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½ Anns., '59 ½
2½ Cons., 57 ½ ½ ½

## STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 25

### NITRATE

Lagunas Syndt. -/1½
Lautaro, Nos. 2(4000) to 430000, and 590001 to 1312000 (Bearer), 47/6 -/6

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aznas Blancas, -/-
Lautaro, 6⅝ 6 5/8

### OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 99½
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 13/4½ 14/-
Anglo-Persian, 77/6†† 8/1½ -/3¼ 6/10½ -/10¼ 8/1½ -/3¼ 6/10½ 7/6 7/6½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/1½
Do., 6% Pref., 23/3¼ -/7½ -/7½
Attock, 31/10½†† 2/6 -/6 -/6½
Burmah, 75/3¾†† 6/3†† 5/3 -/6 6/3 5/- -/3½ 5/- 5/- -/3¼ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 23/-††
Do., 6% Pref., 25/6 -/7½ -/9¼
Do., 5½% Deb., 102½
Canadian Eagle, 10/9 11/- 10/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 11/- 10/9 11/4
Do., 7% 1st Pref., 12/7½
Kern River of California, 5/- 5/-
Lobitos, 20/7½
Mexican Eagle, 11/10½ 12/- 11/9 -/9¼ -/9 12/- 11/10½ -/9 12/- 11/9¼ -/9½ -/9¼ -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/9¾ -/9¼
Premier Oil and Pipe Line, 1½ 1¾
Premier Oil and Transport, £1 shs., 11/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 20/-
Pretoria Products, 6% Pref., 17/9 -/6
Royal Dutch, 31½ 32
Shell, 6% Pref., 97½†† 91/10½ -/6¼ 90/11¼ 1/10½ -/3 -/6¼ -/10½ -/6¼ -/3 90/11¼ -/11¼ 2/1½ 88/9½ 90/7½ -/7½ 87/6½ 6/10½ 90/7½ -/7½ 1/1½ 87/6½ 91/3 90/7½ 87/6½ 6/3½ 90/7½ 90/11¼ -/11¼
Do., Bearer, 91/6 -/3 -/10½ -/6¼ 2/9¼ 1/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/- 4/9 5/-

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American (Voting) (Certs. of Deposit), 73/- 2/9
Anglo-Egyptian, 7% B.* 45/7½†
Bolivia Syndt., 1½ -/-
Brit. Borneo Syndt., 9 -/3†
Brit. Burmah, 5/6
Brit. Controlled, 2 1/4½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/6
Brit. Mexican Petrol., 2/3 -/6 -/6 -/7½
Cyrole Corp., (Temp. Certs.), 26/3
North Caucasian, -/7½
Petroleum Corpn. of America, 23/3††
Petroleum Options, -/3½
Shell Transport, New 7% 2nd Pref. (Iss. at 25/-, 5/- pd.), 4/9 4/9†† 4/10½ 4/9 4/9½ 4/9 4/9½ 4/9 4/9

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**BOURNEMOUTH.**—PRINCE'S HOTEL. ('Phone 708); every modern comfort; ideal south position; central heating, gas fires; garage.—Apply Manageress.

BLAZING LOG FIRES.
Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250-acre Park. Cosy, warm bed and reception rooms. Renowned cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. Golf at the door. Hard tennis court. Billiards. Full licence. Lock-up garages. Hotel omnibus. All these amenities exist at
**SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,**
BROMLEY, KENT
(London half-hour),
and may be had from 4gns. per week, inclusive. Write Manageress, or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.

**BUXTON.** HADDON HALL HYDRO. Hydro baths; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; orchestra; garage. 'Phone 4.—C. R. Oliver.

CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY.—Charmingly situated yet within 20 miles of Town.—A first-class Hotel on a small scale; 15th-century dining hall. Terms on application. Garage. commencing 15th April, 4gns. Tele., Cobham 159.

**DROITWICH SPA** ROYAL HOTEL for rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C. A.A. Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE.—HEALTH STREAMS INTO THE
**ESPLANADE HOTEL,**
all day through "Vita" glass windows. Every modern comfort. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Facing extreme South and sea. Excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. TULLY (LONDON) LTD., Proprietors. 'Phone, Folkestone 140. Telegrams, Esplanade.

CORNWALL.—FOWEY HOTEL, Fowey. First class; excellent cuisine, electric light; bathing pavilion, golf, tennis, boating, fishing; garage.—Tariff L., Manager.

**THE GEORGE HOTEL,**
**GRANTHAM.**
FOREMOST ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.
Central for touring the Midlands. Advance Booking Advisable.
Tele., 196. Proprietor, JOHN FILLINGHAM.

**HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL,**
HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, near CHRISTCHURCH, on the fringe of New Forest, also by sea.—First-class family (licensed); very moderate; private suites now vacant.—'Phone, Highcliffe 11. Grams, Castellani.

**HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL,**
**HINDHEAD, SURREY.**
First class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.
**VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.**
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
Telephone, 7 Hindhead.
SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

**GOLF LINKS HOTEL,**
HUNSTANTON.
Two ideals: excellent golf, excellent food.

**HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL,**
**IVER, BUCKS.**
'Phone: Iver 42.
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful historic Buckingham.
19min. from Paddington (G.W.R.) to West Drayton Stn.
100 acres park and gardens.
Free Golf. Tennis. Billiards. Fishing.
Terms from 4 guineas weekly. Brochure on application to Manager.

**LEAMINGTON SPA.**—REGENT HOTEL. Best for Midlands. Country. Hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. R.A.C. A.A. 'Phone 741. Grams Regent.

**RED HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD.**
Ten acres well-wooded pleasure grounds, grass and hard courts, croquet lawn, sun lounge. Hot and cold in bed rooms; separate tables; garage; excellent cuisine; five minutes golf course, three minutes station. 40 minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

**LYNDHURST, New Forest, GRAND HOTEL.**—Old-established Residential Hotel. All modern amenities. Delightfully situated. Hot and cold running water in bed rooms. Golf, hunting, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 28.

**MINEHEAD.**—BEACH HOTEL. Old-established, high-class family hotel. Facing sea. Close golf. Central for meets of Staghounds. Foxhounds, Harriers. E. Percifull.

**PAIGNTON.** SOUTH DEVON.
**REDCLIFFE HOTEL.** 100 rooms. First class. Fully Licensed. Hot and cold water and radiator heating in bed rooms. Inclusive winter terms from 4½ guineas.

ALDENHAM LODGE HOTEL, RADLETT.—Delightful Country Guest House, 15 miles London; 400ft.; 16th-century Mansion in charming grounds. Golf, tennis. Dancing in hall with spring floor. First-class chef. Fully licensed. 'Phone 105.

Newly Opened.
Magnificent Country Mansion near London.
**NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL.**
Converted into a luxurious Residential Hotel.
Elevated Southern Aspect 600ft.
Delightful view over Surrey Highlands.
Healthy, bracing, and invigorating position.
Bed rooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c.
Own Farm and Garden Produce.
Free use of Rolls-Royce Car.
Illustrated Brochure and Tariff free.
Manageress, NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL.
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station one mile).

EASTER AT SHANKLIN.
**THE COURT HOTEL.**
Tele. 193. Wonderful climate; excellent cuisine, every comfort; dancing, ping-pong tournament, &c., &c. Send for Tariff to the Manageress.

**SIDMOUTH,** South Devon.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

**SIDMOUTH** PORTFIELD HOTEL. Near Sea front. Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. A.A., R.A.C.

SUNNY ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Modern and luxurious; 100 rooms; large and small private suites; lift; garage; famous chef; vintage wines. Terms from 4½ guineas.—Write for tariff.

**TAVISTOCK,** DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL.
Centre of Devon and Cornwall. A most delightful all-the-year-round holiday resort. Golf, hunting, badminton. Souvenir tariff upon application.—W. J. Lake, Proprietor.

SOUTH DEVON.—To appreciate England's Glorious Spring come to THURLESTONE HOTEL. Thurlestone; sheltered, overlooking sea; golf, tennis; garage. A.A., R.A.C.; central heating; excellent cuisine; own farm.—Grams., Thurlotel, Thurlestone. 'Phone 22.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.** WELLINGTON HOTEL. Tele. 1150. The finest position facing South, overlooking Common. First class cuisine. Private suites. Passenger lift. For Tariff apply Manageress.

EASTER and SPRING HOLIDAYS.
**WALMER, KENT.** ST. ANSELM'S HOTEL. Private. A.A. Every comfort, hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; close sea, golf, and delightful country walks. Tariff on application.

WHERE MONARCHS LIVED AND PLAYED.
On the site of Henry VIII.'s Royal Palace of Otelande, this worthy successor maintains the reputation for hospitality and comfort with which its name has been associated throughout the years.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
**OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,**
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Telephone: Weybridge 1160 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

**WINCHESTER.** ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Central but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own garden. Central heating. Telephone 31.

**WORTHING** TEL. **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Surrey," Worthing.

## FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
*3 lines 6s. (minimum)*

FRANCE
NICE.
**ASTORIA HOTEL.**

SPAIN
PALMA DE MALLORCA.—HOTEL REINA VICTORIA. Open 1925. In own gardens; splendid view of Palma Bay from terraces; full pension 17.50pts. Grand Hotel; first class; full pension 12.50pts.

## LEGAL NOTICES
*4 lines 8s. (minimum)*

**H.M.** LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 18th day of March, 1930.

| Short Description of land. | Person to be registered. |
|---|---|
| FREEHOLD. | |
| Land in Wansunt Road, Bexley, Kent. (P.59424.) | Life Frederick Cruikman, of Charlotte Road, Wallington, Surrey. |
| 16 to 22 (even), Union Street, with land and buildings at back of 14 to 24 (even), Union Street, land and buildings at back of 16, 18, and 20, Clarence Street, fronting Platts Lane, Boxalls Cottages, Platts Lane, Clarence Street, parts of 20, Church Street, and land and building at back of premises in Union Street, near Platts Lane, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. (P.59435.) | Knapp Drewett & Sons, Limited, of 30, Church Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. |
| Clophill Barns, Clophill High Street, Clophill, Bedford. (P.59456.) | Mary Elizabeth Goodall and Louisa Royston Goodall, of Clophill Barns, Clophill, Beds. |
| Land to the south of Clophill, High Street, Clophill, Bedford. (P.59457.) | Mary Elizabeth Goodall, of Clophill Barns, Clophill, Beds. |
| Land in Queen's Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex. (P.59458.) | Stavers Hessell Tiltman, of The Crest, Shirley Drive, Hove, Sussex. |
| Land in and site of Court Drive, Hillingdon, East, Middlesex. (P.59483.) | Andrew Carmichael Arbuthnot, of 22, Albert Court, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7. |
| 68, Lyndhurst Road, Withycombe Raleigh, Devon. (P.59497.) | Mary Isabella Chester, of 68, Lyndhurst Road, Exmouth, Devon. |
| 8, Hamilton Crescent, Palmers Green, Southgate, Middlesex. (P.59510.) | Willard Richard Dugdale, of 2, Sidney Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13. |
| Part of 34, Camrose Avenue, Little Stanmore, Middlesex. (P.59514.) | William John Shotter and Helen Shotter, both of Cronugh, Camrose Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex. |
| Land in Lower Hill Road, Epsom, Surrey. (P.59551.) | Ray George Gould, of 10, Gamlen Road, Putney, S.W.15. |
| Land in Christchurch Mount, Epsom, Surrey. (P.59532.) | Kathleen Hubbuck, of 44, West Hill Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. |
| Land in West Hill Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. (P.59533.) | Walter Edward Drinz, of Jasmaryne, West Hill Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. |
| Land to the north-east of Langley Hill, Binfield, Berkshire. (P.59537.) | Calcot Golf Club, Limited, of 18, Market Place, Reading, Berks. |
| Land in Willoughby Lane, Tottenham, Middlesex. (P.59548.) | Walter Louis South, of 132, Higham Road, Tottenham, N.15, Arthur James South, of 9, Linley Road, Tottenham, N.17, and Alfred Jonathan South, of Oak Lodge, Beaulieu Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21. |
| Land in Green Lane and South Park Grove, New Malden, Surrey. (P.59549.) | Wates Malden, Limited, of 82 and 84, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.16. |
| Highway, Sutton By-Pass Road, Cheam, Surrey. (P.59553.) | John Pearson, of 13-14, Newman Street, Westminster, S.W. |
| Land adjoining Electric Lighting Station, Pursard Place, Islington, London. (384452.) | The Central Electricity Board of Trafalgar House, 11, Charing Cross, W.C.2. |
| LEASEHOLD. | |
| 41, 43, 45, Station Road, Hanwell, Ealing, Middlesex. (P.59499.) | Eva Mary Plaiford, of The Dell, Ruislip, Middlesex. |
| St. George's House, 82, Vincent Square, City of Westminster, London. (384478.) | Ingram House, Limited, of Ingram House, Stockwell Road, S.W.9. |

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

HEDLEY MARSHALL SMITH Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HEDLEY MARSHALL SMITH late of Villa Pauline, Avenue des Baumettes, Nice, Alpes Maritimes in France, deceased, who died on the 9th day of March 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th day of June 1929 by Hedley Frank Glover Smith and Robert Davidson Scott the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 14th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of March, 1930.
VIZARD, OLDHAM & CO. 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

NEW RAND CONSOLIDATED, Limited. Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 228 of the Companies Act, 1929, a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, 24th March, 1930, at 3 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting of Shareholders is concluded, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 238 to 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 17th day of March, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
M. B. ORRIDGE, Secretary.

No. 0040 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of SPENCER (MELKSHAM) Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 10th day of March 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the SANCTIONING of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT between the Company and the holders of 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures 8% Second Debentures 10% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares and Deferred Ordinary Shares and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £50,000 to £34,000.
And notice is hereby further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on Monday the 31st day of March, 1930.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order sanctioning the said Scheme of Arrangement and confirming the said Reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 17th day of March, 1930.
SLAUGHTER & MAY of No. 18, Austin Friars in the City of London, Solicitors to the Company.

No. 0049 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BARE ENGINEERS, Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that by the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 26th day of February, 1930, CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £14,500 to £5,866 5s. 0d., and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company, as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 11th day of March, 1930.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1930.
WORDSWORTH MARR JOHNSON & SHAW, 39, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham In the Matter of BRISTOW WADLEY & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division dated the 3rd day of March 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £30,000 to £15,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 14th day of March 1930.
Dated this 14th day of March 1930.
REED & REED 1 Guildhall Chambers Basinghall Street London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Company.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 and In the Matter of ALLAN BROS. & Co. (U.K.) Ltd. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, are required on or before the 31st day of March 1930 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Sir Gilbert Garnsey, K.B.E., of 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the Company, and to establish any title they may have to priority under Section 264 of the Companies Act 1929; and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims

## TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 27)

LAST WORD IN MODERN CONSTRUCTION.
WESTMINSTER (within radius of Division Bell of House of Commons).—Really beautiful medium-scale House; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge hall, and two other excellent reception rooms; ground-floor kitchen, and servants' sitting room; central heating, polished floors, &c. Freehold £12,500. BOND and Co., 40, Paddington-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7860.

By direction of General the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.B.

**22, GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, W.1**

An unusually complete FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate close to the Park, with South aspect to all principal rooms.

*Electric automatic passenger lift. Central heating.*

Suite of five choicely decorated reception rooms, square hall, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

IDEAL NURSERY SUITE.

*Large garage with flat for chauffeur.*

Altogether an exceptionally light, convenient, and well-equipped property.

The direct Portman Lease at a low ground-rent to be SOLD privately now, or by Auction on the 25th March, 1930.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents:—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

**HOUSE AND GARAGES.**

**£4,500** now SECURES Direct Westminster Lease. CHARMING RESIDENCE, picked position in Belgravia; eight bed, two baths, three reception, study, &c.; parquet floors, independent hot water.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

**£3,850** (or offer) FREEHOLD, facing West gardens front and rear; very quiet position; four bed, three reception.—Keys, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

OBVIOUSLY A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
**£3,000** medium-sized HOUSE near Sloane-street; seven bed, bath, four reception; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

**A FREEHOLD BARGAIN.**

**£2,950.**—KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off).—THIS LOW PRICE probably accepted for CHARMING BIJOU MODERNIZED LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; Ideal boiler.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

HAMPSTEAD.
**£1,275** will SECURE an attractive small double-fronted HOUSE in convenient position, near stations; five bed, two bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; nice garden. Mortgage can be arranged.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

**GARAGES**

TO be LET, LARGE GARAGE, with six rooms, including bath room, just off Prince's-gate, S.W. Rent asked £200 per annum. Immediate possession.—Write Box P.1101, The Times, E.C.4.

**FLATS AND CHAMBERS**
*3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

**LONDON AND SUBURBS**

**HARTS LTD.,**
HEATH-DRIVE, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

**HAMPSTEAD.**
Good selection of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS now available.—State requirements to

HARTS LTD., AS ABOVE.

**CHELSEA.**

AN excellent FIRST and SECOND-FLOOR MAISONNETTE. Contains three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Lease 14 years. Rent £175 per annum. Low premium to include some carpets, lighting and fittings.—Owner's Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

AVAILABLE, charming FLAT off Queen's-gate; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; furnished tastefully; view by appointment.—Telephone Kensington 6212.

AN IDEAL UNFURNISHED FLAT, close Bakerloo Tube, accessible West End; sitting, two bed rooms, &c.; no children; £70 inclusive. Might be sold.—Key HOWARD TUTT, 111, Edgware-road, W. Padd. 7183.

A MINUTE KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Charming FLAT; two reception, two or three bed, kitchen, bath room, separate lavatory; constant hot water; £180 per annum.—31, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

A CHOICE LITTLE FLAT over modern garage, close to Harley-street; two reception, bed, bath; £138 per annum; £70 for fittings and improvements. Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

PORTLAND-PLACE.
A CHARMING MAISONNETTE (self-contained) with five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices; exceptionally light and in perfect order; constant hot water, &c.; to be LET, Unfurnished on lease, at an inclusive rent of £350 and a small premium.—Apply to CLARK and SON, F.A.I., 164a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE MANSION FLAT to be LET Unfurnished, Kensington, overlooking gardens; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; rent £250 per annum; 7 years; reasonable premium for fixtures.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

A Charming convenient SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, near Lancaster-gate, two large rooms, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; to be LET, Unfurnished, immediately, £170 per annum; VACANT POSSESSION.—Write Box 3018, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

A REMARKABLY strong and extremely attractive FLAT, near Marble Arch; large drawing room, square dining room, and study; or suitable for bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, splendid tiled kitchen, pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.; central heating, constant hot water, pneumatic and service lifts; garage if required.—Managing Agents, DUNKIM and KIMPTON, 10, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.
**£500** P.A. INCLUSIVE.

A PARADISE.—Suit two gentlemen or married couple. A Well Furnished FLAT; mews and service; moderate rental; constant hot water; telephone; same. 6, Hogarth-road, Kensington. (Minute Earl's Court station.)

ATTRACTIVE SECOND-FLOOR FURNISHED FLAT, 1½ minute Baker-street Station; three months or longer; one reception, two bed, kitchen, bath; use garden; 3 guns.—Phone, Padd. 0606.

**KENSINGTON.**

A Newly decorated THREE-ROOMED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT overlooking Lexham-gardens (parquet floors, constant hot water in room and bath); fully with butler, cook, and housemaids; £500 yearly on lease, exclusive of service. Also Two-roomed Flat.—Mrs. Merriman, 18, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. Fre. 6064.

A Lady has charming MAISONNETTE in SOUTH KENSINGTON; three bed rooms, reception, kitchen, bath room; hot water; 6½gns. to good tenant.—Key: WARD and DAVIES, 93, Mortimer-street, Oxford-circus. Langham 3087-8.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained, first floor; two reception rooms, large bed room, fine dressing room, kitchen; hot water; 'phone; £27 per month.—W., 44, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W.

BAKER-STREET (off).—Compact FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; one bed room, one reception, &c.; newly decorated. Rent £163. Furniture £175.—Apply GEO. READ and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

BACHELOR'S high-class FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; excellent service; good valeting; spotlessly clean; constant hot water.—Mayfair Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, opposite Selfridges.

BELGRAVIA and CHELSEA.—For FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS apply BEST, GAPP, and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

BRYANSTON-SQUARE. — Unfurnished MANSION FLAT, ground and lower ground floor; private entrance from street; two-three reception, three-four bed, tiled bath, good kitchen; electric heating and light, gas; porters; rent only £225 inclusive; premium £500 for long lease and fittings.—'Phone Padd. 4983 or write Box 3814, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BROMPTON ORATORY (close to).—Attractive SELF CONTAINED MAISONNETTE, containing four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; large well-proportioned rooms; nice outlook. Rent only £250 per annum. Lease 14 years. Low premium.—Inspected and recommended by A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (adjoining).—Very attractive and roomy THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET on lease with choice of decorations; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Early inspection advised. Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5278.
**£425** P.A.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (fnr).—One of the most luxurious MANSION FLATS in this favourite position; central heating, constant hot water, fitted baths, parquet floors, every convenience; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, handsome lounge hall, complete offices. Rent £750 per annum. No premium.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1 (Mayfair 1450); opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.

**CAVENDISH-SQUARE (adjoining).**

*A Unique MAISONNETTE, decorated with exceptional taste and charm, fitted with vita glass windows, thus forming a veritable sun trap.*

Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; electric heating. Rent only £300 per annum.—Highly recommended by BAKER, PARK and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0616.

CHARMING, bright, sunny FLAT to be LET within five years of Park; lift, constant hot water, electric lighting and heating, gas; every modern convenience.—Apply Commissionaire, 196, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S-AVENUE. Further extensions. New Mansion FLATS (countryside); central heating; constant hot water, lift, garage; tennis. From £120. 'Phone, Brixton 3794.

CLUBLAND.—Charming SERVICE FLAT to be LET; one reception, one bed room, bath room. Moderate sum for carpets, curtains, and fixtures by night or week. Recommended by HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.
**£155**

CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR.—A Beautifully FURNISHED and DECORATED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; very exceptional reception room with parquet floor, bed room, bath room; central heating; constant hot water; service; Rent 12gns. inclusive.—WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3533-4.)

DUPLEX.
DELIGHTFUL MAISONNETTE; constant hot water, electric and gas heating, four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen. Recommended.—BERTRAM and Co., 10, Woodstock-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1450); opposite Marshall and Snelgrove.
**£275** P.A.

**EMBASSY COURT.**
91-93, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
Artist's Studio Flats from seven guineas.
With two bed rooms from 10 guineas.
High-class cuisine and service.
References to former tenants supplied.
Gerrard 1025-7.

EXCEPTIONALLY airy and well-arranged MANSION FLAT, facing Earl's Court-square, to be LET immediately or will be entirely redecorated; three bed, two reception rooms, two w.c.s, kitchen, and bath room; rent £250 inclusive; no premium. Inspection by appointment.—Write Box P.1160, The Times, E.C.4.

**FLATS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF LONDON.**

Bryanston Court, Bodney Court, Portman Court, Portland Court, Clifton Court, St. James's Court, Grosvenor House, Stafford House, Sutherland House, Mount Royal, Marlborough, Richmond Mansions, Montagu Mansions, Cumberland Mansions, Montague Court, Lorraine Mansions, Morpeth Mansions, and many other prominent Mansion Flats.

ALSO FLATS AVAILABLE IN:—Piccadilly, Grosvenor-square, Gloucester-square, Eccleston-square, Hampton Gardens, Park-lane, Queen's Gate, Bruton-street, and all other parts of London.

FURNISHED FLATS AND SERVICE FLATS A SPECIALITY.

Apply STAFFORD and Co. (Flat Specialists), 77, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 3442.

**FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)**

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**GROSVENOR-SQUARE (Off).**

A Really Charming MAISONNETTE in new building, with large rooms; central heating, constant hot water; oak floors throughout; newly decorated in perfect taste.

*Five bed rooms. Two bath rooms.*
*Three reception rooms, maid's sitting room.*
*Very light domestic offices.*

Rent only £660 per annum. Premium £100 for long lease, fittings, &c.—Personally inspected and recommended by Agents, as above.

MARBLE ARCH (overlooking the Park).—Charming MANSION FLAT to be LET; first floor; four bed room, bath room, reception room, and kitchen; lift; constant hot water; service if required.—Sole Agents as above.
**£250** P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

**MAYFAIR.**

A Well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET for three or four months; two bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, &c.; top floor, lift, constant hot water. Rent 10gns. per week.—Agents as above.

**WAY & WALLER.**
**FLATS.**
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

LUXURIOUS UNFURNISHED FLAT in an exclusive Mayfair building; six bed rooms, two principal bath rooms, two magnificent reception rooms, lounge hall, and domestic offices; central heating and every modern improvement.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 11).

SLOANE-SQUARE.—First-floor unfurnished mansion flat; four bed rooms, drawing room, dining hall, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift; long lease at only £300 per annum inclusive; reasonable sum for fittings and fixtures.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

OVERLOOKING HANOVER-SQUARE. — An extremely attractive furnished service flat with very light and airy rooms; bed room, reception room, and luxurious bath room; passenger lift; constant hot water; rent 10gns. per week, including complete service.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FIRST-CLASS SELF-CONTAINED MODERN FLATS (three only) to be LET; garages if required; good rooms; nice position, shopping, trams, buses, &c., one end of road, station the other, 20 minutes to Town; independent entrances for tradesmen and visitors; rents inclusive of rates and taxes, &c., and certain service, from £85 to £150, according to size; open country within easy reach.—Apply HENNETTS, House Agents, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. 'Phone, Hillside 0065.

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FLAT, Unfurnished, at ALEXANDRA COURT, Queen's-gate, S.W.7; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; radiator heating and every convenience; £425 per annum.—Apply Office on premises.

FURNISHED FLAT, ground floor; four bed, two sitting rooms; two porters near Queen's-gate Met. and Gloucester Road Tubes; 7 guineas to 8½ guineas a week according to term.—Write Box P.1156, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON with three-four bed rooms at rents up to 10 guineas a week are urgently required for waiting applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

MAIN ROAD POSITION.
HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—SECOND-FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; three bed, one reception, kitchen and bath. Rent £160 per annum or close offer. Key with ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6. (Also at Finchley-road and Golders Green.)

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HAMPSTEAD (near Stations).—Excellent FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET, unfurnished; bath room. Only £91 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HYDE PARK, W.2.—Exclusive ENTRANCE FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET, self-contained; two large panelled reception, one only bedroom, fine bed room, lounge, marble bath room, kitchen with modern offices; constant hot water; £350 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Apply Caretaker, 87, Westbourne-terrace. 'Phone, North 2301.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Charming modern FURNISHED FLAT; two delightful reception, one double bed room, bath room, and kitchen; 5½ guineas per week.—Recommended by STREET and HAVILL, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

KENSINGTON (one minute from Park).—An excellent MANSION FLAT in quiet position. Contains four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen. New Lease without Premium.
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Chartered Surveyors, 134, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL FURNISHED.
Four bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices.
KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—Fine SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET from April, 1st for six or more months.—Agents: HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON (close to High-street Station).—An exceptionally light LOWER MAISONNETTE to be LET, comprising four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; electric light.—Keys with STOREY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
**£160** P.A.

BEAUTIFULLY CLEAN and WELL FURNISHED.
KENSINGTON.—Charming MANSION FLAT with lift to be LET from at once for six or 12 months. Contains two reception rooms, four good bed rooms, bath, kitchen, pantry. Quiet position near station.
8 GNS. E. H. PRITCHARD and Co.,
134, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167-1168.)

KENSINGTON.—A thoroughly up-to-date MANSION FLAT to be LET, exclusive rent, without premium. Five bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, kitchen, pantry; central heating, constant hot water. Rent £500 per annum.—Apply HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOMETHING QUITE UNUSUAL.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (North Side).—A stone throw of Park and Tube.—Compact ENTEANCE-FLOOR FLAT in well-conducted high-class house; two bed, large reception room, kitchen, and bath room. Low rent of £115 per annum on agreement. Excellent Furniture and Contents only £250. Forced sale offers attractive little home on bargain terms.—Recommended by TOWERS, ELLIS, and Co., 141, Inverness-terrace, W.2. (4227 Park.)

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Five bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices.
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KENSINGTON.—TWO unfurnished FLATS available, in attractive building; quiet position, near Underground Stations and shopping centre, and close to high-class boys' and girls' schools. Accommodation, two reception and four and six bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; constant hot water and central heating; automatic passenger lifts and every modern convenience.—Apply Head Porter, 17, FitzGeorge-avenue, West Kensington.

FURNISHED FAMILY MANSION FLAT.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—To be LET for 12 months; seven bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; constant hot water; perfectly equipped; servants might remain; moderate rent.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SECOND-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished.—Apply Miss Stanley, First Floor, 43, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 9063.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Luxuriously FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, one reception, bath; constant hot water; 6 guineas.—Write Box P.1176, The Times, E.C.4.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — Beautifully FURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be LET for Season at moderate rental; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; constant hot water; lavatory basins in bed rooms, &c.; second floor; lift.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

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One bed room, one reception room, bath room, and kitchenette; central heating; constant hot water. Rent only £230 per annum. New lease.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0616.

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LANCASTER-GATE. Unfurnished self-contained ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; redecorated ready for immediate occupation; reception, lounge-dining hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water to kitchen and bath room. No premium. Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.
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LONDON'S most sunny road, KENSINGTON.—TO LET, FLATS to be LET, £140; two reception and three bed rooms, two lavatories, &c.—Write Box 08594, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
Charming South aspect. SUN all day.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 112, HYDE PARK-PLACE, in choice building with lifts, imposing entrance, &c.; constant hot water.
Lounge hall, large dining and double drawing, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants' bath.
Garage (two cars can be included, but 30 guineas per week or offer, excluding plate and linen, for periods up to three months from date.—Write Box P.1119, The Times, E.C.4.

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MANSION FLAT.—Constant hot water; lift; five bed, bath, two reception. Rent £300, plus rates. Will be redecorated.—Sole Agents, Messrs. ALLSOP and Co., 141, Park-road, N.W.8.

FURNISHED FLAT.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, DRAYTON-GARDENS.
MANSION FLAT, Third Floor; lift; from mid-April, for four-six months; four bed rooms, two reception, bath (hot and cold), two w.c.'s, kitchen, pantry, larder; ice chest. Ideal Cookanheat stove and gas stove; plate, linen, if desired, and maid would probably remain; terms, £10 guineas per week, according to period and requirements; seen by appointment.—Telephone Kensington 0472 or write Box 2350, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MAISONNETTE, handsomely Furnished, overlooking Square near Victoria; four large rooms, kitchen bath, &c.; 5gns.—Write Box G.875, The Times, E.C.4.

MARBLE ARCH (close).—A beautifully FURNISHED FLAT in New Block of Mansions to be LET; two reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water, phone, &c. Rental 16gns. per week.—Inspected by CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

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STRATTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.
(On the site of Devonshire House.)
London's latest
SERVICE FLATS,
which provide all the amenities of a well-conducted home without the necessity of maintaining a staff.
Bed room, bath room, and sitting room from £345 per annum, including all services.
Larger and Smaller Suites also available.
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PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.

MODERNLY FURNISHED and Decorated SERVICE SUITES; central heating and every comfort and convenience. Self-contained suites from 7 to 10 gns. a week. No extras.
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NO PREMIUM. MANSION FLAT to be LET; bed room, bath room, reception room, and kitchen; lift; constant hot water; service if required.—Sole Agents as above.
**£250** P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

**MAYFAIR.**

SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, with Service, to be LET Unfurnished at £200 per annum; three rooms and bath room. Also another at £250 per annum, with similar accommodation.—Full particulars from WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

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20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1,
and
3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water. Rents, inclusive of service from 3 to 15 guineas.—GORDON CHAMBERS Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

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SERVICE FLAT to be LET, Chelsea Embankment, charming position overlooking River; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; lift, central heating, constant hot water; good address; excellent service. Rent £450 per annum.—Apply DRON and WRIGHT, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

**SERVICE FLATS**
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any Period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

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Another, one bed room, one sitting room, &c. Rent £235 per annum.
Full particulars apply BARTLETT TRUST, Ltd., 54, Victoria-street, S.W.1 (Victoria 3061). Or to inspect, Hall Porter, 71-73, St. James's-street, S.W.1 (entrance Little St. James's-street).

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Now remaining, a few only
UNIQUE MODERN FLATS
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, kitchen and Bath Room, &c.
Ample cupboard room and other modern conveniences, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises,
SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

SLOANE-COURT, S.W.—An opportunity to secure an excellent LEASE of 12 years (with easy breaks) of ONE of these delightfully-quiet FLATS: four bed rooms, bath room, hall, two reception rooms, and offices; in excellent order; rent £375 per annum; reasonable premium.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Bromptonroad, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Very comfortable FLAT, overlooking Stanhope-gardens; four bed rooms; large rooms; sunny, quiet.—Flat 3, 69, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STATION (opposite).—Charming newly decorated FLAT to be LET; four bed rooms, two baths, two reception rooms, &c.; modern stoves, mantels, lavatory basins, &c.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Western 3424.
**£250** P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Beautifully-fitted and FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; four bed rooms, self-contained. Three bed, two reception, modern bath room, kitchen. Constant hot water. Only 7gns. per week, to be LET. Also another, unfurnished.—WHITEMAN, 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

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SPACIOUS FAMILY FLAT with really large rooms.
*Five bed rooms, two reception, bath, kitchen.*
7 YEARS' LEASE.
**£380** PER ANNUM.
Fittings at moderate valuation.
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THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,000. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, Kensington, or particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

TO be LET, well FURNISHED FLAT for two or tares months; first floor; close to Tube and Regent's Park; central heating, two rooms, two bedrooms; excellent servant left; £12 12s. a week.—Write Box T.1558, the Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED FLATS; one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath (cold); ground floor; £160 a year.—27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). 'Phone, 6734 Victoria.

**WELBECK HOUSE, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.**
**FLAT**
consisting of two reception rooms, large hall, seven bed rooms (two rooms used as offices), lavatory basin; hot and cold in all bed rooms; central heating throughout. Rent £750; no premium.

**LAW LAND COMPANY, Limited,**
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WEST KENSINGTON.—ONE of these favourite mansion FLATS with lift, hall porter; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating; constant hot water. Sum required for fittings. Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.
**£210** P.A.

WESTMINSTER.—Bright well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; accept 6½gns. week.—Sole Agents, CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate. Vic. 4806.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Six rooms and bath room, seventh floor, facing River and Embankment Gardens. Beautiful situation. Moderate rental.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

17, BRYANSTON-STREET.—A comfortably FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED BACHELOR'S FLAT to be LET. Telephone, Mayfair 0134.—17, Bryanston-street, Marble Arch.

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**£350** PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER, favourite position, with open outlook; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and kitchen; near tube.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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**£180.** SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive FLAT with three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; garage.—DRAKE and RUCK.
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

**£115** PER ANNUM.—Attractive FLAT, overlooking Park; four bed, two reception, usual offices; independent hot water; private garage. View at any time.—MORGAN, 5, Oversland-mansions, S.W.11. (Battersea 5575.)

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Per Annum.—Very choice position, quiet, but close to Tube and Kensington shops; four rooms, kitchen, and bath.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

FURNISHED FAMILY FLAT.
12 GNS. in middle of Kensington Market; right here, three bath, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; exceptional opportunity to secure one of the most comfortable FLATS in KENSINGTON.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

With right of entire to delightful Gardens.
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SPACIOUS FAMILY FLAT at Chislehurst; TWO BATH ROOMS, TWO ENTRANCES.—Apply Mrs. Mahaffy, Groadside, Chislehurst. Telephone, 61.

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SUNNINGDALE.—FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; five bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; every modern convenience; garage; own garden; near links. Rent £8 8s. or less for long term.—FIELD, 174, New Bond-street, W.1.

**WANTED**

REQUIRED, modern Unfurnished FLAT, containing two reception, five bed rooms, including servants' room; must have constant hot water and central heating; neighbourhood North side of Hyde Park preferred. Price liked £4000.—F624, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

URGENTLY WANTED by good tenant, sunny FLAT; five-six rooms, kitchen, bath; constant hot water; lift. £200-£250. No premium. No agents.—Write Box 8832, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED to RENT on lease, Unfurnished FLAT; two or three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; district, Lancaster-gate to Portland-place; rent about £300 per annum. —Write Box G.875, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, near Marble Arch; from May 26th for six months; two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, sitting room; no agents.—Write Box G7617, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, unfurnished, by bachelor, TWO ROOMS and bath. Rent up to £156.—Ebury-street to Gloucester-place, but no less central.—Write Box 2251, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

**FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)**

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CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, HARLEY-STREET and District, whole and part time; lists sent on application.—ELLOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

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MAYFAIR.—CONSULTING ROOM WANTED, use of waiting room, or ground-floor Flat, at once.—Write Box 3192, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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*3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

AT WIMBLEDON HILLTOP, three minutes from Common.—A commodious RESIDENCE, having garage space and four bed, bath, three reception rooms, cloak room, &c.; large garden.

ANOTHER DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for professional purposes, and having six bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage space; large garden. FREEHOLD.

The above for SALE privately, or by Auction on 10th April next by

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Auction Offices facing Wimbledon Station.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE.
VERY handsome detached non-basement RESIDENCE occupying a delightful position on high ground, overlooking private grounds in front, close to Village, school; excellent travelling facilities, Kenwood, Hampstead, and golf; large rooms; well appointed; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, hall, excellent offices; garage. FREEHOLD £4,500.

CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.
EXCEPTIONALLY well-situated detached RESIDENCE in excellent repair, well appointed, with modern conveniences, and containing large rooms; within 10 minutes of station, car, and bus routes to Tube.

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VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, &c., comprising the property of the MARQUESS of CHOLMONDELEY, of the late REV. PREBENDARY W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL, of the REV. H. Y. PUXLEY, Woolley Park, Wantage; of the REV. J. H. CALLEY, of D. J. PENNANT, Esq., Nantlys, St. Asaph; of H. FORSTER MORLEY, Esq.; and of G. NEUBERG FRANKAU, Esq.
Illustrated catalogues (two plates) 1s.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 18th.
MODERN ETCHINGS, including the property of the late JOHN BOOKER, Esq., Main Ridge, Boston, sold by order of the Trustees, and comprising "Shere Mill Pond" (large plate) and "Sunset in Ireland," by Sir F. Seymour Haden, P.R.E.; "Barcaroule" and "September Sunset," by James McBey; "Rosslyn Chapel," "John Knox's House," and "Beauvais," by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A.; and works by all other well-known modern etchers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20th.
CHINESE JADE CARVINGS and other HARDSTONES, Chinese famille verte and famille rose PORCELAIN, English and Continental TEXTILES and EMBROIDERY, including Old Chinese velvets and brocades, &c., the Property of a Gentleman of Title; Chinese woollen RUGS and Persian and Caucasian CARPETS, comprising the property of M. DELAGARDE, Esq., and of Mrs. AGNEW.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21st.
Valuable OLD ENGLISH GLASS, including early mounted candlesticks; an Irish volunteer goblet; glasses enamelled by Beilby and Jacob Sang, 1760, comprising the property of a Lady and of JOHN WARMINGTON, Esq. (glass pictures, pewter, statuary, and stained glass, including the property of the DUCHESS of CRUSSOL. OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Stuart, Queen Anne, and Sheraton Periods, comprising the property of Mrs. FLORENCE CLEMENTS.
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On view at least three days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.
A selection from the LIBRARIES at GOODWOOD and at GORDON CASTLE, sold by order of HIS GRACE the DUKE of RICHMOND and GORDON, comprising fine printed books (chiefly of the XVIIIth century), in Italian, French, and English; French illustrated books, books with coloured plates, historical works, voyages and discovery, American travel and tracts, Freemasonry, landscape, garden-ing, &c., XVIIth and XVIIIth century plays; first editions, including Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621, Chesterfield's Letters, 1774, Richardson's Clarissa, 1748, presentation copies and inscribed copies from Gibbon and Voltaire; an English illuminated manuscript Book of Hours of the XVth century; many fine French and English morocco bindings, &c.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, and FOLLOWING DAY.
ANTIQUITIES, &c., including Stone and Bronze implements, comprising the Property of J. P. T. BURCHELL, Esq.; of the late R. W. KENNARD (sold by order of the Executors); EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, comprising the Property of MISS A. MORTON of SIR JOHN BLAND SUTTON, Bt., and of the late PROFESSOR ARMITAGE (sold by order of the Executors), and including ancient gold Jewellery, cylinder seals, scarabs, and an important Celtic silver brooch; GREEK VASES, comprising the property of MRS. A. S. DOWES, and of MAJOR MORRISON, D.S.O.; a collection of ancient glass and sculpture, the Property of H. C. LEVIS, Esq., a very rare Peruvian Stirrup, the Property of MAJOR C. H. RAWDON; also Peruvian pottery, Coptic textiles, Chinese and Indian sculptures, &c.
Illustrated catalogues (eight plates), 2s.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26th.
DRAWINGS and PICTURES by old Masters of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools, portraits of the English and French schools of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries, comprising the Property of REGINALD POLE, Esq., and of Lt.-Col. G. HOLLAND, 23a, Queen's-gate, S.W., and including portraits of Harriet, wife of Major Day, by Tilly Kettle; of the Wallis Family, by John Zoffany, R.A.; of Spencer, Countess of Northampton, and of the Marchioness Grey, by Allan Ramsay. Pastel portraits of Samuel Stephens, Esq., Member for St. Ives, 1733, and his wife Ann, attributed to John Opie, R.A. SPORTING PICTURES, the Property of Capt. TWISTON DAVIES, Rockfield Park, Monmouth, including a Chestnut Hunter in a Landscape and a Bay Hunter in a Landscape, signed and dated 1762; and 1779, both by J. N. Sartorius; a Brown Hunter in a Landscape, signed and dated 1779, by Ben Marshall. DRAWINGS in chalk and water-colours, by or attributed to F. C. Butterworth, John Downman, A.R.A., W. Hogarth, T. Hudson, J. D. Huet, J. A. D. Ingres, E. Meissonier, J. Richardson, D. Roberts, R.A., Hugh Thomson, and P. de Wint, R.W.S.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th.
JAPANESE NETSUKE and IVORY CARVINGS &c., comprising the Property of J. RALPH WILLIAMS, Esq., deceased, and of a Gentleman of Title. A signed Netsuke of the Ryuin Kwannon, also articles in Ivory, Rock Crystal, &c., the Property of a Gentleman; MINIATURES, WATCHES, ENAMELS, &c., from various sources and private collections, including a Gold Watch by Breguet and a Box of Relics of the Napoleon Family. OLD ENGLISH SILVER and JEWELLERY, &c., including the Property of ALFRED J. GRAY, Esq., comprising Salts of Candlesticks, a Hot Water Jug by Paul Storr, Queen Anne and Georgian Silver, &c.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28th.
VALUABLE OLD ENGLISH POTTERY, the property of Mrs. FLORENCE CLEMENTS, Kynaston, Caterham, including fine Ralph Wood Toby Jugs and a rare figure of "The Sweep," by John Voyez. ENGLISH PORCELAIN, including a Collection of Dr. Wall's Worcester, and a superb Bloor Derby Armorial Service. TEXTILES and EMBROIDERIES, comprising Rare Velvets, Tapestry and Italian Velvets, the property of the late LORD BLYTHSWOOD. OLD ENGLISH and LOUIS XIV. FURNITURE, comprising an Early Georgian Needlework Settee, the property of the Executors of the late SIR A. NOBLE, Bt.; Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam Chairs, &c., also Flemish Tapestries—a finely-knotted Persian Silk Carpet—a rare Ship Model inscribed "Fait par Savagnac a Dartmoor," &c.
Illustrated catalogues (three plates) 1s.

MONDAY, MARCH 31st and two following days.
PRINTED BOOKS, comprising Books with Coloured Plates, Historical Works, Art and Archæology; English and French Literature, including First Editions of Barrie, Charlotte Brontë, Byron, Coleridge, Conrad, Crabbe, Darwin, Dickens, Donne's Sermons, Norman Douglas, Drinkwater, Dryden, Du Maurier, George Eliot, Galsworthy, Hardy, Maurice Hewlett, A. E. Housman, Hudson, Jefferies, Dr. Johnson's Prayers and Meditations, Kipling, Masefield, Meredith, Milne, George Moore, Sassoon's Memoirs of a Fox Hunting Man, Scott, Thackeray, Trollope, Voltaire's Histoire des Croisades, 1751, Wells, Wordsworth, Wycherley's Plain Dealer, &c.; Foreign Books, including Old Chinese volumes, Makimono, &c.; Sporting Books; Philosophical and Scientific Works of the XVII. Century; Dictionary of National Biography; Bibliography; Publications of the Nonesuch and other Presses, comprising the property of the late Sir ROBERT EDGCUMBE, of the late WILLIAM JOHN HARRIS, Sefton Park, Liverpool (sold by order of the Executrices), and of the late CHARLES WARNE, Esq., F.S.A., The Drive, Hove, Sussex.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2nd
FINE XVIII.-CENTURY ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS in Colours, the property of the late CHARLES EDWARD STRACHAN, Esq., J.P., including The Soldier's Widow and The Sailor's Orphans, by W. Ward; The Salad Girl, by W. Ward; Miss Farren, by P. Bartolozzi; Giles, by W. Ward; Burning the Weeds, by J. Ward; A Tea Garden, by F. D. Soiron; and The Cries of London, after J. Wheatley, The First of September: Morning and Evening, by W. Ward, after G. Morland, a pair, printed in colours, the property of the Hon. Mrs. MUIRHEAD, Fae-me-Well, Dyce, Aberdeenshire; American Engraved Portraits, the property of Miss M. J. HARDCASTLE, The Manor House, Oxted, Surrey, including Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, both by E. Savage; and Cotton Mather, by and after P. Pelham (the first mezzotint to be produced in America). Valuable MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS, the property of the RIGHT HON. LORD BUCKMASTER, P.C., 7, Portchester-terrace, W.2, in Colours and Proofs before lettering, including Juvenile Retirement and Children Bathing, after J. Hoppner; a Bacchante, and Jane Countess of Harrington, after Sir J. Reynolds; The Wavering Children, Miss Cumberland, Nature (Lady Hamilton), Benedetta Ramus, and Lady L. Hamilton, after G. Romney; also the property of HIS GRACE the DUKE of RICHMOND and GORDON. Naval Actions and Sporting Prints in Colours, comprising the property of the late Mrs. A. E. CROFT, Fanhams Hall. Ware (sold by order of the Trustees), of ARTHUR SHAVE, Esq., and of Col. the Hon. W. LAWSON, Barton Court, Kinsbury, Berks. Choice Drawings in Watercolour by Thomas Rowlandson, the property of the late J. GRAEME THOMSON, Esq., Shipton Court, Shipton-under-Wychwood.
Illustrated catalogues (four plates) 1s. 6d.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3rd.
An interesting collection of ANTIQUE PISTOLS and other FIREARMS, the property of W. W. DOWDING, Esq., 201, Ashley-gardens, S.W., including some fine specimens from the collection of Major H. B. C. Pollard, author of "The History of Firearms," and from the Zeughaus, Berlin. Also ARMOUR and WEAPONS, the property of the late R. A. STEVENS, Esq., Eastcott, Kingston Hill, including swords and armour from the Whawell Collection; ORIENTAL WEAPONS, &c.
Illustrated Catalogues (two plates), 1s.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4th.
WORKS of ART, including Persian POTTERY, Oriental RUGS and carpets, and Early English OAK and other FURNITURE, comprising the property of a gentleman, removed from Cornwall.

MONDAY, APRIL 7th, and following day.
Selected portions of the LIBRARIES, comprising books chiefly of the XVI. and XVII. Centuries; English literature, including "The Golden Legend," W. de Worde, 1498, Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Pynson, 1526, "The Decameron," Jaggard, 1620, First Edition of "Tom Jones," 1749, &c.; Shakespeareana; History and Biography; Bibliography; Topography, &c., the property of DR. PAULIN MARTIN (deceased), The Cock House, Abingdon. And books chiefly of the XIX. Century; Literature; Travel and Archæology; Natural History; especially the Gould Publications, including "The Birds of Asia and of Australia," and Reeve and Bowerby's "Conchologia Iconica," 1843-1878; First Editions of Dickens, Dodgson, Egan's "Life of an Actor," Leigh Hunt, Sir Walter Scott, &c., the property of the RT. HON. LORD BLYTHSWOOD (deceased), from Blythswood, Renfrewshire.

MONDAY, APRIL 7th.
English, Scottish, and Anglo-Gallic COINS, chiefly hammered, sold by Order of a Foreign Collector.
Illustrated Catalogues (five plates), 1s.

Printed lists of prices and buyers' names may be purchased after each sale. Particulars on application. No priced catalogues are issued.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

# MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS of LIBRARIES and COLLECTIONS OF RARE BOOKS,

will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2:

INCUNABULA and SCARCE EARLY MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC BOOKS (on Wednesday, March 19th, and two following days), comprising the First Edition of Euclid, 1482, Breydenbach's Sanctarum Peregrinationum, 1486, and other scarce Books from the Library of Early Italian and German Presses—Monardes' Indiæ Occidentales, 1565—Borough's Variation of the Compass, 1581—Boorde's Breviary of Health, 1557—The Writings of Hippocrates, Paracelsus, Galileo, Cardan, Lully, Caus, and others—First Edition of Harvey's Anatomical Exercitationes, 1653, and other 17th-Century Medical Books and Pamphlets by Dryden and his Contemporaries—First Editions of Dickens, Ainsworth, Kingsley, and Darwin (including The Origin of Species, 1859), with several Autograph Letters from Darwin—Modern Books, &c.

THE LIBRARY removed from LANSDOWNE HOUSE, sold by Order of the MOST HONBLE. the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE (on Thursday, March 27th and following day), comprising a Presentation Copy of Dryden's "Juvenal," First Edition of Johnson's "Marmor Norfolciense"; Increase Mather's Cases of Conscience, Boston, 1693; Fermiers Généraux Edition of Les Fontaines's "Contes et Nouvelles," 2 vols.; The Pierpont Morgan Catalogue of Miniatures, 4 vols.; Coloured Swiss Views and Costumes, &c. ALSO OTHER PROPERTIES, comprising Rare Books of the 16th-17th Centuries, including Markham's Edition of the Book of St. Albans, 1595, &c.; Fine Folio Books, including the Engraved Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 7 vols., Angas's "South Australia Illustrated," Gould's "Birds of Great Britain," 5 vols., &c.; Americana; Original Watercolour Drawings of the Chost Lines and Headlands of Australia, by Dr. Joseph Arnold, circ 1810-15, and Views of the Coast, Rivers and Seaport Towns of South America, by Henry James, circ 1820-25; Original Edition of Ackermann's "Microcosm of London," 3 vols.; First Edition of "Pepys' Diary," and of the Writings of Johnson, Goldsmith, Sterne, Scott, Coleridge, Hawthorne, Dickens (in the original parts), and others; Autograph Letters from Charles Lamb and S. T. Coleridge; Fine Modern Books, including Issues from the Kelmscott, Doves and Ashendene Presses; Presentation Copy of Meredith's "Harry Richmond," 2 vols.; First Editions of Hardy (including a fine copy of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 3 vols.), George Moore, Sir James Barrie, Katherine Mansfield, Eden Phillpotts (several being Presentation Copies) and others; Interesting MS. Articles by Bernard Shaw, and a Series of Letters from Sir James Barrie relating to the production of his first play "Richard Savage."

NOW ON VIEW. CATALOGUES MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

ON THE RIVER YEALM.
SOUTH DEVON.
Four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath, garage, stabling,
GROUNDS
2 ACRES,
paddocks 3¼ acres.
Owner's Agent,
C. S. HOLDITCH,
Surveyor, 10, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.

## COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 28)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
By Order of Executors and others.
TWO Semi-detached RESIDENCES, in convenient positions; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; nice gardens; modern improvements.
DETACHED BUNGALOW, on high ground; one reception, three bed rooms, bath room, and offices; ¼ Acre garden; sun south.
SEASIDE COTTAGE, NORMANS BAY; one sitting room, three bed rooms, kitchen, &c.; beach garden.
By private treaty, or by public auction March 20th.
Particulars and conditions of sale from GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

*Commanding very Extensive Views.*
TREGLOS OATLANDS-DRIVE, Walton-on-Thames.—Delightfully situated MODERN HOUSE, on gravel soil, about ½ mile from main line station. Golf at St. George's Hill, Burhill, and Oatlands. Five bedrooms, well-fitted BATH-DRESSING ROOM and SECOND-AFLEY BATH ROOM, four secondary bed rooms, &c., OAK-PANELLED lounge hall, three good reception rooms (ALL PARQUET FLOORS), fine BILLIARD ROOM, kozzis, maids' sitting room; large brick-built garage. Grounds about ¾-Acre, beautifully laid out in terraces, lawn, tennis court. FREEHOLD. AUCTION at early date.—Details, EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

KENT WOOD. Select Residential District.
TILEHURST, BERKS.
*Paddington 40 minutes. Two minutes Station.*
Houses well and solidly built to latest and most approved labour-saving designs with Freehold sites, on HIGH and RISING GROUND.
Gardens laid out with flower beds and tennis courts.
ALL SERVICES.
Price (850, £925, £1,150, £1,225, £1,500, £1,750.
T. KEST WOOD TOATES, Ltd., Oxford-road, Tilehurst. Phone, Tilehurst 157.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
WARWICK AND NORTHANTS
borders; 1½ hour London; 400ft. above sea level with good views.
FOR SALE, an attractive MODERN RESIDENCE in the Tudor Style, approached by carriage drive with lodge entrance.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room.
Two bath rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms.
*Electric light, co.'s water, radiators, septic tank drainage.*
Stabling for 11, garage, two cottages.
Inexpensive gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, enclosures of parklike pasturelend; in all 47 ACRES.
Hunting. Polo. Golf.
TRESIDDER and Co., 27, Albemarle-street, W.1.

COST NEARLY £20,000.
TO-DAY'S PRICE £6,500,
A LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE
NEAR WINCHESTER,
STANDING IN DELIGHTFUL, OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND PARKLIKE LANDS OF NEARLY 12 ACRES, with hard tennis court, and other features.
THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS lounge hall, three or four reception rooms, with "period" decorations, specimen mantels, panelling, &c., about 10 or 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric lighting, constant's water; splendid outbuildings, including garage, cottage.
Illustrated particulars may be had of Messrs. EWART WELLS and CO., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

£80 PER ANNUM.—BOXMOOR, HERTS (45 minutes Euston).—Old-fashioned detached HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, two staircases, three reception rooms, conservy, gas and water; main drainage; walled garden of about ½ Acre.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

## COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

QUITE UNIQUE AND EXCEPTIONAL.
WOODBRIDGE,
SUFFOLK.
FAMOUS 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
FAVOURITE YACHTING CENTRE.
19 ACRES. Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms
Garage, stabling and lodge.
To be SOLD, choice little Residential Property in this delightful district.
*Both Residence and gardens are in irreproachable order and occupation could be taken without further outlay.*
ENTIRELY FRESH IN THE MARKET.
Sole Agents
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.
(E.12461.)

WHY NOT BUILD
a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

## FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

AT TAIN, ROSS-SHIRE.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for summer months; four bed rooms, three reception, kitchen, scullery, bath, and maid's room; large garden with tennis court; near sea, fishing, and excellent golf; or would consider selling.—Apply Mrs. Munro, Ferindonald, Tain.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—Attractive modern detached CORNER HOUSE; pretty garden; four bed (six beds), two sitting rooms; electric light; bath; garage; excellent small optional. Rent according to period.—Beaulite, Angmering-on-Sea.

CHILTERN HILLS.
A Perfect modern detached HOUSE on golf course, with magnificent views, to be LET for six months or longer (½ hour London); two reception, four bed, loggia; garage (room over); acre garden; electric light, constant hot water; maid would remain.—"Compton," Whiteleaf, Princes Risboro', Bucks (Tele. 161).

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.—FURNISHED modern HOUSE; eight rooms, garage; electric light; gas; garden.—Scott, 20, Gledhow-gardens, S.W.5. (Kens. 3266.)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE, 37 minutes London, beautifully situated, to be Let furnished from April for six months or longer; comprises lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, with basins (hot and cold), tiled bath room, constant hot water, tiled labour-saving kitchen, &c., maids' sitting room; company's gas, water; telephone; garage; pretty grounds of six acres, including hard tennis court, croquet lawn, well-stocked kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock; moderate rent.—Write Box N.190, The Times, E.C.4.

CROWBOROUGH, 700ft. up, adjoining the golf links.—MODERN HOUSE, beautifully furnished; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, two reception rooms; main services; garage; 1½ ACRE garden; available April for 12 months. Rent 6gns. per week.—Further details of the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HANTS and BERKS BORDERS.—Lovely secluded country convenient for Newbury, Basingstoke, and Reading.—To be LET FURNISHED, from about middle of April for about four months, a delightful ELIZABETHAN HOUSE; modernized; three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; garden, tennis lawn; extensive woodland walks. Rent 8gns. per week.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

# HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

AMAZING PRICES.

I have frequently stated that I sold at Auction this old oak table for £1,280, which is quite correct; but inadvertently I stated that it was purchased at the Tatton Sykes Sale for £50. The vendor now writes (March 5th):—

"I bought the table from the late Mr. Christopher Sykes of Brantingham Thorpe, and I find on getting my papers I paid £25 for it in 1892.

I have had five sales from Friday 7th to 14th, yet I have actually sold 1,754 lots. Forty of the most important are enumerated below, which total £10,376 12s. 1d., the remaining lots running into many thousands of pounds. I secure amazing prices, and pay thousands of pounds weekly for silver alone, including tankards, and three-pronged forks, and rat-tail spoons averaging seven guineas per ounce. The foundation of the House of Hurcomb was laid upon Truth, and has been built upon advertising facts and nothing else!

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A set of six Geo. candlesticks .. | 212 | 0 | 0 |
| Four Geo. III. oblong entree dishes | 186 | 5 | 2 |
| A Charles II. 1661 cup and cover | 170 | 10 | 0 |
| A Geo. III. two-handled oblong tray .. .. .. .. | 166 | 8 | 0 |
| A Geo. I. 1719 two-handled cup | 152 | 15 | 6 |
| A Geo. III. oval tea urn .. .. | 119 | 15 | 0 |
| An emerald and diamond comb .. | 425 | 0 | 0 |
| A single-stone emerald ring .. | 411 | 0 | 0 |
| A diamond collet necklace .. | 311 | 0 | 0 |
| A three-stone diamond ring .. | 282 | 0 | 0 |
| Pink and gilt dessert service .. | 142 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Queen Anne dining chairs | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| A Queen Anne bureau bookcase | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| Seven Hepplewhite chairs .. | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| A set of 10 Chippendale armchairs | 2,050 | 0 | 0 |
| Eight Chippendale chairs .. .. | 1,650 | 0 | 0 |
| An Adam mahogany writing table | 940 | 0 | 0 |
| A Chippendale mahogany pole screen .. .. .. .. | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| An Adam mahogany front sideboard .. .. .. .. | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| A Sheraton semi-circular sideboard | 160 | 0 | 0 |

Few of the interesting items sold Friday:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Geo. III. oblong entree dishes | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| A Geo. III. gilt circular teaset .. | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| A Geo. III. tea tray, 110cm. .. | 145 | 15 | 0 |
| A Queen Anne plain teapot, 14.15.0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Twelve Geo. III. soup plates, 230oz. .. .. .. .. | 137 | 5 | 6 |
| Twelve Geo. III. dinner plates .. | 136 | 2 | 6 |
| Fourteen Victorian dessert plates | 111 | 4 | 1 |
| A pair of Geo. III. soup tureens | 106 | 8 | 0 |
| A Geo. II. oval pierced cake basket | 99 | 8 | 3 |
| A Queen Anne 1708 plain tazza | 73 | 13 | 6 |
| An antique foreign beaker, 9.5.0 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Twelve Victorian dinner plates .. | 65 | 3 | 4 |
| Two Geo. IV. oval meat dishes | 61 | 16 | 9 |
| Three Geo. III. oval meat dishes | 61 | 16 | 0 |
| A Charles II. 1681 plain tankard | 53 | 1 | 6 |
| A pair of Geo. II. plain sauce boats | 50 | 4 | 0 |
| An Elizabethan 1601 cocoanut cup | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| A diamond necklace .. .. | 272 | 0 | 0 |
| A diamond brooch .. .. | 207 | 0 | 0 |
| A diamond 3-stone ring .. .. | 120 | 0 | 0 |

*Furniture realised amazing prices, Monday, 10th inst., 10 chairs, without covers, 8 stuff, and the table, sold for £4,940.*

Among the less important lots sold on Friday last was this little mug (actual size), one of the earliest of this pattern ever made — weight 2½oz., value of silver 4s. only. It realized no less than £36. Surely a record!

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

A Major writes from Somerset last week:—
"Dear Sir:
"I hasten to express my thanks to you for so promptly notifying me the splendid price you obtained for my emerald ring in your sale yesterday (Friday, 7th).
"It may interest you to know that five years ago I offered this ring to a well-known firm in Hatton-garden, and they offered me £45 for the ring; you can therefore imagine my surprise when I realised by your letter that you had actually obtained £411 for the ring in your Auction Sale.
"The result of this sale means so much to me, that I sincerely wish it were possible for me to make your firm known to those in a like position as myself, and thus save them from sacrificing their treasured possessions for one-tenth of their value, when by placing them in your hands, they would experience the satisfaction and relief which I now feel.
"Again thanking you for the personal interest you have shown in this matter."

FORTHCOMING SALES.
Tuesday, March 18th.—Pictures.
Friday, March 21st.—Books and China.
Friday, March 21st.—Fine Jewels and Antique Silver.
Monday, March 24th.—Antique Furniture.
Wednesday, March 26th, at 12 o'clock, at TRAFALGAR HOUSE, WATTON-AT-STONE, HERTFORD.
Freehold detached Residence with six bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage, stabling, and coach house; tennis lawn; kitchen garden and two paddocks, having an area of about 3½ Acres.
The sale of the contents of the house will be sold immediately afterwards.

Shortly visiting:
Calne, Bath, Bristol, Portishead, Weston-super-Mare, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, Taunton, Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Exmouth, Sidmouth, Chard, Dorchester, Yeovil, Bournemouth, Symington, Salisbury, Frome, Bridgwater, Wells, Devizes, Penzance, Falmouth, Newquay, Truro, Looe, Launceston, Bude, Torrington, Swindon, Cirencester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Ross, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Newport, Cardiff, Pontypridd, Cowbridge, Swansea, Carmarthen, Tenby, Pembroke, Milford Haven, Cardigan, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Llanidloes, Rhayader, Llandovery, Brecon, Holyhead, Beaumaris, Colwyn Bay, Flint, Carnarvon, Bettws-y-Coed, Wrexham, Ruabon, Harleck, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Hastings, Rye, Folkestone, Ashford.

For 21s. two of my representatives—one with a knowledge of plate and jewels and the other pictures, porcelain, old furniture, objects of art, &c., will call and impart all the information they can, and, if desired, bring the jewels and silver away in the car.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels sale registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1
(*entrance* 1, *Dover-street*).
'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

# CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, the property of Mrs. M. D. EZEKIEL, being a portion of the Collection formed by the late Marcus D. Ezekiel, Esq., of Hove.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of GRANVILLE FARQUHAR, Esq., a fine old English Silver, the property of GERARD CRAIG-SELLAR, Esq., deceased; also a Charles II. engraved Casket and other Silver, the property of Mrs. G. J. SELLAR, deceased.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had. ON VIEW.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 20.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE and PORCELAIN, the property of GERARD CRAIG-SELLAR, Esq., deceased; old French Commodes and Tables, decorative Objects and Serres Porcelain, the property of GRANVILLE FARQUHAR, Esq.; old French and English Furniture, and a panel of Gobelin Tapestry, the property of Sir MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E., deceased; and Egyptian Antiquities, the property of a Gentleman, including a rare carved figure of a squatting scribe, with long inscription, dating from the 26th Dynasty.
Illustrated Catalogues may be had. ON VIEW.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 21.
OLD PICTURES from various sources. ON VIEW.

On TUESDAY, MARCH 25.
PORCELAIN, OBJECTS of ART, and EASTERN RUGS and CARPETS, from various sources, including English and Continental porcelain, Chinese enamelled and Famille porcelain, Chinese carvings in hardstones, Persian and other Eastern rugs and carpets; also Italian, Spanish, and French embroideries and brocades, Brussa velvet panels and other fabrics, the property of a Lady of Title.
May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of ROGER CONANT, Esq., of Lyndon, Old Hall, Oakham, the late Major JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, of Great Kelvedon, Essex, and from various sources, including a chocolate pot by Paul Lamerie, a Queen Anne Tankard, a Queen Anne feeding cup, Georgian salvers, candlesticks, sauceboats, tea and coffee pots, old Irish cups and dishes, &c., a rare Elizabethan cup and cover, of rock crystal and silver gilt, by Thomas Bampton, 1572, the property of Major J. A. MORRISON, D.S.O., formerly of Basildon Park, Reading; a Charles I. plain goblet, the property of the late H. DENT, Esq., 2, Carlos-place, Mount-street, W., and a Charles I. salt-cellar of lava with silver gilt mounts, the property of a lady.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.
Illustrated catalogues may be had.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and DECORATIVE OBJECTS, the property of Major JOHN HUNTER REYNOLDS, deceased, late of Greys, Kelvedon, Essex, including Charles II. Mirrors in embroidered frames and Sheraton and Queen Anne Furniture; Old English furniture, the property of F. J. TOMPSON, Esq., deceased, late of Carlin, Parkside, Wimbledon; and Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and other Old English Furniture; two Italian 16th Century Cassones, and eight Panels of Mortlake, Aubusson, and Flemish Tapestry, from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 28.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of JOHN BOOKER, Esq., deceased, late of Boston, Lincs (sold by order of the Trustee); the property of Mrs. J. BUTTERS; the property of Lieut.-Gen. SIR HENRY LAWSON, K.C.B., and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., Edgar Bundy, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., J. Constable, R.A., James Farquharson, R.S.A., W. F. Frith, R.A., Augustus John, R.A., Gilbert Hall, R.A., Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., Sir J. Shannon, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., E. J. Peploe, A.R.S.A., W. L. Wyllie, R.A., W. J. Blenkinsopp, Albert Goodwin, T. M. Richardson, J. S. Cotman, H. Harpinglee, W. Shayer, Senr., Daniel Cox, J. Inwards, W. Wilson Hiner, T. Creswick, L. Llewellyn, E. Verboeckhoven, H. Fantin-Latour, Sir J. D. Linton, E. M. Wimperis, Copley Fielding, John A. Lomax, Fr. de Wint.
May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

On MONDAY, MARCH 31.
FINE WINES and CHOLRS, the property of BARNET LEWIS, Esq., deceased, and removed from 2, Hamilton-place, Park-lane, W., and Purbeck, Hildenborough, Kent (sold by order of the Executors), including Champagnes, Burgundies and Graves 1917, Moët and Chandon 1919, in bottles, half-bottles, and imperial pints, Château Y'Quem 1893, Chateau Margaux 1893, Chateau Lafite 1875, &c.; Madeira, sherry, Claret and Sauterne, the property of the late DAVID BASSOON, Esq.; a bin of port, Cockburn's 1896, the property of SIR BERKELEY SHEFFIELD, Bart.; and Clarets, Ports, Champagnes, &c., from other sources.
Also a small quantity of cigars, the property of a gentleman.
Samples of the wines may be had, on paying for the same, one week preceding the sale, and of the cigars on the Thursday and Friday preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.
OLD ENGLISH and IRISH SILVER PLATE, chiefly of the Georgian period, the property of HUGH BARRY of The Derries, Co. Limerick, deceased, late of Ballywire, Tipperary; F. J. TOMPSON, Esq., deceased, late of Carlin, Parkside, Wimbledon; the property of a lady and formerly part of the Collection of the late Sir Hugh Adair, Bart., and from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 3.
OLD FRENCH and DUTCH FAIENCE, the property of F. MANLEY SIMS, Esq., deceased, late of 12, Hertford-street, Mayfair, including Delft vases with polychrome decoration, Rouen, Moustiers, Marseilles, Lille, and Nevers figures of the Virgins and Saints; Porcelain, the property of a Lady, and formerly part of the collection of the late Sir Hugh Adair, Bart., including a pair of old Worcester blue scale vases, Chelsea and Fulda figures, and Sèvres and Dresden porcelain; Decorative Furniture and Porcelain, the property of the late SIR MORTIMER SINGER, K.B.E., and decorative furniture from various sources.
May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 4.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of JOHN BOOKER, Esq., deceased, late of Boston, Lincs (sold by order of the Trustee); the property of Mrs. J. BUTTERS; the property of Lieut.-Gen. SIR HENRY LAWSON, K.C.B., and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., Edgar Bundy, R.A., Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., J. Constable, R.A., James Farquharson, R.S.A., W. F. Frith, R.A., Augustus John, R.A., Gilbert Hall, R.A., Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., Sir J. Shannon, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., E. J. Peploe, A

AUCTIONEERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS,
VALUERS.

# HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches { HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD Telephone: 2727 Hampstead. WIMBLEDON COMMON Telephone: 0080 Wimbledon.

Correspondents in all the chief towns in the British Isles.

## RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES.

### BUCKS AND OXON BORDERS.

Two miles from Finmere Station. Five miles from Buckingham. Six miles from Bicester. Seven miles from Brackley.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BICESTER HUNT.

The HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY known as

"CHETWODE PRIORY," NEAR BUCKINGHAM.

Situate in absolutely unspoilt surroundings and comprising a CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

*Just recently brought up to date and fitted with all modern conveniences.*

Hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms (or more), three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. *Electric light. Fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms. Telephone.*

Hunter stabling for six. Garage for two cars.

DELIGHTFUL OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with lawns, Monks' garden and fish-pool, walled kitchen garden.

FOUR GOOD COTTAGES.

Farm BUILDINGS.

The land includes some of the finest grazing in the district and the whole extends to an area of about

102 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS are instructed to SELL, the above by AUCTION at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, ON TUESDAY, 5th MAY, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Perry, Parr and Ford, Friary Chambers, Friar-lane, Nottingham.

Particulars, plan and conditions of sale to be obtained from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### EIGHT MILES FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY WITH LOVELY LAKE OF 17 ACRES.

COMFORTABLE EASILY RUN RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, complete offices, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms. *Electric light. Company's water. Gas.*

Stabling and garage. Entrance lodge. Two cottages.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, with hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, the remainder consists of

BEAUTIFUL PARKLANDS AND WOODS which with the lake providing capital fishing and duck shooting, extends altogether to about

115 ACRES.

Full particulars and price from the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### 70 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE

of quadrangular form, with PERFECT GATEHOUSE (the subject of several illustrated articles in "Country Life"), placed in a

HEAVILY-TIMBERED PARK,

on light soil, approached by two long avenue drives and surrounded by its compact Estate of

815 ACRES,

bounded for a considerable distance by a stream.

Banqueting hall with hammer beam roof, five reception rooms, 16 bed rooms, four bath rooms, &c.

*Much old oak in panellings, doors, &c. Electric light. Radiators. Aerate water. Telephone.*

STABLING. GARAGE. AMPLE COTTAGES.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS.

FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING.

ABOUT 120 ACRES OF WOODLANDS.

Particulars of the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### SURREY BORDERS.

400ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE WITH 80 ACRES.

The picturesque old House has recently been modernized and contains entrance hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

*Central Heating. Electric Light. Telephone. Company's Water. Lavatory basins in bed rooms.*

PRETTY GARDENS.

GARAGE.

THREE COTTAGES.

Capital Farmery with Bailiff's House.

Set of good farm-buildings.

*The land is all grass with the exception of some woodland.*

FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE.

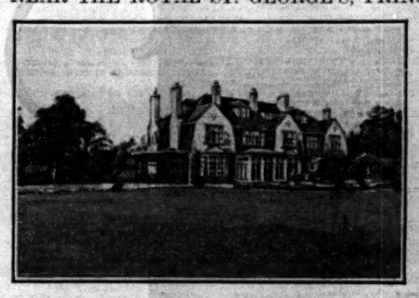
Inspected and recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

GOLF AND SEA.

### SANDWICH.

NEAR THE ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S, PRINCES AND ROYAL CINQUE PORTS GOLF LINKS.



FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE IN A FIRST-CLASS STATE OF REPAIR, HAVING EVERY CONVENIENCE.

*It is situate well out of the Town of Sandwich, a short distance from the Golf Links and the Sea, in a well sheltered and sunny position.*

THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS:

VERY FINE LOUNGE, 25ft. by 19ft., panelled in oak, leading to covered-in verandah. DRAWING ROOM, 34ft. by 16ft., opening on to delightful loggia. DINING ROOM, 22ft. by 16ft. 15 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL.

TWO COTTAGES with sitting rooms, bed rooms and bath rooms. MODEL LAUNDRY.

SPACIOUS GARAGE for three or four cars, with three bed rooms and bath room over, used as additional guest rooms.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

A GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, LAID OUT BY A WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE GARDENER, wide spreading lawns prettily timbered, rose garden, rose arches, picturesque pool and lily pond, grass tennis court, also hard tennis court with pavilion, flower and kitchen garden, glasshouses, one containing grapes, peaches and nectarines, in all about

2½ ACRES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WITH POWER CIRCUIT THROUGHOUT THE RESIDENCE, ENABLING THE USE OF ELECTRIC FIRES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THIS CHOICE PROPERTY MAY BE HAD FROM HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39512.)

### HANTS.

Perfectly rural position, close to the FRINGE OF THE NEW FOREST.

To be SOLD, Small FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, long carriage drive; lounge hall, two reception, offices, five bed rooms, and bath room.

*Own electric light and water supplies. Main drainage. Constant hot water.*

Garage for two large cars. Useful outbuildings.

The grounds include kitchen garden, shrubbery, grassland, and a small spinney, in all nearly

7½ ACRES.

Particulars from the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### SOUTH CROYDON, SURREY.

*Excellent repair. Good fittings and fitments.*

Over 200ft. up on dry soil. South aspect. Adjoining parklands of private estate.

ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED AND WELL-KEPT PROPERTIES TO BE SOLD.

Approached by double drive. The house contains on one floor, 50ft. by 30ft., hall, three or four reception rooms, conservatory, five beds, nurseries, bath rooms, &c.

Stabling. Garage. Heated greenhouse.

PRETTILY DISPLAYED AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS of over half an acre.

Particulars from the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### HASLEMERE.

*Glorious position, over 800ft. up. Fine open views.*

Artistic Medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, on only two floors; roomy hall, three reception rooms, loggia (nearly 40ft. long), offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

*Company's electric light, gas, and water. Central heating. Telephone.*

Span Glasshouse. Garage. Useful outbuildings.

THE PRETTY GARDENS include broad gravelled terrace, tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens and paddock, in all nearly

3 ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. C. BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere and Hindhead, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### ESSEX & SUFFOLK BORDERS.

Hunting, Fishing, Golf, Shooting available.

*Perfectly rural position commanding views into Constable's country.*

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. A comfortable house comprising hall, four reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

*Own electric light. Central heating.*

LODGE. GARAGES.

TWO COTTAGES. FARM BUILDINGS.

Charming pleasure grounds with lake, orchards, park, wood, grass and arable lands, in all over

66 ACRES.

Additional land and cottages available.

Particulars and plan from the Sole Agents, Messrs. SPURLING and HEMESON, Ipswich, Suffolk, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

### SHEPPERTON-ON-THAMES.

WITHIN 20 MILES OF TOWN.

Easy reach of golf, racecourses and stations.

Attractive Leasehold Residence enjoying pretty views, approached by drive, and containing on only two floors:—Vestibule, hall, three reception and a business room, seven bed rooms, bath, &c.

Cottage. Garages. Glasshouses.

Pretty and well-wooded pleasure grounds to the water's edge, in all over

2¾ ACRES.

*Company's electric light. Central heating. Telephone.*

Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### HANTS COAST.

CLOSE TO THE SEA AND GOLF LINKS.

HIGH AND QUIET POSITION. SOUTH ASPECT. EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

For SALE, A MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE, approached by carriage drive; lounge hall, billiard room, drawing room, dining room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

*Company's water. Piped for central heating. Aerlyene gas. Double garage. Cottage for gardener.*

The GARDENS and GROUNDS include broad gravelled walk, large lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and grassland, in all over

26 ACRES, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### SOUTH DEVON.

*Glorious position, 300ft. up, between* DARTMOOR AND THE COAST.

Delightful OLD MANOR of great charm, now equipped in modern manner, placed half a mile from the road, in grand scenery; contains central hall, three other reception rooms, offices, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three baths.

*Electric light. Central heating. Ample water.*

Four Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Walled gardens, old lawns, tennis court, grassland.

NEARLY 50 ACRES.

Long Lease available on moderate terms. 500 Acres shooting included.

Trout and Salmon fishing available.

Recommended from inspection by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.27355.)

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY.

### NEAR BRENTWOOD.

30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

BIJOU RESIDENCE IN GEORGIAN STYLE.

Hall, cloak room, dining and drawing rooms, five bed rooms, two fitted with lavatory basins (hot and cold), bath room and offices.

*Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Southern aspect.*

Garage and Garden ground.

PRICE £2,750 FREEHOLD, or near offer for quick sale.

ARCHITECT'S HOUSE. CAVITY WALLS.

Inspected and recommended. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### VIRGINIA WATER.

Amidst lovely scenery, under two miles from WENTWORTH GOLF CLUB.

Easy reach of Sunningdale and Ascot.

For SALE, a most beautifully appointed RESIDENCE in superb position.

250 FT. UP. LOVELY VIEWS.

Carriage drive approach; hall, suite of fine reception rooms, including beautifully oak-panelled dining room, billiard room, well-fitted offices, servants' hall, 11 bed rooms.

FIVE BATHS. TWO FLOORS ONLY.

*Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.*

Garage for three. Chauffeur's flat with bath. Useful outbuildings, pair of modern cottages.

GROUNDS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY and heavily timbered, lawns, flower and rose gardens, kitchen garden, glasshouse, meadowland, &c., in all about

20 ACRES.

Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41760)

### REIGATE.

SANDY SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT.

*Enjoying a delightful view on all sides.*

RENT £250 PER ANNUM.

ON AN EXCEPTIONALLY EASY LEASE.

PICTURESQUELY OLD RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms—four fitted with lavatory basins (hot and cold)—linen room, bath room (hot and cold).

*Company's Gas and Water. Central heating.*

Garage for two cars and room for chauffeur.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS, with fine old yews, pergola, tennis lawn, orchard, in all 1½ ACRE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.31523A)

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

PERFECT SECLUSION.

*Away from noise and traffic.*

### WIMBLEDON HILL.

FOR SALE, a Dignified RESIDENCE, delightfully situated on the crest of a Southern slope, in beautiful grounds of

4½ ACRES.

Approached by two long carriage avenues.

Spacious lounge hall, billiards, music room, double drawing room, panelled dining room, library, four baths, 12 bed rooms, servants' hall.

Excellent ground-floor offices.

| *Central heating.* | *Parquet floors.* | *South aspect.* | *Distant views.* |
|---|---|---|---|

Garages for three cars, two stalls. Married quarters for chauffeur and gardener. Hard and Green Tennis Courts.

Kitchen and fruit gardens, range of glass.

Full particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Practically surrounded by

### THE NEW FOREST,

AND NOT PREVIOUSLY IN THE MARKET FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS.

*For Sale, a residential property of great charm, occupying a perfectly secluded situation, yet very accessible for important rail service, &c.*

The delightful old house stands pleasantly on a knoll with a pretty view over the miniature Park to the Forest, and contains about a dozen bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, fine oak-panelled and galleried lounge, four reception rooms, and very complete offices.

*Electric light; central heating; Co.'s water, &c.*

GARAGES. STABLING. MODEL FARMERY. COTTAGE AND TWO LODGES.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED NATURED GROUNDS with double tennis court, rockery with pool, walled garden, PADDOCKS and a PRETTY PARK with ornamental water, the whole over

60 ACRES.

Very strongly recommended from personal inspection by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42464.)

### HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

*Unique position just below Marsh Lock.*

Charming FREEHOLD ISLAND RESIDENCE, with annexe closely adjoining, and containing dining hall, lounge, six or seven beds, bath, offices, with servants' bed room.

*Central heating. Electric light. Co.'s water.*

TWO LARGE BOATHOUSES.

Also a leasehold strip of land opposite, with kitchen garden, tennis lawn, &c., in all over TWO ACRES.

To be SOLD AT LOW PRICE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### SURREY HILLS.

700ft. up, ¼ mile from the Station.

*For Sale at a Bargain Price.*

AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE.

Well-proportioned suite of reception rooms, Eight bed rooms, two baths.

*Oak floors. Company's gas and water. Central heating.*

Well-wooded grounds on a Southern slope, tennis lawn, &c., paddock, in all

4½ ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### BUCKS—GREAT MISSENDEN.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION ON CHILTERN HILLS. EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

For SALE FREEHOLD, a modern RESIDENCE (built about 30 years), occupying one of the best positions on the Hills just outside this favourite old town.

Hall with block flooring, dining room, drawing room and morning room (block flooring), eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

*Company's water. Telephone. Electric light available shortly.*

Well matured grounds about THREE ACRES, nicely timbered, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard, &c. (B.38894.)

GOOD SITE FOR GARAGE AND COTTAGE.

Recommended from personal knowledge by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSELY ADJACENT TO

### WIMBLEDON COMMON.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY SUNNY HOUSE IMMUNE FROM NOISE AND DUST.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE, on only two floors throughout. Approached by carriage drive, it contains spacious entrance hall, billiard-room, three reception, nine or 10 bed rooms.

*Four Baths. Two staircases. Central heating. Parquet floors.*

Excellent offices include servants' hall.

Beautifully timbered grounds of 1½ Acre.

Large GARAGE. Gardener's COTTAGE.

For full particulars apply the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### WEYMOUTH.

*In a most bracing position, overlooking Portland Harbour and Chesil Beach.*

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a well-planned RESIDENCE, facing South; four reception, eight bed and dressing, bath, &c.

*Company's water and gas. Main drainage. Electric light available. Central heating.*

Brick-built Garage. Useful Outbuildings.

Matured pleasure grounds with tennis lawn; kitchen garden, paddock, in all over Two Acres.

PRICE £3,500.

*The Residence and Garden would be sold separately.*

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, John C. Talbot, A.A.I., Statue House, Weymouth; and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.39399A)

### BETWEEN MAIDSTONE & CANTERBURY.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

ADDED TO IN KEEPING, IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER THROUGHOUT, AND FITTED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Lounge, staircase hall, three nice reception rooms, 12 or 13 bed rooms, three well-appointed bath rooms, very compact offices with servants' hall and housekeeper's room.

*Electric light. Central heating. Water laid on.*

24 ACRES.

of really pleasant grounds requiring a minimum of upkeep, skilfully laid out with lawns, two tennis lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard, meadows and woodland.

Two heated garages, cowsheds, greenhouses and two cottages; good shooting obtainable.

*Highly recommended by the Agents, from whom illustrated Brochure can be obtained.*

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39474.)

## AUCTION SALES AT THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1 (unless otherwise stated).

### NEAR ST. GEORGE'S-HILL.

*A mile from the Station, in a quiet position*

AN EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE.

"BURCOTE,"

ELLESMERE-ROAD, WEYBRIDGE.

Approached by a winding carriage drive, and containing lounge hall 24ft. by 19ft., four reception rooms, two staircases, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices.

*Company's electric light, gas, water, telephone. Main drainage. Constant hot water.*

Cottage: detached dance or billiards room.

Large garage; heated greenhouses.

Beautiful pleasure grounds with woodlands, hard and grass tennis courts, in all about

3½ ACRES.

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 25th March (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Charles Rogers, Sons, and Abbott, 13, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### ISLE OF THANET.

ONE OF THE HEALTHIEST SPOTS ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

*Within a stone's throw of the sea front and conveniently near the best shops.*

THE VERY PICTURESQUE AND MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"THE BROWN HOUSE,"

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

*Fine position, in a very select neighbourhood.*

The accommodation is arranged on only two floors, and comprises roomy hall, three reception rooms, compact domestic offices, two staircases, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

*Company's electric light, gas and water.*

SITE FOR GARAGE.

The attractive Garden includes large lawn, surrounded by paths and herbaceous borders.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Boys and Maughan, Margate.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1

By Order of the Executor.

### PYRFORD, SURREY.

ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING WEST BYFLEET GOLF COURSE.

Sandy subsoil. S. Aspect.

A well-appointed Freehold Family Residence.

"LANGSMEAD,"

BLACKDOWN-AVENUE.

In a quiet and secluded position.

Long carriage drive approach, and containing:—Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiards or dance room, oak principal staircase, nine bed and dressing rooms, nursery suite, three baths, offices.

*Companies' Electric Light and Water. Central Heating. Main Drainage. Telephone.*

Two garages, stabling, and outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, adorned by conifers and flowering shrubs, with croquet and tennis lawns, in all nearly

2½ ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 8th April (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Capel Cure and Ball, 2, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NEAR MOUNT EPHRAIM AND THE BEAUTIFUL COMMON.

### TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

15 minutes' walk from station. Close to three golf courses.

An attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

"BOYNE TOWER."

*400ft. up, commanding extensive views.*

Containing entrance hall, three reception, dance or billiards room, two staircases, nine bed and two dressing rooms, bath room, and a two baths, offices.

*Electric light. Central heating. Main drainage.*

Garage for two cars.

*Tastefully arranged gardens of half-an-acre.*

With vacant possession.

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Stone, Simpson and Hanson, 23, Church-road, Tunbridge Wells.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Dimott, Stokes, Lonsdale Chambers, Tunbridge Wells, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SOME OF THE FINEST

### BUILDING LAND

WITHIN 18 MILES OF TOWN.

COPTHALL FARM ESTATE,

HAREFIELD, Nr. UXBRIDGE.

5,000 FT. OF ACTUAL FRONTAGE TO PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

partly laid with Company's services, etc.

*In a rapidly growing locality, within 500 yards of railway station and 20 miles from Uxbridge.*

ABSOLUTELY RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at The Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge, on THURSDAY, 27th MARCH, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Fladgate and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### BETWEEN FARNBOROUGH AND READING.

*In pretty country, over 200ft. up.*

"YATELEY HILL,"

FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

approached by drive, and containing halls, two or three reception rooms, business room, conservatories, five principal and two secondary bed rooms, three baths, and ample offices.

*Company's gas and water. Electric light available. Telephone. Independent hot water.*

Stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms, two cottages, heated greenhouse, farmery, poultry house, &c.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS and paddocks, including watercress beds, in all 9½ acres. Also nearly 8¼ acres of land suitable for building or poultry farming, and a detached four acres of building land, with 1,200ft. road frontage.

*VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.*

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 8th APRIL (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Lethbridge, Money and Prior, 25, Abingdon-street, London, S.W.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

LOW UPSET PRICE OF £1,900.

### THAMES DITTON, SURREY.

ONLY 15 MILES FROM LONDON.

"MANOR LODGE,"

Old-fashioned Freehold Cottage Residence. Halls, two reception, loggia, verandah, four bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, offices. Greenhouse. Double garage.

Pretty Gardens of well over half-an-acre, with tennis lawn, plunge pool, &c.

*Company's electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Gravel soil.*

*Vacant possession on completion.*

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 8th (CANT. POSSESSION), (unless previously sold).

*To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 8th April (unless sold privately).*

Solicitors:—Messrs. Squires and Co., Cambridge.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD.

In the Glorious Country. Two miles from Gomshall and five miles from Dorking Stations. The choice Freehold Residential Property,

"FROLBURY MANOR,"

*In a wonderful position facing S.W., and commanding extensive views.*

The sumptuously appointed RESIDENCE is approached by a long carriage drive and contains fine lounge hall with gallery, drawing and dining rooms, billiards or dance room, complete offices, two staircases, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms.

*Company's water. Central heating. Electric light.*

LODGE. STABLING. GARAGES.

Farm buildings. Chauffeur's flat.

Beautiful gardens, park, meadow, and woodlands, in all over

81 ACRES.

With Vacant Possession.

To be Sold, by Auction, on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Trower, Still, and Keeling, 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

*West End and City within 20 minutes.*

### "BARONS COURT."

THE BISHOPS-AVENUE.

MINIATURE ESTATE OF

ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Hard tennis court. Spacious garage premises.

*Nine bed rooms, three baths, four ground-floor reception rooms, billiard room, and offices.*

Lease about 966 years.

Ground rent £170 per annum.

*Vacant possession on completion.*

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 8th (CANT. POSSESSION), (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Park Nelson and Co., 11, Essex-street, W.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3; and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

*Of interest to house seekers, builders, and investors, speculators and others.*

### HARROW, MIDDLESEX.

Easy reach of two stations.

Actually on the motor 'bus route.

NEARLY 250ft. UP.

Adjoining School Playing Field.

"DUDLEY LODGE."

A Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL or BUILDING PROPERTY, comprising old-fashioned House, approached by drive, containing hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, wardrobe, and bath rooms, ample offices.

LODGE. STABLING. GARAGES, &c.

Well-wooded gardens and grounds of

OVER 6½ ACRES,

*offering exceptionally fine opportunities for Profitable development, having approximately 300ft. frontage to a Parish road, laid with sewer and electric light, gas and water mains.*

Vacant Possession on Completion.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 29th April (unless sold beforehand).

Solicitors: Messrs. Ince, Colt, Ince and Roscoe, 10-11, Lime-street, E.C.3.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### 47, REDINGTON-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

*Super efficient system of central heating.*

LARGE GARAGE. CHARMING GARDEN.

Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, offices, including maids' sitting room.

*Constant hot water. Lavatory basins in bed rooms. Secondary staircase.*

FREEHOLD.

*Vacant possession on completion.*

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th March (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Gilbert, Robertson and Co., Post Office Chambers, Bute Docks, Cardiff.

Solo Agents and Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, the Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

*Close to Lord's Cricket Ground.*

FREEHOLD.

25A, GROVE END-ROAD.

DETACHED COUNTRY-STYLE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

*Eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices, including maids' sitting room.*

Spacious garage. Central heating.

LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN with room for tennis court.

### VALUABLE BUILDING SITE

Frontage to Grove End-road about 110ft.

*Vacant possession on completion.*

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 20th May (unless previously sold). In two lots.

Solicitors:—Messrs. John H. Mote and Son, 13, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

*A House which solves the servant problem.*

### HERTS, NEAR BOXMOOR.

Under one hour from Town.

*Healthy and rural situation, 518ft. up in fringe of the Chilterns.*

"HILL TOP" BOVINGDON.

Artistic FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with carriage approach, containing on only two floors:—

Conservatory, entrance hall, two reception rooms, three beds, bath, and convenient offices.

*Good repair. Attractive fitments. Oak floorings. Company's electric light, gas, and water. Telephone.*

Large garage with bed room over.

Greenhouse and carpenter's shop.

Charming Gardens, in all nearly two Acres.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Graham, Sin and Drewitt, 11, Hanover-street, London, W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AT LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE.

### RURAL ESSEX.

40 MILES FROM TOWN.

The Attractive Freehold Residential Property,

"QUEENBOROUGH," BRAINTREE.

*Important position on the outskirts of the old town, with fine views.*

IMPOSING HOUSE, approached by carriage drive and containing noble hall, three fine reception rooms, winter garden, two staircases, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices.

*All on two floors.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling. Garage. Chauffeur's cottage.

WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDENS and grounds including terraces, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all

OVER 26 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Leonard Gray and Co., 73, Duke-street, Chelmsford.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

### BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT OF HINDHEAD.

*Just over 40 miles by road from Town, and within easy reach of two splendid Golf Courses.*

The Extremely Attractive and Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

"KEFFOLDS," HASLEMERE.

IN WONDERFUL POSITION, ABOUT 750ft. UP—FACING SOUTH. LOVELY VIEWS.

The artistic house contains fine lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, boudoir, 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

*Electric light. Central heating. Luggage lift.*

STABLING AND GARAGES. ENTRANCE LODGE. TWO COTTAGES.

EXQUISITE TERRACE GARDENS, wood and grassland, in all about

26½ ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 6th MAY (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Alfred Bright and Sons, 15, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.4.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE,

COMPRISING 13, ABBEY-ROAD, AND 36, ABERCORN-PLACE, N.W.

AREA NEARLY 19,500 SQ. FT. FRONTAGES 280 FT.

A FINE POSITION FOR BLOCK OF FLATS OR FOR INSTITUTIONAL OR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 25th March (unless previously Sold).

Solicitors: Messrs E and J. Mote, 1, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### WEST SUSSEX.

*On the fringe of an old-world village.*

GOLF. RACING. SHOOTING. HUNTING. YACHTING.

THE CHARMING AND COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

"WEST ASHLING HOUSE," NEAR CHICHESTER.

*Picked position, sheltered by the South Downs, commanding an open view.*

The old-fashioned GEORGIAN HOUSE contains lounge hall, four reception rooms, two staircases, 11 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms and offices.

*Central heating. Electric light. Constant hot water.*

Two large garages. Three cottages. Stabling. Farmery. Glasshouse.

THE WELL-MADE GARDENS and grounds lie on three sides of the house, and afford lawns, bulb and sunken gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard and parkland, in all about

46 ACRES.

With vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 13th May (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Rivers, Rawstorne and Co., 46, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers:—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### CATERHAM VALLEY.

Close to Downs, Commons and Rambling Heights.

Healthy position 600ft. up.

Ideal home for City or West End Man.

Golf and Hunting available.

"UNDERWOOD HOUSE."

Freehold residence with accommodation on two floors only, approached by drive and containing hall, three reception rooms, loggia, six principal and secondary bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, billiard or play room, offices.

*Part central heating. Independent hot water supply. Co.'s electric light. Main drainage available.*

Stabling. Garage and accommodation.

Delightfully wooded gardens and grounds with verdant lawns and shady banks, including BEECH AVENUE, in all over 2½ ACRES.

Also a detached plot of building land ripe for the erection of high class villa.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 29th April (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Hughes, Minton and Barker, 33, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By order of Executors.

A FINE PERIOD HOUSE.

"WOODHAYES,"

### WIMBLEDON COMMON.

*Just off, on high ground close to the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course.*

A delightful old-world Residence (original portion about 200 years old), which has been enlarged and brought up to date at considerable expense. Carriage drive, lodge, fine oak-panelled reception hall, billiard, five reception, two bath, 12 bed and three dressing rooms.

| *South aspect* | *Oak floors and panelling* | *Central heating* | *Electric light* |
|---|---|---|---|

GROUND FLOOR OFFICES.

Delightful Grounds of 3¼ Acres.

GARAGES. STABLING. LODGE. COTTAGE. RANGE OF GLASS.

*Strongly recommended to those seeking a Gentleman's Residence of dignity and charm.*

Also considerable potential Building Value.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on Tuesday, 20th May (unless previously sold).

Solicitors:—Messrs. Druce and Attlee, 10 Billiter-square, E.C.3.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

### LEITH HILL.

IN GLORIOUS COUNTRY, A LITTLE OVER 30 MILES FROM TOWN.

The Very